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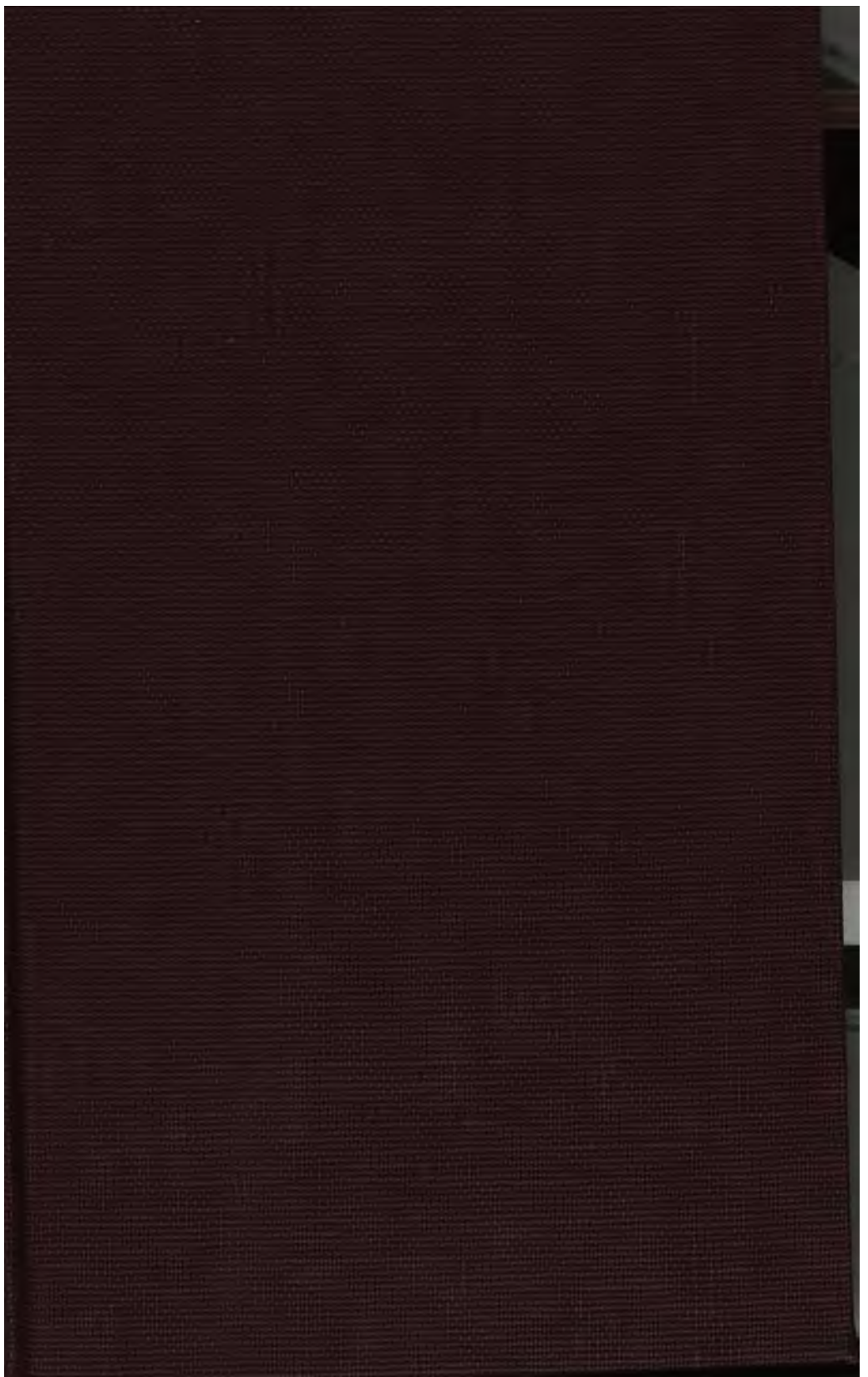
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A SURVEY

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

IN REFERENCE TO ITS

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES,

STATISTICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY ;

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS.

BY MOSES GREENLEAF.

PORTLAND :
PUBLISHED BY SHIRLEY AND HYDE.
1829.

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DISTRICT OF MAINE, SS.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1828, in the United States of America, MOSES GREENLEAF, Esquire, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, *to wit* :

"A survey of the State of Maine, in reference to its Geographical features, Statistics, and Political Economy, Illustrated by Maps. By MOSES GREENLEAF."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned : and also to an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned ; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

JOHN MUSSEY, *Clerk of the District Court of Maine.*

SHIRLEY AND HYDE, PRINTERS.

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PREFACE.

IN offering to the citizens of Maine a work relating to their own State, under a title so comprehensive as that prefixed to this, a hazard is incurred, either that expectations may be excited, which neither the talents of the writer nor the means at his command will enable him to satisfy ; or that a just estimate of those talents and means will repress all expectations of any thing deserving the degree of attention which the title may seem to claim.—With some it may seem questionable whether materials can be found for any satisfactory, or even tolerably accurate, account of the subjects referred to ; while with others it may be supposed that the most abundant materials are easily attainable for their exhibition and elucidation in the most perfect manner.—Anticipations founded on either of these opinions will probably fail to be realized. Materials ought to exist in the archives of the State for a detailed view of its concerns in all respects. To some extent they do exist ; but they are far from perfect in most particulars ; in some they are exceedingly limited and loose, even in cases where a sufficient degree of fulness and accuracy might reasonably have been expected ; and on some subjects are totally deficient.—Such as have been obtained from this as well as from other sources, are exhibited or referred to in the course of the work, and of their extent, and of the use which has been made of them, the public will judge.

An apology is due for many errors and imperfections, and for the entire omission of some articles which might have been expected to appear. The first of these will find an excuse in the fact that circumstances, not under the control of the writer, unavoidably delayed the preparation of the work for the press until

the time when it should have been published, and that therefore the compilation and arrangement of a considerable part of the materials, and final revision of the whole, were necessarily in hand simultaneously with the correction of the press. To those acquainted with such subjects, this will account for and excuse many errors.—With respect to the second, it was intended to devote some portion of the work to a distinct consideration of the absolute and relative wealth of the State, and its different component parts—value and importance of its lands—facilities for—kinds, extent, and expediency of, internal improvements—and its general resources ; but the time when the publication must be completed was limited, and an important part of the materials for these subjects could not be obtained until after this time. It was thought better therefore to omit their introduction altogether for the present ; in the hope that circumstances will permit, at a future time, a more extended notice of them, and under greater advantages for useful results, than was possible at present.

With this apology the work, such as it is, is submitted to the candor of the public.

Williamsburgh, Maine, 1829.

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SURVEY OF MAINE.

CHAPTER I.

Extent and Boundaries.

The State of Maine, extending from $43^{\circ} 5'$ to 48° north latitude, and from $66^{\circ} 49'$ to $70^{\circ} 55'$ west longitude from London, is bounded on the west by the State of New-Hampshire, from which it is separated by Piscataqua river, from the sea to the source of its main branch, a distance of about 35 miles in a direct line ; and from thence by a line running north two degrees west, about 115 miles farther, to the highlands, which in this place divide the United States from Canada.— This line was run and marked in the year 1741, by Walter Bryant, under the direction of Governor Belcher, but it appearing that Massachusetts, though equally interested with New-Hampshire, had no voice in the establishment of the line ; and that Bryant, the surveyor, had made some mistakes in running the line, and also in the place which he assumed as the true source of the river Piscataqua, from which the line was to proceed, the States of New-Hampshire and Maine have adopted measures for its revision and adjustment, which it is understood have resulted in an amicable agreement between the commissioners of the two States, appointed for that purpose ; and it now remains only to be ratified by their respective Legislatures.

On the south this State extends from Kittery point, at the entrance of Piscataqua river, to Quoddy-head at the entrance

of Passamaquoddy Bay. The distance, in a direct line, about 221 miles.

The boundaries on the east are the bay and river of Passamaquoddy and St. Croix, following the Cheputnetecook or eastern branch of the St. Croix to its utmost source,* and thence a line due north to the north-west angle of the ancient British province of Nova-Scotia, now the province of New-Brunswick.

The northern boundary is formed by the highlands which separate the waters falling into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, and extends from the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, to the sources of Connecticut river. These boundaries on the east and north separate Maine from the British provinces of New-Brunswick (formerly Nova-Scotia) and Lower Canada; and form the frontier of the United States as far as they extend.

As no actual survey has yet taken place to define and mark these boundaries in their whole extent, it cannot be expected to determine with accuracy the precise area of the State: But surveys have been so far made, and the true situation of the points and highlands which form the boundaries are so nearly known, that it may be estimated as accurately as is necessary for all purposes of importance at present; and taking the general outline as far as it is now understood, the State may be estimated to contain about 33,223 square miles, or 21,263,000 acres.†

A large portion, however, of the territory of the State, has recently been claimed by a foreign power, which insists with great pertinacity upon a very different boundary from that here described; and as this claim is yet unsettled, and provision is

* This point was ascertained and finally settled, in the year 1797, by the commissioners of the United States and Great Britain under the treaty of 1794, and a yellow birch tree was surrounded with an iron hoop, and marked as the monument from whence the line to be run due north was to commence. In the year 1817 the surveyors of the two Governments, appointed under the 8th article of the treaty of Ghent, erected a new monument a few feet north of the former, consisting of a square cedar post with large rocks on each side; the post and rocks, marked with the date July 31, 1817, the names of the two countries and those of the surveyors, Jos. Bouchette and John Johnson.

† The elements of which this estimate is composed, will be found under the head of Grants and Sales of lands.

made for its final determination by an umpire, it may by some be thought proper that, in a work of this kind and at this time, so much of the territory as is in dispute should be the subject of a separate consideration, or perhaps be altogether omitted. But to either of these there are two objections: First the uncertainty in determining where the boundary *may* be fixed, if not in the place heretofore understood by all parties:—And second, the entire conviction that the boundary as thus understood, is described by the treaty of 1783, with a precision so nearly accurate as now to be easily traced in its general outlines by any unprejudiced observer;—that any uncertainties which may exist with respect to the position of the line of the boundary along the highlands, or any variations which may take place in its actual demarkation, must be too slight to affect materially the general form or extent of the State;—that though its final adjustment may be determined by an umpire, yet no umpire, without farther powers than are yet given, or probably will be given, will undertake to vary it essentially from the place always heretofore asserted by the American government;—and that this government is not bound by any treaty, nor any principle of good faith, and will not so far forget its dignity, and surrender its rights, as ever to submit to umpirage any question which will by possibility admit of an essential departure from that boundary.

The deep interest in the subject felt by the people of this State, and the value of the territory as it respects the resources, and even the safety, of the State, as well as its importance as a frontier to the nation at large, will at least justify, and perhaps require, an assignment of the reasons for these opinions, and some notice of the origin, extent, and merits of the British claim to a new boundary. The limits, however, and the principal design of the work, will not permit an extended detail on this subject. A summary abstract will be sufficient for general readers; and those who may feel an interest to pursue the in-

vestigation to its full length, will be able to refer to the original authorities.

That the northern boundary of Maine, at the time of the treaty of 1783, and ever before, was a part of the southern boundary of Lower Canada, and that the eastern boundary of Maine formed the western boundary of Nova-Scotia in its whole extent, are facts which have never been called in question, not even by Great Britain. On the contrary, she has always fully maintained them, until her recent pretensions seem to render it rather inexpedient.* These boundaries were defined by Great-Britain herself, while the whole country was in her own possession. As early as the year 1621, the western boundary of Nova-Scotia was fixed at the river St. Croix, and from its source by a line due north to the river St. Lawrence. This boundary, as far as to the source of the St. Croix, was definitely ascertained under the treaty of 1794. In 1691, the eastern boundary of Maine, then annexed to Massachusetts, was fixed at the western limit of Nova-Scotia. Maine and Nova-Scotia both then extended to the river St. Lawrence. In 1763, the northern limits of Maine and Nova-Scotia were both curtailed by the establishment of the province of Quebec, the boundaries of which on this side were described to run "*along the highlands which divide the waters that empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea, and also along the north coast of the Bay Des Chaleurs, &c.*"—In the same year, in the commission to Montague Wilmot, as Governor of Nova-Scotia, this boundary was recognized also to be the northern boundary of Nova-Scotia; and the western

* Bouchette's Map of the Canadas in 1815, assigns the northern part of Maine to Canada, and the more recent maps of New Brunswick assign it to that province. The government also of New-Brunswick claims and exercises the jurisdiction over it, while the people of Lower Canada claim the same territory as a part of the county of Cornwallis in that province. How these conflicting claims between the two provinces, and the discrepancies between the maps by the official servants of the crown in each province respectively, are to be reconciled with their pretensions to the territory at all; and especially how the sanction of the government to Bouchette's map (dedicated by *special permission* to the Prince Regent) which places the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia to the northward of the river St. John, is reconcilable with the claim of New-Brunswick to the territory on the St. John westward of the line forming this angle, are questions which require some ingenuity to answer.

boundary of Nova-Scotia was recognized to be a line drawn north from the source of the St. Croix to this same southern boundary of the province of Quebec; consequently the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia was definitely fixed and known to be at the intersection of these two lines. In 1767 and again in 1771, the same boundaries of Nova-Scotia are recognized in the commissions to Campbell and Legge, successively Governors of that province. In 1774, by an Act of the British Parliament, relating to the province of Quebec, the establishment of that province by the Royal proclamation of 1763 was referred to, and its boundaries more fully described and confirmed. On the side next to Nova-Scotia and Maine, it was again stated to be "*bounded on the south by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the highlands which divide the rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea.*"

In the same year (1774) by another Act of the British Parliament, the river St. Croix was again stated as the boundary between Massachusetts and Nova-Scotia, and defined to be "the river which emptieth itself into Passamacadie or Passamaquoddy Bay on the western side."

During the whole time from the charter of William and Mary in 1691, to the peace of 1783, and indeed ever since, the whole territory lying between Nova-Scotia, New-Hampshire, Canada and the Atlantic, was known and acknowledged by Great-Britain and her colonies, to be an integral part of the Province of Massachusetts, and was designated as the Province or District of Maine. The whole country however, not only of Maine but also of Canada and Nova-Scotia, excepting on the sea coast and margins of navigable rivers, being a vast unoccupied forest, there was no necessity as yet, for exploring and establishing by visible artificial monuments, the *precise* line which should constitute the limits of the contiguous Provinces; and the general natural monuments, to which that line should eventually be confined, were too well defined and

known, to leave any room for an apprehension that, when the borders should become occupied, and it should be requisite to ascertain and mark the lines exactly, there could be any serious misunderstanding between the parties as to any territory of considerable extent. All which could be necessary, would be to trace the line described to run "along the highlands, and from thence to the Bay of Chaleur, and by *its north coast*," which formed the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec; and then to ascertain the source of the river St. Croix, and from thence to run and mark the line due north, until it should meet that boundary. This point of intersection must necessarily constitute the north west angle of Nova-Scotia and the northeast angle of Maine.

The source of the St. Croix being ascertained, the only practical difficulty which could arise in the demarkation of the angle, and the lines proceeding from it, results from the fact, that no range of highlands in a situation, and of an extent and elevation sufficient to divide the sources of rivers, is ever found to terminate in a mathematical point at the sea, more especially at the head of a bay; and as the general range of the highlands in question passes along the whole extent of the Bay of Chaleur, on its northern side, and nearly parallel to its north coast, and the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec is described in general terms as extending by the north coast of that bay, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to its western extremity, and from thence by "*a line*" to the highlands, a dispute might arise as to what point constituted the "western extremity of the Bay of Chaleur," and more especially as to what course from that point the line should run to the highlands, and to what part of the highlands. A little attention however to the geographical features of the country in that vicinity, will show, that whatever might be the differences in opinion between interested parties on this subject, the result must affect chiefly the provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, and the different lines which might be contended for, to run from the Bay of Chaleur

to the highlands, must necessarily all unite on the highlands at so little distance within the line of the eastern boundary of Maine, that the difference in the extent or importance of the territory to be gained or lost by either party could never be worth a national quarrel, and would come within the limits of those questions which civilized nations usually determine by negotiation or umpirage, and which may always be so determined without compromising the rights, dignity or essential interests of either party. And it is absurd to suppose that any other "uncertainties or disputes," than such as might naturally arise from the question, where this line was originally intended to meet the highlands; or in other words, whether the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia was to be found at Sugar-Loaf-Hill, on the southern branch of these highlands, or at the source of Beaver river, which flows from their northern or main branch, or at some intermediate point, were in the contemplation of the American Commissioners who signed, or Government which ratified, the treaty of Ghent,* nor that that treaty was predicated upon the expectancy of any other.

The highlands in question are exceedingly well defined by nature, in their whole extent from the sources of Connecticut river northerly, dividing the waters of the Kennebeck, Penobscot, and St. John, on one hand, from those of the St. Lawrence on the other, until they arrive to the northernmost sources of the St. John, within about 20 miles of the line run due north from the source of the St. Croix. In the whole of this extent, no branch is sent off to any considerable distance eastward, or which can afford ground for a reasonable doubt as to the identity of the boundary described in the treaty of 1783, with that asserted by the United States.† At this point, viz. about 20 miles from the eastern boundary of Maine, the highlands begin to give rise to waters which flow eastward into the Bay of

* Nor could the British themselves have contemplated any other *fairly*—they had precluded that by all their former acts.

† As will appear in the sequel of this and part of the next chapter.—See plate 1.

Chaleur, through the river Ristigouche, and they here also begin to send off spurs or branches tending south-eastward, dividing the different waters of the Ristigouche from each other, and also dividing the whole waters of the Ristigouche from the contiguous branches of the St. John. The main ridge continues eastward, dividing the waters of the Ristigouche from those of the river St. Lawrence; and passing to the northward of the river Matapediac, it proceeds between the Bay of Chaleur and the river St. Lawrence, until it subsides to the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence near Cape Rozier. The southernmost branch of the highlands passes south-easterly, dividing the waters of the Memkeswee, Memicook, and Great Wagansis, branches of the Ristigouche, on one hand, from those of Green river, Siaugas, and Grand river, or little Wagansis, branches of the St. John, on the other, and crossing the eastern boundary of Maine at Sugar-loaf-hill,* about 20 miles north of the river St. John, it proceeds north-easterly towards the Bay of Chaleur.

Between the main ridge and this southern branch of the highlands, are lesser spurs or branches tending easterly, which divide the different waters of the Ristigouche from each other, and terminate at no great distance east of the boundary line. The whole extent, on the due north line, from the southern spur or branch, to the northern or main ridge of the highlands, is about 45 miles. From the point where the line due north from the St. Croix intersects the main ridge of highlands, the course to the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleur is due east, distance about 80 miles, and the waters which flow into this bay from the west, which are only the Ristigouche and its branches, are entirely embosomed between the main ridge and the southern branch of the highlands just described.

It must be evident therefore, to the most obtuse understanding, that though the natural construction of the line of 1763

* The elevation of this branch of the highlands is about 2450 feet above the level of the sea; and about 850 feet higher than the summit of Mars Hill; but is not so high as some of the lands farther north.—See *Bouchette's section of eastern boundary—Plats 4, No. 5, and Johnson's Report.*

would be either a due west, or a north-westerly course to the highlands, yet it is of comparatively little importance in the present case, for that any line, extending in any direction westerly from the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleur, must unavoidably meet in its course some part of these highlands; and whichever branch of the highlands it shall first meet, it must, if it follows along its course, find the point where they all unite, but about 20 miles westward of the point maintained by the United States as its extreme north-eastern boundary; AND THE DETERMINATION OF THIS LINE MUST, IN ITS CONSEQUENCES, NECESSARILY DETERMINE ALL QUESTIONS OF ANY IMPORTANCE, RESPECTING WHICH THERE WAS LEFT ANY ROOM FOR "UNCERTAINTY OR DISPUTE" IN THE TREATY OF 1783; AND MUST SUBSTANTIALLY FULFIL ALL THE INTENTIONS OF THE 5TH ARTICLE OF THE TREATY OF GHENT.

The inquiry now arises, what acts are known which afford any indications by which to ascertain the proper direction of this line, and define the northern boundary of Nova-Scotia from the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleur to the north-west angle of that Province, and north-east angle of Maine.

Taking the most natural and obvious sense of the Proclamation of 1763, on the basis of which all subsequent descriptions of this boundary are predicated, the line should proceed from the north-western extremity of the Bay of Chaleur, north-westerly to the nearest point in the main ridge of highlands; thence following the general direction of this ridge, it would intersect the line due north from the St. Croix, near the source of Beaver river, which discharges into the Lake Metis, and is the "first water falling into the great river of Canada" described in the grant of Nova-Scotia to Sir William Alexander. At this point the American government has always understood the north-west angle to be found.*

The first grant of the territory since known as Nova-Scotia,

* It is believed that facts sufficient may be shown to prove that the British government also has in reality understood it so, although it seems to them most convenient recently to understand it otherwise.

was made in the year 1603, by Henry 4th of France, to the Sieur De Montz. This grant was bounded on the north by the 48th degree of latitude. In all the revolutions which Nova-Scotia has since undergone, whether as to limits or sovereignty, its northern boundary has never been essentially varied from this line.

When England had succeeded France in the sovereignty of the provinces on both sides of this line, she established by the Proclamation of 1763, their respective limits near to it; bounding Nova-Scotia and Canada by the Bay of Chaleur to its western extremity, which is at, or very near to, the 48th degree of latitude; and thence by "*a line*" to the highlands, &c. The direction of this line was not expressly defined; but from the nature of the country none other could have been intended than either a due west line, or else a line in the shortest and most convenient direction to the nearest point in the highlands, the main ridge of which passes along nearly parallel to the north coast of the bay. Under the existing circumstances of the country at the time, the precise course of the line was immaterial for the present, and would continue so until the settlement and circumstances of the country should render a more specific definition necessary.

In the year 1784, immediately after the disjunction of the United States from Great-Britain, the Province of Nova-Scotia was divided into two governments, the northern part being formed into the Province of New-Brunswick. This was done by an order of the King in Council. In designating the boundaries of that part of Nova-Scotia which should constitute the Province of New-Brunswick, it is understood that the northern boundary was declared to be the Bay of Chaleur, and a line drawn due west from its western extremity to the highlands, &c. It is said also that a copy of this order in Council was produced before the Commissioners appointed to determine the true St. Croix, in 1797, but was afterwards withdrawn from the files, and is now withheld by Great-Britain. The

line drawn due west from the Bay of Chaleur will intersect the line due north from the St. Croix, exactly at or very near the place where this due north line intersects the main ridge of the highlands, viz. very nearly in latitude 48° near the source of the Beaver river, and it is perfectly immaterial whether the north line of Nova-Scotia from the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleur, is a line drawn *due* west or any other course to the main ridge of the highlands in the vicinity.

We have then, the grant to De Montz, the proclamation of 1763 in its most natural and obvious sense, and the recognition of the boundary in the order of 1784, besides a number of other acts, all agreeing substantially as to the point where the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia has been from the earliest period always understood to exist, and not a single act or pretension of any kind to call it in question, until the war of 1812 awakened in Great-Britain a hope of obtaining a new boundary between her Provinces and the United States. But we have still farther testimony.

In the discussion of 1797—8, on the settlement of the eastern boundary, it was admitted, and even contended for by the British agent, that the eastern line of Maine *must* in *any* event cross the St. John, and include the whole of that river westward of that line within the United States; and if established at the Cheputnetecook branch of the St. Croix, where it finally *was* established, *must also cross the sources of the rivers which fall into the Bay of Chaleur*; and the British minister, under a full view of all the facts and arguments on the subject, officially expressed his unqualified preference for the establishment of the boundary as then proposed and finally agreed to, for the reason that, to use his own words, it “would be attended with considerable advantage, would give an addition of territory to the Province of New-Brunswick, together with a *greater extent of navigation on St. John’s river*.” Not the *whole* of St. John’s river, but simply a greater extent of navigation on it.

This, in connection with the preceding, amounts to a complete acknowledgement on the part of Gréat-Britain, that the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, and the north-east angle of Maine, is to be found to the north of the sources of the Ristigouche.*

Prior to the treaty of 1783, all the British maps of Canada and of Nova-Scotia agree in representing the line between those two provinces as on, or to the northward of, the river Ristigouche. But subsequently to the year 1798, the British maps of the Province of New-Brunswick describe it along the main southern branch of that river, intersecting the line due north from the St. Croix at the southern branch of the highlands before mentioned, near Sugar-Loaf-Hill,† and about 45 miles south of the true point claimed by the United States. It is not known however, that any such maps were published until after the commencement of the war of 1812, nor is it of consequence. It is sufficient that those of the highest authority published during and since that time‡ prove that the north line, and consequently the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick, was understood at the date of their publication, as being altogether to the northward of the St. John.

After such a combination of facts, with others not necessary here to enumerate, so clearly proving that the territory of Nova-Scotia, and by consequence that of the United States, must extend to the range of highlands which passes along to the north of all the waters of the St. John, and at least to the waters of the Bay of Chaleur; and after the strong and decided assertion and argument on the part of Great-Britain in 1798,

* That the British implicitly admitted the fact to a still later day, even to the negotiation at Ghent in 1814, (so far at least as to the northward of the St. John) will appear in the sequel.

† See Bouchette's map of Upper and Lower Canada, 1815, and Lockwood's map of New Brunswick, 1826.

‡ Bouchette, Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, and Lockwood, Assistant Surveyor-General of New-Brunswick. They both agree in fixing the line between Canada and New-Brunswick, on the Ristigouche.—Bouchette's map must necessarily have been prepared, and probably in the hands of the engraver, before the treaty of Ghent. It was finished and published in London soon after that treaty, and under the express patronage and sanction of the Prince Regent.

that, if the Cheputnetecook was taken as the true source of the St. Croix, the line must of necessity extend to the northward of the sources of the Ristigouche, and at any rate, to the northward of the St. John; it could not have been expected, that Great-Britain would have claimed that the insulated eminence of Mars-Hill, many miles southward of the St. John, was a part of the range of highlands forming the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, and intended in the treaty of 1783, as the highlands dividing the waters which fall into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic; and it does not appear that they ever entertained, certainly never divulged, such an idea, until at least after the commencement of the war of 1812.

Early in 1814, a pamphlet appeared in London, under the eye of the British ministry, stating the terms to be insisted on in the pending negotiations; among which was proposed, a *variation of the boundary*, or rather a new boundary, to give to Great-Britain the whole of the territory watered by the St. John.

Pursuant therefore to the intimations contained in the pamphlet before mentioned, thus thrown out to the world, the British plenipotentiaries, at the opening of the conferences which resulted in the treaty, officially* proposed as one of the subjects suitable for discussion, “a *revision of the boundary line, with a view to prevent uncertainty and dispute.*” In the progress of the negotiation, they stated their object to be, to obtain a *cession* of so much of Maine as should give them a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax; which must necessarily include the greater part of the country watered by the St. John and its branches. In their explanation of this proposition, they refer it to the American plenipotentiaries themselves to “*de-*

* It has been stated, on what is considered as high authority, that they also at some period of the conferences, proposed *unofficially*, that the navigation of the river St. John, in its whole length, should be free to both parties, and that Great-Britain should be secured in the right to carry her mails between Canada and New-Brunswick, through the American territory; which the American plenipotentiaries very promptly rejected, except to allow the passage of mails as a matter of courtesy, not of right. This does not appear however on the public records of the negotiation, and therefore is not properly to be used in the present argument.

mand an equivalent for such cession, either in frontier or otherwise." This proposition was met, by the American plenipotentiaries, with a prompt and decided negative, on the ground that the territory which the British required for their accommodation, was not a subject of "uncertainty and dispute," and therefore was not embraced in the qualified proposition for a settlement of the boundary; and that they would subscribe to no stipulation which should *have effect to cede any part of it*, for any equivalent whatever. With this proposition for cession of the country on the St. John thus utterly rejected; and this assertion uncontradicted, that there was no uncertainty in relation to it, but that it was within the acknowledged limits of the United States; and this declaration that the United States would not, for any equivalent whatever, agree to *any* stipulation which should *have effect* to cede any part of the territory to Great-Britain, the parties proceeded to the conclusion of the treaty.

The 5th article of this treaty provides that, "Whereas neither that point of the highlands lying due north of the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace* between the two powers, as the north-west angle of No-

* The treaty of peace in 1783, was not a cession of new territory for the formation of new States; but was a recognition of certain provinces whose territorial limits, at least so far as relates to the question now at issue, were well understood; and an acknowledgment of them, according to their pre-existing boundaries, as sovereign and independent States. The words of that treaty embracing the present subject, are these:

"Article 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, to wit: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, (&c.) to be free, sovereign and independent States; and that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are, and shall be their boundaries: to wit,

"Article 2. From the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, to wit, that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix river to the highlands; along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean: to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river." [The article then proceeds to describe the northern, western and southern limits of the United States, and returns to the eastern.] "East, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence."

Comparing the expressions of this treaty with the facts stated in the text, we see a distinct admission and description of pre-existing boundaries, which it is evident were understood by the British themselves, always before this, and for at least 15 years afterwards, to extend; and in 1798 they even claimed and argued upon the fact, that they did and *must necessarily* extend, to a point to the northward, not only of the St. John, but of all the sources of the Ristigouche. Thus proving incontestibly, that from the first designation of any boundaries on this part of the American Continent, to a period sometime after the year 1798, and it may be asserted, even *after the treaty of Ghent*, the British, as well as the Americans, understood the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia and north-east angle of the United States, as existing at or very near the 48th degree of Latitude, on the main ridge of the highlands which form the southern barrier of the river St. Lawrence.

va-Scotia, nor the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, have yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the above mentioned north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, thence along said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed, it is agreed," &c. [The article then proceeds to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain, survey and determine the boundary; and in case of their disagreement, or either of them refusing to act, then to refer the subject to some friendly sovereign or state for a final decision of the question.]

It is incredible that the British government, at the conclusion of this treaty, supposed the American government to believe, or even themselves believed, its legitimate practical effect to extend farther than to ascertain the precise point of the highlands of the *Ristigouche*, at which the true north-west angle of Nova-Scotia was to be found, and survey and mark the line from the source of the St. Croix to that angle, and from thence north of the St. John, along the highlands to Connecticut river.

In August, 1815, a topographical account, with a splendid Map of Lower Canada, and another Map of Upper and Lower Canada, by Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor General of the former province, was published in London, under the patronage, and dedicated by special permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, now His Majesty George the Fourth.

In his topographical description Col. Bouchette says, "From the high banks opposite the city (Quebec) the land rises in a gradual ascent for a distance of probably ten leagues towards

the first range of mountains ; pursuing a northeasterly course this chain ends upon the river in the neighborhood of the river Du Loup". " Beyond this range, at about 50 miles distance,* is the ridge generally denominated the Lands Height, dividing the waters that fall into the St. Lawrence from those taking a direction toward the Atlantic Ocean, and along whose summit is supposed to run the boundary line between the territories of Great Britain and the United States of America. This chain commences upon the eastern branch of Connecticut river, takes a north-easterly course, and terminates near Cape Rozier, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence." He then proceeds, in another place, " From the Connecticut river the height of land, on which the boundary is supposed to pass, runs to the north-east, and divides the waters that fall into the St. Lawrence from those flowing into the Atlantic Ocean ;† and which height, after running some distance upon that course, *sends off a branch to the eastward, that separates the heads of the streams falling into Lake Temiscouata and river St. John, and by that channel into the Bay of Fundy, from those that descend in a more direct course to the Atlantic.*"‡ The main ridge, continuing its north-easterly direction, is intersected by an imaginary line, prolonged in a course astronomically due north from the head of the river St. Croix, and which ridge is supposed to

* We is here speaking of the distance from Quebec. This ridge as it proceeds north-easterly approaches to within 10 or 12 miles of the river St. Lawrence. It is so high as to be visible from the highlands lying to the north-west of Quebec to the distance of 100 miles ; yet the British surveyors under the treaty of Ghent, afterwards attempt to prove that this ridge does not in fact exist.

† Thus far Col. Bouchette is substantially correct, but no farther.

‡ These descriptions and assumptions, in italics, do not agree exactly with the facts. Col. Bouchette was doubtless well acquainted with the existence of the " Lands Height," or " main ridge," for to this ridge the country on the Canada side had long before been surveyed, and he admits without hesitation that the line due north from the St. Croix would intersect this main ridge, evidently to the north of the present British pretensions. His authority in this respect is undoubted. But beyond, or to the southward of the " main ridge," he evidently was at fault. His imaginary " branch to the eastward," might as well and with as much geographical propriety have been made to terminate at Merry-meeting Bay, on the west side of the Kennebec, or at Frankfort on the Penobscot, or various other places, as at Mars Hill or in that direction ; and this with his confusion of waters falling into the St. John, evidently on the southern side of that river, with those falling into Lake Temiscouata on the northern side, sufficiently manifest his ignorance of, or gross misinformation with respect to, the true features of the territory on the side of Maine.

The true situation of the highland ranges will appear in Plate 1, their comparative elevations in Plate 4.

be the boundary between Lower Canada and the United States ; at least such appears to be the way in which the treaty of 1783 is construed by the American Government ; *but which ought more fairly to be understood as follows, namely, that the astronomical line running north from the St. Croix should extend only to the first or easterly ridge, and thence run westerly along the crest of the said ridge, to the Connecticut ; thereby equitably dividing the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those that empty into the Atlantic within the limits of the United States, and those that have their estuaries within the British Province of New-Brunswick.*"*

In illustration of the descriptions, and support of the arguments above quoted, Col. Bouchette has delineated on one of his maps, a range of highlands branching from the "main ridge" near the sources of the Penobscot and Chaudiere, and thence passing eastward to Mars-Hill ; with a subordinate branch near its eastern extremity, extending still farther south, to the source of the river St. Croix. He has also delineated another branch, leaving the "main ridge" a little to the northward of the former, and passing along nearly parallel to that, and between the Aroostook and St. John, intersects the astronomical north line, 20 or 30 miles to the north of Mars Hill. On each of these imaginary ranges of highlands, he has traced a line as a boundary from the main ridge eastward, to the line which runs due north from the St. Croix. This due north line he then prolongs across the St. John to the southern Branch of the Ristigouche, along which he traces the northern boundary of New-Brunswick to the Bay of Chaleur.† Thus making the north-west angle of New-Brunswick or Nova-Scotia far to the north of Mars-Hill, and even of the river St. John.

These descriptions and map of Bouchette, seem to have given rise to the hope on the part of Great-Britain, that a range of highlands might be found, which should afford them an argu-

* See preceding notes.

† See plate 2.

ment on which to sustain a claim to a different boundary from that heretofore understood, even by themselves, as established by the treaty of 1783, and give them not only a right of passage, but the sovereignty of the whole territory on the waters of the St. John.

Pursuant to the provisions of the treaty, commissioners and surveyors were appointed on both sides. The surveyors on the part of Great-Britain, were Col. Bouchette, Mr. Odell, Mr. Campbell, and others. On the part of the United States, were Col. Johnson, Capt. Partridge, Mr. Loring, and others. The country was explored and surveys, more or less general, were made of its principal features during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; the surveyors on both sides proceeding in conjunction, but each party making their surveys, maps and reports separately.

Animated by the idea suggested by Bouchette, the British agents directed all their operations to establish, if possible, the existence of his imaginary range south of the St. John, or of some other in its stead; and to prove that the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia intended by the treaty of 1783, was, not a point at the western termination of its northern boundary, but a point in its western side, distant 60 to 100 miles farther south. They even went farther, and attempted to prove that the range of highlands referred to in all former treaties and acts, and described by Bouchette himself, as "the Land's Height," or "main north-easterly ridge," extending all along the course of the St. Lawrence, from Connecticut river to Cape Rozier, did not exist.

These surveys, though numerous and extensive, were far from perfect.* The reports and maps of the opposite parties

* It is worthy of remark here, that in the whole course of the surveys, conducted both by the American and British surveyors for four years, neither the well known range of highlands forming the boundary of 1783, as always before understood, nor the pretended range claimed by the British have been surveyed, nor any line explored in the direction of either of them. The American boundary was generally known, and was visited at each extremity, and at several intermediate stations; but the British claim rests only upon views necessarily deceptive, being taken only from the two extremities of their pretended range, and from one point near the center, viz. Mount Katahdin, the report from which, even of their own surveyor, in some respects contradicts his own testimony, and in others is contradicted by all other testimony.

are in some instances contradictory to each other, and some of those of the British, inconsistent with themselves. Other accounts however, derived from authentic sources, with a careful comparison of facts stated at different times, and with different views, by some of the surveyors, and their assistants, together with the information afforded by the accounts and Maps in which both parties agree, are sufficient to ascertain the general features of the country in all particulars of importance to the present question, and to establish a result very different from that aimed at in the reports and Maps of the British surveyors.

The substance of the American reports, and also of the British, so far as they are not known to be erroneous, will be found embodied in the general description of the surface of the country in the next chapter; and it is not necessary to advert to them in this place any farther than to notice some of the leading features of a part of the reports and Maps of the British surveyors.

It will be proper, in considering these reports and Maps, to bear in mind the circumstances that any tract of elevated or hilly country of considerable extent, when viewed at a distance, always appears to the eye of a spectator who is placed on an equal or less elevation, to constitute a range, the direction of which subtends, more or less obliquely, his angle of vision; and when, from a more elevated station, the spectator views a succession of hills nearly in his direct line of vision, however detached from each other they may be in reality, yet from his point of view, they may naturally enough appear to him as a continued range, receding indefinitely from his sight, or ending abruptly upon some point which intercepts his farther view; And when successive ranges of highlands nearly parallel, though actually detached and distant from each other, are viewed in a line oblique to their general direction, especially if viewed from less elevated ground, they appear to form but one range, subtending the angle of vision, and transverse to their true direction: And when one is placed in an elevated country, partak-

ing of, or approximating to, the character of a table-land, having no prominent peaks of much greater elevation, nor valleys of much greater depression, than its general level within his immediate vision, that country appears to him comparatively low, its real altitude is not perceptible by him, and is only to be observed distinctly when it can be viewed at a distance, in connection with a lower country.

Col. Bouchette exhibits a Map, from barometrical observations, of the line due north from the sources of the St. Croix, 100 miles, to the southern branch of the Ristigouche. This Map shows that the general surface of the country increases in elevation the whole distance, so that the summit of Mars Hill is very far below the summits of most of the ridges to the northward of it, and is lower than even the bed of the Ristigouche. From the south branch of the Ristigouche, the due north line was explored by Messrs. Johnson and Odell to the "main ridge" described by Bouchette as before quoted, viz. to the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia as claimed by the United States; and to Beaver river, the first water descending to the river St. Lawrence. Their reports agree in substance that this part of the country is at least as high, and Johnson states some part of it to be higher, than any part of that on the line as far as it was explored and exhibited by Bouchette,* in his vertical Map. This Map, and these reports, so far as they bear upon or illustrate the subject at all, tend altogether to support the American ground.

Mr. Odell reports a chain of highlands extending directly from Mars Hill to Mount Katahdin, of which he exhibits a Map,† and also a view of the same in profile, as seen from a point just without the boundary, near Houlton. Mr. Odell's observations were made from this place and from the summit of Mars Hill and Katahdin, stations 70 miles apart, and from neither of which is it possible to perceive the true directions,

* See plate 4—No. 5.

† See plate 3.

and the connecting bases of the intermediate ranges of highlands, if highlands they may be called. His representations also are contradicted in the most positive and unequivocal terms, by the reports of Col. Johnson and Capt. Partridge, and also by the concurrent accounts of all the surveyors* employed by Maine and Massachusetts in dividing the whole of that section of the country into townships of six miles square; and by many others who have explored it. The truth being that this part of the country is but very moderately hilly, and the direction of the ranges in general lying nearly north and south, Mr. Odell's Map and profile therefore must be considered as a mere *deceptio visus*, such as might naturally result from the peculiar conformation of the country, and the points of view from which his observations are made, unless corrected by farther observations from other points; which it is evident would not comport with the object intended.

Mr. Campbell reports, as seen from Katahdin, "a chain of mountains and ridges extending towards the St. John in the neighborhood of Mars Hill, which chain appears to split or fork at the distance of about 30 miles from Katahdin, one range taking a course towards Mars Hill, and the other running nearly parallel to the Ristook* river. This ridge or chain of mountains and hills appears connected with a very high mountain at the source of the Ristook,† which lies N. 15° E. distant 15 miles. In a south-western direction the chain continues as far as the eye can reach, by ridges and mountains, first towards the Spencer Mountains, which lie south 80° west, distant about 25 miles, and then more northerly to very high lands, supposed to be those dividing the Kennebeck waters from those of the Chaudiere, which are to be plainly seen extending in a direction nearly N. 50° E. and S. 50° W. *In every other quarter the land is comparatively low, except one long blue*

* Aroostook.

† This seems to differ from Mr. Odell, who makes his range to connect with Katahdin or pass to the S. E. of it. The cause of the discrepancy between them may be worth an inquiry.

ridge in a N. W. direction, extending N. E. and S. W. distant about 30 miles,* and some detached hills said by the Indians to be at the sources of Union and Narraguagus rivers."

"From the highlands in Dixmont, near the 15 mile tree, had a clear view of Katahdin, bearing N. 13° E. A very high ridge of mountains apparently extending from the south-west extremity of it, in a south-western direction; the distance from Katahdin to this station must be nearly 80 miles."

He also, from a station on the main ridge, between the sources of the Kennebeck and the Chaudiere, describes "Katahdin bearing S. 80 degrees E. distant about 60 miles,† and a number of mountains and ridges extending towards it;‡ also a high broken ridge of mountains extending from the N. E. side of the Great Bald Mountain, and then stretching southerly towards the Spencer Mountains and Katahdin.§ This said Bald Mountain ridge is here about 8 or 9 miles distant from the one we are on, and divides the Penobscot waters from those of the Kennebeck. It is the same seen by me from Katahdin last fall, and described in the second page of my report."||

Mr. Campbell appears to have traced the main ridge of highlands from the road between the Kennebeck and Chaudiere, to the highlands near the sources of the north-west branch of the Penobscot and south-west branch of the St. John, which are very near each other, issuing from the same swamp, with scarcely a perceptible elevation of the land between them; being near the summit level of the main ridge, and about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Beyond this point, in the direction of the

* This ridge is that called by some the Quacungamooksis, or Kahkoguamook hills, distant more than 50 miles from Katahdin. It extends from the sources of the Penobscot north-easterly, between the waters of the Wallowstock or main St. John, and the Allagash, to their junction, dividing the waters of those two branches of the St. John from each other.

† In fact about 70 miles.

‡ What number, and from whence? when on the top of Katahdin itself he could see but one.

§ Reports from better points of view, and even his own report from Katahdin disagree with this.

|| Before quoted.

main ridge, he says, "some smaller detached hills lie N. to N. W. distant 3 to 4 miles, beyond which we had a view of 30 to 40 miles in those directions, and there is no ridge of any description, but the land continued low."* He then describes mountains and ridges lying eastward of the sources of the Penobscot and St. John; but his descriptions are not easily intelligible, and so far as they are so, are irreconcilable with the reports of those who had better opportunities of ascertaining their real situation, and even with his own reports in other places.

From these distant, and of course imperfect and deceptive views, Mr. Campbell has constructed a Map, exhibiting connected ranges of mountains from the sources of the Kennebeck to Mars-Hill. These imaginary ranges, with that of Mr. Odell, and the apparent range reported by Mr. Campbell as seen from Dixmont, are shown in plate 3, a comparison of which, with plate 1, which exhibits the true situation of the mountain and highland ranges, will best show the errors of the partial and imperfect Maps and reports of the British surveyors.

Mr. Campbell's view from Katahdin eastward, stretched from summit to summit, across ridges distinct and detached from each other, the connecting range of whose bases passes in a direction transverse to his line of vision, and from his position must have been concealed from view. His report of the view westward seems extremely imperfect. He first discovers a ridge extending south 80° west to the Spencer Mountains, distant 25 miles. This ridge then must stretch across the broad and deep valley of the Penobscot which lay at his feet, and

* His elevation here must have been more than 1000 feet above the level of the surrounding country, to have seen land at such a distance from it on the same level. Col. Bouchette, who must be supposed much better informed than Mr. Campbell as to this region, has delineated on his Maps of Canada before mentioned, a strongly marked range of mountains in this place, which he denominates the "north-easterly ridge, or Height of Land." He describes it also as such in his topographical account of Lower Canada. The discrepancy between the two, is to be explained by the fact, that this "main ridge" in this part of it, spreads out on the east and south-east into a broad elevated table-land; that Mr. Campbell was now near its summit level, and that its elevated and mountainous character is exhibited in this quarter only on the side next to the St. Lawrence. A comparison of Capt. Partridge's survey, with the other reports and accounts, will show that its immediate base, that is, the level of the waters which flow from it, must be from 1500 to 2000 feet above the level of the sea.—(See plate 4—No. 1 and 3.)

which the accounts of those who are familiarly acquainted with it say is traversed by no such ridge. In every other quarter, except the few points before quoted, he says the land is comparatively low ; yet from Dixmont, he reports " a very high ridge of mountains apparently extending from the south-west extremity of Katahdin in a south-western direction." These are the Ebeeme mountains which lie about 15 miles south-east of the Spencer Mountains, and about 25 miles nearly south from, and in full view of Katahdin, with nothing but the valley of the Penobscot to intercept the vision ; and they are wholly unconnected with any other mountains or ranges of highlands. From Dixmont these mountains and other detached hills and mountains, scattered irregularly over the face of the country to Mount Abraham and Mount Bigelow, 20 miles west of the Kennebeck, are distinctly visible, and from their distance and the local position of the point of view, may appear to an unpractised eye as a continued range, though they are in fact entirely unconnected and distant from each other. It seems somewhat surprising, not that Mr. Campbell should, from Dixmont, from which they are distant 55 to 60 miles, see the Ebeeme mountains *apparently* connected with Katahdin, which lies behind them ; but that he should *not* see them, in a fine clear day, from Katahdin, from which they are in full view, and distant but about 20 to 25 miles.

From the Spencer mountains, Mr. Campbell continues his range of mountains and highlands round the head of Moosehead Lake, and along the south bank of the west branch of the Penobscot to the Bald Mountain ridge. The next year he surveyed this branch of the Penobscot from its source to the Lake Chesuncook. In making this survey, it does not appear that he saw any such ranges of highlands, though he passed for more than 40 miles close to their supposed base. The truth is, that from the immediate vicinity of the Spencer Mountains to that of Bald Mountain ridge, for a distance of nearly 30 miles, there is no such ridge as he describes, nor any ridge or

range of highlands deserving the name ; but in their stead is the valley of the Kennebeck and the Penobscot, which here unite, with elevation barely sufficient to confine the waters of Moose-Head Lake and Penobscot west branch within their respective beds.

Mr. Campbell also reports, that in a north-west direction from Katahdin, the land is comparatively low, except one long blue ridge, distant, as he supposes, about 30 miles ; but which in reality is distant more than 50 miles, and forms the dividing line between the waters of the Walloostook or main St. John on one side, and those of the Allagash, and some of the north-western branches of the Penobscot on the other. To this description the reports of all the other surveyors, British and American, agree, and it appears that there are no considerable highlands of any description between the Lakes of the Allagash and the west branch of the Penobscot in one direction, and the Aroostook Mountains, and the long blue ridge above mentioned, in the other : Yet, from a station on the "main ridge," 25 or 30 miles westward of this "long blue ridge," Mr. Campbell fancied he could discover, at the distance of 30 to 40 miles, a ridge stretching south-easterly *towards* the Spencer Mountains and Katahdin. From this distant and uncertain view he has constructed another range of mountains, passing for more than 30 miles across the country before described by himself as comparatively low, and agreed on all hands to be a level low country, the ridge of which, dividing the waters of the St. John and Penobscot, is elevated but 52* feet above the level of Cheruncook Lake.

Dr. Tiarks, astronomer and surveyor on the part of Great Britain, reports that the ground directly between the waters which flow into the St. Lawrence, and those which flow into the St. John, near the north-eastern boundary, is not elevated, but almost a perfect dead level ; and that the highlands in this vicinity run in directions transverse to the supposed direction

*Loring's Report.

of the main ridge, and parallel to the small streams issuing from it; and hence he labors to establish the inference that there is no such range of highlands as are referred to in the treaty of 1783, and described by Bouchette in 1815 as the "Land's Height"—"North-easterly ridge or Height of Land." It is to be observed however, that the same peculiarity of conformation is found in the highlands between the sources of the Connecticut and the St. Francis, and those of the Kennebeck and Chaudiere, where the existence of this ridge is fully admitted on both sides; and in general it is the case, in greater or less degree, between the sources of all rivers running in opposite directions in any part of the country between the Atlantic and St. Lawrence; and the argument applies with especial and increased force, to the pretended range from Mars-Hill. A comparison of Bouchette's vertical survey of the eastern boundary with Johnson and Odell's continuation, Johnson's observations on the elevation of the northern boundary, and Partridge's vertical survey of the portage road from the St. Lawrence to Lake Temiscouata, show that the country here noted by Dr. Tiarks, is an elevated hilly country; in fact more elevated in general than any other part between this and the Atlantic.*

All the surveys of the northern or main ridge northward of the sources of the Chaudiere and Kennebeck, excepting the vertical survey of the portage from the St. Lawrence to Lake Temiscouata,† were conducted only from the St. John, which

* Compare plate 4, No. 1, 2, 5 and 8.

† It should be observed, that the results given by Capt. Partridge's barometrical survey from the St. Lawrence, to St. John and down that river to the mouth of the De Chute, appear when compared with the observations of Col. Johnson, and the deductions naturally to be drawn from the survey of the eastern boundary, to be several hundred feet too low for the general height of the range. That this is the case may also be inferred from the fact that he states the elevation of the surface of the St. John at the mouth of the De Chute to be only 15 feet above the level of the sea; which, as this is about 90 miles from the head of the tide at Fredericton, would make the average declivity of the river to be but two inches per mile. A declivity not sufficient to overcome the specific gravity of the water so far as to prevent it from becoming perfectly stagnant. Now it is well known that the current of the St. John from this place to Fredericton, though in general smooth, yet is strong, and in some places quite rapid. Col. Johnson's observations at and below Madawaska, where the current is, to say the least, quite as gentle as it is below the De Chute, make the declivity of the river to be 3 feet per mile; and from a comparison of such observations as have been made, which afford any tolerable indications of the general declivity of the river, it appears

flows for a great distance, in an elevated canal* along the rear of this ridge, and nearly parallel to its general direction. The reports of the surveys between the sources of the Chaudiere, and those of the rivers Ouelle and St. Francois represent the ridge comparatively as but moderately elevated above the waters of the St. John. They are however evidently limited in their descriptions, and from the direction and circumstances in which they were made, they necessarily exhibit but a very imperfect and inaccurate view of the true distinctive features of the ridge. The inferences attempted to be deduced from them are, that from the north-western sources of the Penobscot northward and eastward, it is in general a low country, which from its configuration and supposed moderate elevation cannot be the range of highlands intended by the treaty of 1783 as the boundary. A careful comparison however of the whole of the reports and maps exhibited in the case, destroys this inference, and establishes a fact of some importance which seems to have escaped the notice of all parties, viz. that the base, or connecting points of the highlands of this northern range, that is, the vallies or swamps from which the waters flow in opposite directions to the St. John and St. Lawrence respectively, and by which the true mean elevation of the ridge should be estimated, is from 700 to 1000 feet higher than the corresponding points of the pretended Mars Hill range, and in general even higher than the very summit of Mars Hill itself.†

that, from its source to the Grand falls, cannot be less than 5 feet per mile; and as far as can be judged from the accounts of those who have ascended the river in boats, it appears that the resistance of the current below the Grand falls is quite as great as that above; the inference therefore is that the declivity is as great. If this be correct the elevation of the mouth of the De Chute must be about 450 feet above the level of the tide, which is 435 higher than is given in Capt. Partridge's survey, and affords inferences agreeing pretty nearly with those to be deduced from the surveys of Bouchette and Johnson. And even if the estimated declivity of the river be only two and a half feet per mile, which would create but a very moderate current, still it proves the point intended, viz. that the results of Capt. Partridge's barometrical observations, fall considerably short of the true elevation particularly at this place, and by inference at others. It may be observed also that this survey does not profess to give the elevation of the highest points of the land, nor that of the sources of the rivers, but only that of the several points along the road, which undoubtedly was made on that which was thought to be the most level and practicable ground.

The skill and science of Capt. Partridge are too well known to admit the assignment of this error, if it be one, to any other cause than the imperfection of instruments, and the known uncertainties attending barometrical operations, especially in circumstances like those of this survey.

* See plate 4—No. 1 and 3.

† See plate 4—No. 1 and 2.

The foregoing is but a brief outline of the statements and representations of the British surveyors ; but it is believed to contain the substance of the whole as far as is of any importance in the present question, and that it is a fair summary of the evidence on which that Government rests its pretensions to a new boundary.

The commissioners under the 5th Article of the treaty of Ghent, having differed in opinion, a Convention was concluded in September 1827, providing for the reference of the subject to an umpire, and for the mode of proceeding, and the evidence to be adduced in the case ; and the question now remains to be settled under that Convention, pursuant to the treaties.

* * * * *

If, on any pretence, the principle on which the issue is to be decided, can be transferred from the narrow and definite ground of the true north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, as it was understood at and prior to the treaty of 1783, and the subject thrown open for the introduction of other principles ; then a *new* "uncertainty" is created, which did not exist at the formation of the treaty of Ghent, and if new uncertainties may be created and brought within the purview of that treaty, then no reason appears why the umpire may not decide upon and allow the British claims, to any extent to which they may, or might have chosen to, advance them. If the treaty requires us to submit to arbitration any point respecting which the acts and admissions of the parties were before agreed, and which therefore were *not* the subjects of "uncertainty and dispute," then constructions must be admitted which tend to subvert the foundations of public faith, and the umpire may, if he pleases, form a new north-west angle of Nova-Scotia in one of its sides, or projecting from the southward into its centre, and may establish a new boundary to the United States to the southward of the St. John, and even to the south and west of the Penobscot or the Kennebeck :—

But—the northern boundary of Nova-Scotia being, beyond

all dispute, somewhere to the north of the St. John;—It being admitted, and even contended for by Great Britain, in the year 1798, that the eastern boundary of the United States, running due north from the St. Croix, *must* pass the St. John, and in a certain case, which has since been agreed upon, the Ristigouche also;—The treaty of Ghent recognizing the principle of that of 1783, as the basis of its provisions with respect to this boundary; and being predicated, as far as relates to this subject, on the principle only of preventing uncertainty and dispute; and on the uncontradicted declaration on one part, and repeated admission on the other, that the territory on the St. John was clearly within the United States, and therefore was *not* a subject of “uncertainty and dispute;” and the Convention of September 1827, recognizing Mitchell’s Map, (which extends the boundary beyond the St. John) as that by which the treaty of 1783 was formed; it is evident beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt, that the submission to an umpire, provided for in the treaty of Ghent, was intended to submit no farther question of importance, than that resulting from the definition of the true northern boundary of Nova-Scotia, from the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleur, to its north-west angle; or in other words, on what precise point of the highlands of the *Ristigouche* that north-west angle is to be found:—But, any question whether that angle shall be found at Mars-Hill; or whether the northern boundary of Maine shall be drawn any where to the southward of the northernmost sources of the St. John, is utterly excluded.

CHAPTER II.

Face of the Country.

The various configurations of mountains, plains, hills and vallies, lakes and streams, which diversify the face of a country,

have so important an influence on its climate, agriculture, nature and value of its productions, and the occasions and facilities for internal improvements, especially with respect to the intercourse between its different parts, by means of rivers, lakes, canals, roads, railways, &c., that an accurate knowledge of its exterior forms, is one of the first objects to be sought, in determining the degree of attention which it is necessary or useful to bestow on some of the most important branches of its political economy. But that degree of knowledge which is requisite as the basis of extensive systems of internal improvement, is not to be obtained without numerous and extensive surveys of vertical sections, traversing the country in all directions, and executed with much skill and care. Few surveys of this kind however, are known to have been executed in the State of Maine. Those which have been made for purposes connected with the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, and those of the Kennebeck and Androscoggin for similar purposes, are all, of any considerable extent, which are known to have been made with a view to the extension of inland navigation by means of canals ; and the surveys of Capt. Partridge on the road from Quebec to Hallowell, and from the St. Lawrence, by the British post route to the Lake Temisouata and river St. John, are the only vertical surveys known to have been made across any of the more elevated parts of the State. All descriptions therefore of the surface of the State, with regard to absolute elevations, must as yet be in a great measure general, except so far as the limited surveys above mentioned, and the observations of the surveyors employed by the United States and Great Britain in pursuance of the 5th Article of the treaty of Ghent, with a few other observations by private individuals, may afford data for specification in some few instances, and for general deduction in others.

In a general and comprehensive view, the surface of the State of Maine may be considered as moderately hilly. A comparatively small part rises into mountains, some of which attain an elevation above the region of ordinary vegetation, but

few however, which will not admit of some degree of cultivation over a considerable part of their surface. Near the sea-coast, and along the margins of many of the rivers, and in some few other places, are plains of small extent, none of which however form exceptions to the general feature, of sufficient importance to require a particular description. The residue, so far as to include all that part which has yet been settled, except the northerly parts of the counties of Oxford and Somerset, though infinitely diversified with hill and dale in all their various forms and features, and though in some parts differing considerably from others, yet possess a general character too much alike to need a more particular description for the purposes of this work, than will be sufficiently understood by a simple reference to the well known general character of the surface of New England within 40 or 50 miles of the sea. The interior and more northern parts of the State may demand a more particular description; and the general outline of its conformation, as far as it is known, will appear in the course of the chapter.

Mountains and highland Ranges.

The different ranges and groups of mountains, extending from Georgia to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and dividing the waters falling more directly into the Atlantic, from those which are tributary to the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, have been by geographers comprehended under the general name of the Alleghany ridge. The principal summit of the northern part of this ridge, or the highlands which form the barrier between the eastern and western waters, passes rather centrally through Vermont to its north-east angle, thence, passing the northern part of New-Hampshire, it touches upon the State of Maine at its north-western extremity, and from thence continuing round the Chaudiere, and supplying the sources of that river on the one hand, and those of the Kennebeck, Penobscot, and St. John on the other, it approaches to within 15 to 20 miles

of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec ; and following at various distances, the general course of that river, it subsides at length into the Gulf near Cape Rozier. This ridge from New-Hampshire to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been variously denominated, but by the best British authorities it is called the "Main Ridge"—"Height of Land"—"North-easterly Ridge or Land's Height ;" and it forms the northern boundary of Maine, in the whole extent of the State.

The elevation of this ridge from the level of the sea has been but imperfectly ascertained ; but has been so far observed as that it may be estimated with sufficient accuracy for general purposes at present. In the surveys made from 1817 to 1820, in pursuance of the treaty of Ghent, the elevation of some points was tolerably ascertained, and the reports of the surveyors, descriptive of certain features of the country in other points, afford indications from which their relative height may be rationally inferred. Capt. Partridge, surveyor on the part of the United States, ascertained the height of the ridge at the place where it is crossed by the road from Hallowell to Quebec, to be 2002 feet. This was not at the highest point of the ridge, but at a place selected as most easily practicable for a road, avoiding the high mountain peaks, which in some places in the vicinity are supposed to ascend to more than 4000 feet. At the place where the road crosses the branches of Penobscot river, at some distance from their sources, Capt. Partridge found the elevation to be 1683 feet ; the sources themselves must be still higher, and are probably somewhere between this and 2000 feet, most probably nearest to the latter.

In prosecuting the surveys along the summit of this ridge, to the source of the west branch of the St. John, a distance of 40 to 50 miles, there appears no indication that it suffers any general depression ; but all the representations favor the idea that it maintains much the same elevation.

The sources of the streams that flow from this ridge in opposite directions, take their rise near each other in the same

vallies, separated in general by very small elevations, and in some instances they proceed from the same swamps, so level that it is difficult to decide which way the water should run, but by observing its actual course. The waters of the south-west branch of the Penobscot, which rise near to those of the Kennebeck and Du Loup; and those of the north-west branch of the Penobscot, which issue from the same swamps with those of the Metiamette, and of the south-west branch of the St. John, are described by the surveyors who explored them as being exceedingly rapid and full of falls, in about the same degree, to their junction, a few miles to the west of the northern extremity of Moose-Head Lake. This circumstance seems conclusively to confirm the idea that the general horizontal line of this ridge, that is, the line of the sources of the different rivers, or the general base of the mountain peaks, sustains thus far much the same elevation. From some accounts it would seem that in proceeding thus far to the north the elevation is rather greater than less.

From the sources of the St. John and Penobscot, northerly, the summit of the ridge assumes more the character of an elevated table land. Its surface is described, when viewed from a distance on the *southern* side, as comparatively low and level; and when viewed nearer, and more on the *eastern* side, is described as an undulating country, the hills scattered irregularly with rounded summits, but with no eminences remarkably prominent above the rest.* On the northern and western side, next to the St. Lawrence, the ridge exhibits its proper elevation and mountainous character. On this side it descends, rugged and mountainous in its aspect to the verge of the St. Lawrence. The great distance from which it may be seen on this quarter, marks its elevation. From the highlands 24 miles to the northwest of Quebec, "the mountains behind the river

* It would appear from the report of Mr. Hunter, (one of the American surveyors) that the general elevation of the hills in this region is about 400 to 600 feet above the level of the St. John.

Ouelle* are distinctly visible, and are followed by the eye *without interruption*, to the highlands between the sources of the St. John, the Penobscot, the Kennebeck, and the Connecticut; and the Etchemin, the Chaudiere, the Besancour and the Nicolet."†

Col. Bouchette, in his Topographical account of Canada, also fully establishes the mountainous character of this range; and it would seem hardly necessary to add more upon the subject, had not the recent pretensions of the British Government given rise to attempts in their support to call in question, if not its existence, yet at least its continuity and comparative elevation.

It is well ascertained, and agreed on all hands, that the sources of the Penobscot and the Kennebeck are at a great elevation. The known rapidity of their currents, and the numerous falls over which they are precipitated, leave no room for doubt on this point. It also appears, from the reports both of the British and American surveyors, that the source of the main branch of the St. John is on the same level with, and within a very short distance of, one of the most elevated sources of the Penobscot. The course of the St. John, for more than 60 miles in a direct line, is nearly parallel to the general course of the main ridge of highlands before described, and at an average distance of about 15, or in some places, 20 miles from it. For more than half this distance in its course, the channel of this river is almost a dead level, passing through swamps and bogs with a current scarcely perceptible. After this, when it begins to recede farther from the main ridge, the current becomes more sensible, is in some places rapid, but still unbroken, and the general declivity of the river gradual. The tributary streams from the west, which have their sources in the main ridge, are, in some places of their descent, rapid

* "Behind the river Ouelle" from this point of view must be about the sources of the Madawaska, more than 100 miles distant.

† See Quebec Gazette, 26th October 1829. The elevation of the point of view here taken is stated to be 2600 feet; and this ridge, to be seen so distinctly from such a distance, must be elevated not less than 2500 feet.

and obstructed by falls, but as they approach the main river are gentle, flowing through swampy lands of very little perceptible elevation. These circumstances show that the bed of the St. John for a great distance from its source, is an elevated canal passing nearly on the back of the "great north-easterly ridge;" and they easily account for the representation of this ridge as appearing to be a comparatively low, or moderately elevated country, when seen only from this quarter.

Passing onward towards the portage road from the St. Lawrence to the Lake Temiscouata, the ridge assumes a more broken and mountainous form, though it does not appear that its absolute elevation increases. The highest point on the portage road is at the passage of the Grand-Fourche mountain, about 25 miles (in the direction of the road) from the St. Lawrence. The elevation of this appears, from the observations of Capt. Partridge, to be 1336 feet above the level of the sea.* The hills or peaks at a distance from the road however in all directions are stated to be much higher. The highest water over which this road passes is a branch of the river Trois-Pistoles, the elevation of which Capt. Partridge found to be 1167 feet from the level of the sea. Its source however, is much higher among the surrounding hills.

From the highlands about the sources of the waters falling into Lake Temiscouata, to the northern boundary, the ridge sustains about the same general elevation. A comparison of the barometrical surveys of Col. Bouchette, on the line of the eastern boundary, and of Capt. Partridge—across the the portage road, and down the St. John, with the observations of Col. Johnson, with the theodolite from Mars-Hill to Green River Mountain, and thence to the northern ridge, makes the general elevation of the ridge to vary from 2100 to 3300 feet above the level of the sea. A conjectural average however, deduced from vertical surveys in other parts of the State, and from other

* From the reasoning in the preceding chapter, note page 34, it appears that the elevation here stated is probably too low.

data which have been stated, would give about 2800 feet as the most probable general elevation of the ridge, and from 1400 to 1800 feet, or perhaps more, as the elevation of the sources of the rivers.

From the foregoing it will be seen that this ridge sustains its elevation (declining however, a little as it proceeds north-easterly) with a degree of uniformity somewhat remarkable, from the sources of the Kennebeck, where its existence and elevation are fully admitted, to the north-eastern boundary of the State. Its *apparent* character however, when viewed from the side of Maine, differs considerably in its different parts; the southern being broken, irregular, abounding with lofty summits of clearly mountainous aspect; the central presenting a more uniform surface, of comparatively level land, or rounded swells, with few if any detached peaks of much superior elevation, the north-eastern becoming more irregular, with broken ridges and swells traversing it in various directions, giving rise to and separating the various streams which flow from it to the north, south, and east; but still preserving its distinctive features as the grand line of division between the waters of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence.

The White Mountains in New-Hampshire form a branch of what has been termed the great Alleghany ridge; they rise in the central part of that State, and extend north to the main ridge among the sources of the Connecticut and Androscoggin; and from their proximity may be considered as in some measure connected with a part of the mountainous region of Maine. Any description of them however, here is unnecessary.

The mountains of Maine which may be considered in this connection lie scattered in irregular groups over the country included within a line which may be traced from the south-western part of the County of Oxford, passing to the eastward of the Androscoggin Lakes, and thence northward, on the west of Kennebeck river and Moose-Head Lake, until it unites with the main ridge among the western sources of the Penob-

scot. These form collectively a lateral expansion of the general base of the White Mountains, and the main Alleghany range; they however in some places exhibit the form of subordinate ridges or spurs, projecting eastward from the main body, and subsiding into the vallies of the Androscoggin and the Kennebeck.

The southernmost of these subordinate ranges passes along the south of the Androscoggin, from the White Mountains about 40 miles, and terminates gradually in the hilly country near the towns of Hartford and Peru. This spur is broken and irregular in all forms and degrees of elevation, from moderate rounded swells, to mountains of the lower grade, the most of which are capable of cultivation for a considerable part of their ascent.

North of the Androscoggin, and to the Lakes at its source, and thence to Dead river, the country grows more mountainous, and attains a greater general elevation. In this region may be traced a succession of mountains, from Shelburn in New-Hampshire, to the southern bend of Dead river; among the principal of which are Speckled Mountain, White-Cap, Saddleback, Abraham, and Bigelow, the elevation of these in general, is estimated to be about 4000 feet from the level of the sea.* In general, the summits in this range are the highest in the State, excepting those of the Katahdin group, and the mountains near the sources of the Kennebeck; their immediate bases however, are much lower than those on the main "northern ridge or Land's Height." The vallies and lesser hills in this region abound with excellent land, and are adapted to all agricultural purposes.

Northerly of the Androscoggin Lakes, and north-westerly of the region just described, and from this to Moose river, and the north-west boundary, the mountains are scattered promiscuously in all directions, and at all distances. Imagination cannot easily assign them a collective form.

* A series of observations, at long distances, from Mount Waldo in Frankfort, to Williamsburg, and thence to Mount Abraham and Mount Bigelow, gives a result of 4961 and 4832 feet, as the elevation of these two mountains. It is not supposed however, that this is very accurate, but is probably somewhat near the truth.

Between Moose river and the south-west branch of the Penobscot, is the Bald Mountain ridge, stretching east from the main ridge about 20 or 24 miles, and terminating about 10 or 12 miles west of Moose-Head Lake. The elevation of the highest points of this ridge, from the principles hereafter stated with regard to the extreme point of vegetation, is supposed to be upwards of 4000 feet.

Proceeding north-easterly from the south-west branch of the Penobscot, the higher parts of the country assume the form of a range extending from the main ridge north-easterly, dividing the waters of the Walloostook, or main branch of the St. John, from those of the Allagash, and terminating near the junction of those two rivers; the continuity of this range however, is interrupted by the principal western branches of the Penobscot; it does not arrive to the mountainous character of those before described, but still it is considerably elevated. Some of its detached summits may perhaps be higher than those opposite to it on the main ridge, but its general elevation, or the line dividing the waters which flow from it in opposite directions, is much lower.

Eastward of this, and of the range previously described, the vallies of the Kennebeck and of the Penobscot and St. John unitedly form one broad irregular valley, embracing the waters of Moose-Head Lake, Chesuncook with part of its principal tributaries, the Lakes of the Allagash with the whole of the river of that name, to its confluence with the St. John. This valley is bounded on the west by the highland ranges last described, and on the east by the Ebeeme and Spencer Mountains, the Katahdinauquo,* and the Aroostook range. Its general breadth may be about 20 miles, its length about 120 miles.

Between the Kennebeck and Moose-Head Lake on the west, the west branch of the Penobscot on the north-east, and the Piscataquis on the south, is a detached irregular group, the general base of which is rather of a triangular form. The

* Or, mountains about Katahdin.

central and most elevated part of this group is distinguished by the name of the Ebeeme Mountains. About 15 miles north-west of these are the Spencer Mountains—southward of which and westward of the former about 6 miles, is Baker Mountain. The former of these is not thought to be so high as the Ebeeme, the latter somewhat higher. The principal summit of the Ebeeme group is computed to be 4050 feet above the level of the sea, the elevation of other summits varies from this down to 3200 feet.

Between the eastern and western branches of the Penobscot, lies the Katahdin.* This mountain is famous in the traditional legends of the Aborigines, for the residence of supernatural beings; but in modern times is remarkable only for its physical features; its almost isolated situation, the steepness and ruggedness of its sides, and its great elevation. Various estimates of its height have been made by different persons, none of which perhaps are perfectly accurate. Mr. Loring, United States surveyor under the treaty of Ghent, deduces the height from a series of barometrical observations in 1820, taken by himself and Mr. Odell, surveyor on the part of Great-Britain, and gives the result as 4685 feet from the level of the west branch of Penobscot river, at the confluence of the Auboljokomegassic. This is distant about 5 or 6 miles in a horizontal line from the summit of the mountain, and would make its average ascent from the river to the summit to be about 900 feet per mile. The elevation of the surface of the Penobscot at this place, Mr. Loring computes at 650 feet, making the whole height of Katahdin, from the level of the sea, 5335 feet.—From a series of observations made in 1828, from Mount Waldo, in Frankfort to Williamsburgh, and thence to Katahdin, its height is computed to be 5623 feet. Other reported accounts, but from what data is not known, give it from 6000 to 6400 feet.

* The name of this mountain has been variously written. The Indian pronunciation would probably be better expressed by the letters Ktaadn, all in one syllable with the sound of a as in father, but this pronunciation is next to impossible for organs accustomed only to English; it is written therefore in such a manner as will most naturally express in English form the nearest approximation to the Indian sound.

On the south and west of Katahdin lies the valley of the Penobscot west branch. This valley is about 20 miles wide, extending from the Katahdin, on one side, to the Ebeenie and Spencer mountains on the other ; its surface is broken with smaller ridges, and very much intersected with lakes and streams ; near its centre are two eminences of considerable elevation, distant about 12 miles north-east and south-west from each other, and nearly the same distance from the mountains on either side the valley, their bases are entirely distinct, and there is no connection between the mountains on the eastern and western sides of this valley, nor very little among those on the western side with each other.*

On the east of Katahdin there are mountains of less magnitude, extending nearly to the east branch of Penobscot river. On the north-west and north, a cluster, termed by the Indians Katahdinauguoh, extends to a considerable distance, and is connected with or separated only by small and narrow ravines and vallies from a succession of mountains and ridges which form the Aroostook and Allagash range, and the whole collectively may be appropriately denominated the Katahdin range ; bounded on the south by the river and lakes of the Penobscot, on the west by the Allagash, on the east giving rise to the waters of the Seboois, the Aroostook, and the Upquedopscook (or Fish river,) and subsiding on the north to the moderately undulating or level country on the margin of the St. John.

Of those on the north-west of Katahdin, the most conspicuous is the Chinskiheegan, or Ootop, of a conical form, cleft at the summit, distant about 8 miles from the summit of Katahdin, and from its appearance estimated to be elevated between 4000 and 5000 feet from the level of the sea. Directly north from the Katahdin, and about 6 miles distant, is the Wassataquoik mountain, the elevation of which is computed to be 5245.—

* This description is confirmed by the observations of surveyors employed, in May and June 1828, in exploring the townships in this region for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ; and proves the deception of Mr. Gampbell's vision in his reported view from Katahdin, quoted in the preceding chapter.

About 8 miles north from this summit is that of the southern peak of the Aroostook range, computed to be 3685 feet high. Within 5 miles of this, proceeding north, are two other peaks, the elevations of which are 3414 and 3105 feet. A few miles north-westerly from this are the summits of a lower ridge, extending north 6 or 8 miles, the elevations of the principal of which are 1861 and 1805 feet. Inclining again to the eastward, at about 8 miles distance, are the northern Aroostook mountains, occupying a space from 10 to 15 miles square, and having many prominent eminences, the south-western of which rises to the height of 2849 feet, the others to various heights from that down to 1790 feet. About 12 miles north of the Aroostook mountains we come to those of the Allagash and Upquedopscook (or Fish river.) The highest point of the western of which, or the Allagash mountains, is 2209 feet, and that of the eastern, or Fish river hills, 1989 feet.*

The distances here stated between the different mountains are taken from summit to summit; their bases being in most cases nearly contiguous, or connected with lower ridges of highland country. In some instances however they are separated by small streams and valleys, but not of sufficient consequence to form exceptions to the general continuity of the range, which extends with obvious distinctness from 90 to 100 miles from Katahdin, directly north to the St. John; and this is the only range which can with any propriety be said to be connected with the Katahdin†.

East of Katahdin, lies the valley of Penobscot east branch, or Seboois, which extends without interruption from Nicketou, or the junction of the main east and west branches of the Penobscot, nearly due north to the main branch of the Aroostook, about 60 miles, forming a broad and distinctly marked

* The elevations here given, as well as the most of those in the northern part of the State, are deduced from Johnson's report of observations in exploring the country under the provisions of the treaty of Ghent, assisted by inferences from those of Bouchette and Partridge.

† See Plate I.—Also Plate IV. No. 7.

line of separation between the Katahdin and all other mountains or highland ranges to the eastward.

Along the eastern bank of the Seboois and Penobscot east branch, and at the distance from them of one to five miles, is a range of moderate elevation, running parallel to them, nearly north and south, for 40 or 50 miles. The only eminence worthy of notice on this range is Chase's mountain, lying about three miles east of the Seboois, and 15 miles south of the source of that river. The height of this mountain from the sea, is computed at 2608 feet.

Eastward of this range, are several other ranges of less elevation, the general direction of which is nearly north and south. Between these ranges, or rather swells of land, as they would more properly be termed, flow the branches of the Aroostook and the Madawamkeag, interlocking and projecting by each other with but a very moderate, and in some places scarcely a perceptible, elevation of land between them; the southern part of the ranges separating the different branches of the Madawamkeag from each other, and from the waters of the Meduxnekeag; and the northern separating those of the Aroostook from each other, and from the sources of the Meduxnekeag, Presque-Isle stream, and De Chute. The country over which these ridges or swells are scattered, embraces an extent of 1000 to 1500 square miles, lying at an average, about 140 miles distant from the sea, and about 100 miles from the nearest tide water. The general elevation of its base, or of the beds of the streams which traverse it, is computed to vary from 600 to 900 feet above the level of the sea; the average not far from 750 feet; making the direct descent of the waters to the head of the tide to average about 7 1-2 feet per mile.

The highest summit of any of these ridges lies near the sources of the south-eastern branches of the Aroostook, and the north-western branches of the Meduxnekeag, about 15 miles south-west of Mars-Hill, and is computed to be 1683

feet from the level of the sea*. The next in height lies between the Madawamkeag and the western sources of the Meduxnekeag, about 18 miles north-west of the source of the St. Croix. The elevation of this is 1671 feet. The third in height is 1610 feet. This lies between the branches of the Aroostook, about 20 miles west north-west from Mars-Hill. The rest of the summits in this region, the height of which has been observed, are 35 in number, occupying the ground between the Aroostook, Madawamkeag, Penobscot East Branch, and the eastern boundary of the State. These vary in height from 1575 to 1032 feet above the level of the sea, or from 825 to 262 feet above the computed average level of the beds of the rivers, which will give probably about 400 feet as the average perpendicular measure of the undulations of the country. The average elevation of the summits of these ridges collectively, above the level of the sea, is 1314 feet, and above their estimated average base, 564 feet. The average ascent from the tide at Bangor, to the average summit of the hills in this region, being about 13 feet per mile; and to the extreme highest summit, less than 17 feet per mile.

Though the ranges of these highlands are totally separated from each other, and the distinction is easily perceived in an orthographic projection,† and is also observable when viewed in a line with their general direction, viz. nearly north and south; yet when viewed in any other direction, especially at a considerable distance, the relative position of the higher parts so closes the view of the intervening vallies as to give the whole collectively the appearance of a continuous range in a very different direction, varying according to the point of view. Thus, from the open country near Houlton, they exhibit the appearance of one range of highlands extending from Mars-Hill south-west, passing between the eye of the observer and Katah-

* The elevation of the highest of these summits, from the level of the sea, is lower than that of those of corresponding distinction in any part of the country between the Kennebeck and the Penobscot, south of the Ebeeme mountain to the sea-coast.

† See Plate 1.

din, and subsiding from the view at about 40 miles west-south-west from Houlton, and about 30 miles east-south-east from Katahdin, between the east branch of the Penobscot and the Molunkus.*

The whole of the region now under consideration, is by far the most level of any part of the State of equal extent. Large portions of its surface are quite level. The higher lands in general are broad undulating swells, the moderate elevation of the highest points of which is already shewn; and, considering the distance from the sea, and the character of the other parts of the State, this region will be regarded in the comparison as remarkably low and uniform.

Mars-Hill, but for the adventitious importance attached to it by the recent pretensions of Great-Britain, that it forms the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, would not deserve a distinct notice. "It is an insulated eminence *having no connection with any ridge of highlands*, situated about one mile and 6 chains due west from the boundary line of the United States. It consists of two peaks, the northern and the southern, which are, in a right line, 2 miles 6 chains 60 links apart. The south peak is 1504 feet above the level of the St. John at the mouth of the river De Chute, the north peak 1363.† The hill itself appears to be a mass of small loose stones, covered with a thin layer of earth, on which is a thick growth of sugar maple, birch, and some beach, interspersed with spruce and fir. The ground around its base on all sides, is low and in general wet and swampy. The nearest eminence observed from its summit, lies in a north-west direction at about 9 miles distance, the

* Under these illusory circumstances, Mr. Odell has delineated a "Profile of the country between Mars-Hill and the Katahdin Mountains, as seen from Parks, near Houlton," which is filed among the maps to be submitted to the umpire under the 5th Article of the treaty of Ghent. The circumstances here noticed will shew that maps taken on so slight grounds should be received with great caution.

† These measurements were made by Capt. Partridge. Col. Bouchette's vertical section of the boundary line, makes Mars-Hill about 1100 feet higher than the source of the St. Croix. Col. Johnson states it at about 1000 feet above the level of the surrounding country. Comparing these and other estimates and observations together, and adding a conjectural estimate of the descent of the St. John from the mouth of the De Chute to the tide at Fredericton, the height of this hill from the level of the sea, is taken to be about 1600 feet; and from this is computed the elevation of all the highlands whose position and height were observed by Col. Johnson, from Mars-Hill and from Green River Mountain, viz. all the mountains and highlands from the Katahdin, to the northern and eastern boundaries.

height of which, from the level of the intervening country, is but 488 feet. The next bears about south-west by south, distance 12 miles,* and is about 14 feet higher than Mars-Hill.”†

Northward of the Aroostook are a few scattered detached summits, the highest of which is about 500 feet lower than Mars-Hill ; but they form no connected ranges of any considerable extent.

South of the Madawamkeag, and between that and the Passadumkeag and Schoodic Lakes, is a range of highland extending between those rivers from within about 6 miles of the Penobscot to the lakes at the source of the St. Croix. The height of the summits of this range is not known ; but as seen from a distance, in comparison with other highlands whose height is known, they are judged to vary from 1200 to 1600 feet.

Between the St. Croix and Union River, a considerable part of the country lies in gently undulating swells and ridges running in various directions, more generally nearly north and south, but of no remarkable elevation. The Schoodic hills near the town of Sullivan, and Mount-Desert, on the island of that name, are the most distinguished. The elevation of the latter of these is variously estimated from 1600 to 2000 feet.

Between Union and Penobscot Rivers is a range of hills extending from Orland and Bluehill to the margin of the Passadumkeag. The highest of these is the Passadumkeag Mountain, situated between the river of that name and the source of Union River. Different measurements of the elevation of this mountain vary from 1939 to 2227 feet ; the truth is probably between them. The highest peaks along the central part of the range, are stated to be about 1818 feet.

South of the Piscataquis, is a ridge of somewhat remarkable uniformity of height and appearance, for about 20 miles, from

* Subsequent surveys find this distance from Mars-Hill to be some miles greater than is here estimated.

† This description is abstracted from the reports of Capt. Partridge and Col. Johnson, and substantially in their words.

Blakesburgh to Dexter. It then becomes more broken and irregular in proceeding westward, until its character as a *range* of highlands, is lost in the diversified hilly country of the east part of the County of Somerset. The general height of the summits of the continuous part of this range is computed to be about 1742 feet.

Between the tide waters of the Penobscot and Kennebeck, is a hilly irregular tract, which in some parts, particularly nearest to the Penobscot, assumes somewhat of a mountainous aspect. The most prominent elevations of this tract may be traced in a succession of hills lying in a circular form so as to include the principal part of the County of Waldo within its area, leaving it open to the south-east at and about Belfast. This range or group commences at Camden, and passing irregularly through the towns on the outline of the County, with the exception of a few at its north-westernmost part which it excludes, it returns again to the Penobscot, at the south part of Frankfort. The conformation of these highlands, is in general exceedingly irregular and diversified. The elevation of the southern part is not known; that of some of the principal summits of the northern part is—Mount Waldo in the south-east part of Frankfort, 1357 feet—Butman's hill in Dixmont, 1906 feet—Peaked Mountain in Dixmont, 1612 feet.

Westward of the Kennebeck, and south of the mountains and highlands first described, the country is exceedingly diversified with hill and dale of all possible forms and sizes, and may in some parts be connected together in groups of various figure, in others as variously intersected and detached; but they form no connected ranges of any extent worthy of notice as such. The particular elevation of any of the summits of this region is not known.

It can be hardly necessary to observe that the absolute elevation of any tract of country does not always convey a just idea of its distinctive character, whether as mountainous or hilly; these distinctions being more frequently applied by way

of comparison, or perhaps implying greater or less degrees of abruptness or irregularity in the general aspect of the surface.

Excepting the great "north-easterly ridge or land's height," which forms the northern frontier of the State, and is collectively the highest mass of country between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence; and excepting also some small tracts near the sea-coast, which partake of the character of mountainous, though of comparatively moderate elevation, those tracts within the State which may more properly be termed mountainous are all included within an irregular line which may be drawn from the western boundary of the State, near Fryeburgh, thence proceeding north-easterly and crossing the Androscoggin near Dixfield, Sandy River above Farmington, Kennebeck river above Bingham, Penobscot river at Lake Pemmidumcook (or Bamadumcook,) to the east branch of the Penobscot, near the mouth of the Wassataquoik, and thence north to include the Aroostook mountains; thence turning rather suddenly south to the Penobscot at the outlet of Lake Chesuncook, thence west, to the south of the north-east bay of Moose-Head Lake, thence westerly and north-westerly to the highlands, forming the northern boundary of the State, near the sources of the Du Loup. The whole area included within this irregular line contains nearly one seventh part of the State; but it includes also some large tracts of comparatively level country, and is traversed in many places by extensive vallies, among which those of the Penobscot and Kennebeck entirely intersect the tract, sever the continuity of the different mountainous parts, and connect the lower country towards the sea-coast with the upper valley of the St. John.

The elevation of the waters which traverse this region, so far as it has been ascertained, varies from 456 to 1244 feet above the level of the sea; their average elevation is estimated to be about 800 feet. No observations are known to have been made to ascertain the average elevation of the general surface of the country. The heights of several of the princi-

pal mountain summits have been before stated. And, taking this section in its whole extent, it may be said that though its average base, or general level of the surface of its waters, is vastly lower than that of the northern ridge ; as is also its general surface ; yet, scattered irregularly over its surface, it presents, in *detached instances*, the highest *points* of land between the Atlantic and St. Lawrence.

Though the elevation of a few of the principal peaks in this extensive tract have been stated with numerical precision ; yet the observations, from which they have been deduced, have not been made with that care and attention, and under those circumstances, which would warrant a perfect reliance on their correctness. They may be regarded however, as approximations to the truth, sufficiently near for all ordinary purposes. The elevation of other summits in the tract may be estimated in some measure by the distance at which they are visible, and perhaps more satisfactorily by the state and character of the vegetable productions on, or near their summits.

It is well known that in all parts of the globe certain species of plants vegetate only within certain distances from the level of the sea, and these distances are nearly the same in the same latitudes, varying only so far as the general temperature of the climate may be affected by local causes. That this is a general law of nature is evident from the fact that different plants are adapted to different climates, and though by gradual training they may be cultivated with more or less success in regions beyond their usual range, yet there are limits beyond which they cannot exist, and these limits are found correlative to the degree of recession from the equator, and of elevation from the surface of the sea.

The highest limit of forest trees at the White Mountains has been found, by a barometrical measurement, to be about 4428 feet ; perhaps farther observations, and at different places in the same latitude may find it somewhat different, but probably

not far from it. The proximity of this point of observation to the tract now under consideration, and the comparatively small extent of the whole tract, will justify the conclusion that this may be taken as very nearly the limit of the growth of forest trees in Maine, allowing however, in proceeding toward the north, a gradual diminution in proportion to the general decrease of the mean temperature.

From the observations of Humboldt and others on the decrement of heat in ascending from the level of the sea, and from the mean temperature of the different parallels on the earth's surface, it has been calculated that the mean height of perpetual congelation, in latitude 45° is about 7658 feet, and in latitude 46° about 7379 feet above the level of the sea. The former is a little north of the latitude of the White Mountains, the latter about that of Katahdin, and the same law of decrement of heat which determines the point of perpetual congelation at each place, must doubtless be applicable to, and regulate, the extreme limits of vegetation. Taking therefore 4428 feet as the highest limit of forest trees at the White Mountains, we may suppose that at Katahdin to be nearly 300 feet lower; and with this law in view we may arrive at estimates of the heights of those peaks which approach to or exceed this elevation, in different parts of the State, sufficiently near the truth for general purposes.

In the north-western parts of the tract in question, about the sources of the Kennebeck and Androscoggin, are many detached summits, elevated considerably above the region of forest trees. On its southern verge, points of similar elevation present themselves to view, at occasional distances, the whole length of the country, from the White Mountains to Katahdin; and when sufficiently near to be viewed in connexion with either of these extremes, they exhibit the appearance of comparatively little less elevation. The elevation of Mount Washington, the highest peak of the White Mountains, is stated to be 6634 feet; that of Katahdin, 5623 feet; and from a comparison, of-

ten made by the eye, between these mountains and those visible in connexion with them respectively, and from the circumstances stated above, respecting the limits of the growth of forest trees, it may be concluded that the elevation of the principal mountain summits in this part of the State, varies from near 4000 to something more than 5000 feet above the surface of the sea.

So far as the elevations of mountain summits may affect the various meteorological phenomena of the surrounding regions, some knowledge of them will be of use in those investigations concerning the climate and seasons, which serve, not only to amuse the mere philosophical theorist, but which are connected with and lead to direct beneficial results, in the pursuit of some of the recondite principles of agricultural science. But, for the practical, and more obviously important, purposes of political economy, which lie more immediately within the reach, and prompt more powerfully the art and industry of man, an acquaintance with the elevation and general configuration of those highlands which are practicable for cultivation, of the intermediate valleys, the channels of the rivers, and the surfaces of the lakes, is far more important.

Vallies.

Of the numerous vallies which traverse the State in all directions, and present favorable channels of communication between its different parts, none have been extensively surveyed with much accuracy ; but in some of them a few surveys have been made, which will serve as data for some general estimates of their elevation, and in some measure as a guide to future operations.

The principal vallies of sufficient extent to form a conspicuous feature in a comprehensive view of the State, are those of the Kennebeck, the Penobscot, and the St. John.

Besides these, the vallies of the Saco, Androscoggin, St.

Croix, and many of less note and extent, form subjects in themselves worthy of consideration. But their number, and comparatively limited extent, will not admit of a detailed notice of them in this place, without exceeding the limits which can be assigned to this chapter.

The great vallies of the Kennebeck, Penobscot and St. John, with their various ramifications, are so far connected with each other, that in some sense they may be said to form but one irregular valley, traversing and intersecting nearly the whole State, and affording facilities for internal improvements, which at a future day, will open convenient communications between its remotest parts.

The surface of the valley of the Kennebeck is exceedingly diversified and irregular, presenting to the view, in its whole extent, a succession of hill and dale of every description. In the southern part the hills are of moderate elevation, but in proceeding northerly, they increase in height until, towards the sources of the river, they assume the mountainous form described in the former part of this chapter. Below the county of Somerset, the hills in general press close upon the margin of the river; ascending through this county, they recede farther from its banks, leaving, in many places, level alluvial tracts along the banks, and rising into more broad rounded swells as they recede. On approaching the confluence of Dead River, the whole valley becomes more broken and irregular, with scattered mountain peaks, some of which approach the verge of the river, and nearly obstruct the passage along its banks. On arriving at Moosehead Lake, the valley again expands, until, continuing northerly to the extremities of the Lake, it loses itself in the broad, and comparatively level upper valley of the Penobscot.

The general inclination of the Kennebeck valley, from the tide at Hallowell, to the place where the road from thence to Quebec crosses Moose river, may be deduced from the barom-

etrical survey of that road by Capt. Partridge*, the results of which are exhibited in the following table.

STATIONS.	Distance from station to station.		Total Ascent from station to station.		Ascent per mile from station to station.		Whole distance from the tide at Hallowell.		Whole ascent from the tide at Hallowell.		Average ascent per mile from Hallowell.	
	miles.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.
Hallowell,						25						
Waterville,	20	219	11		20	219	11					
Fairfield,	10	9	1		30	228	7 2-3					
Norridgwock,	12	132	11		42	360	8 1-2					
Anson,	12	49	4		54	409	7 2-3					
Bingham,	14	47	3 1-2		68	456	6 2-3					
Upper Settlements,	14	19	7		82	555	6 3-4					
Forks of Dead River } and Kennebeck, }	10	15	1 1-2		92	570	6					
Dead River,	2	70	35		94	640	7					
Moose River Bridge,	27	604	22 1-3		121	1244	10 1-4					
Penobscot west branch,		439				1683						

Capt. Partridge's observations from Hallowell to Dead River, were made at the road along the banks of the river; but from Dead River to Moose River bridge, they were made on the road across the country, leaving the main branch of the river far to the eastward. The elevation therefore of Moose-Head Lake, the source of the main branch of the Kennebeck; and the general inclination of the river from that to the mouth of Dead River, is only to be conjectured from a comparison of the two observations at the mouth of Dead River and at Moose River bridge. The distance of Moose River (following its windings) from the bridge to its outlet in the Lake, is supposed to be not far from 30 miles, and from the Lake to Dead River about 20 miles. If we suppose the relative declivity of each to be nearly the same, it would give about 840 feet as the absolute elevation of Moose-Head Lake; but as the course of Moose River from the bridge to the Lake, in a direct line, is about the same distance as that of the Kennebeck from the

* See Plate IV.—No. 8.

Lake to Dead River, the elevation of the Lake, deduced from this circumstance, would be rather more than 900 feet. If however, we consider that Moose River keeps its way in the mountain country, without making any direct approach to the sea in its whole course; and that the Kennebeck from the Lake to Dead River is approaching directly the lower country towards the sea, and by the time it reaches Dead River, has nearly passed the confines of the mountainous region, we must suppose its declivity much greater than that of Moose River, and of course the elevation of the Lake considerably higher than would result from the ratio of the distances and elevations of the two points mentioned; and we may be not far from the truth if it is computed, in round numbers, to be about 1000 feet.

The subject of the elevation of Moose-Head Lake has been dwelt on with more particularity because that, connected with this there are certain data from which can be deduced, with some tolerable degree of certainty, the elevation of Chesncook Lake on the Penobscot; from this the elevation of the source of the Allagash, or principal south branch of the St. John, has been actually ascertained; and these collectively determine the question of the elevation of the base of the *supposed* range of highlands across this part of the State from Mars Hill; or, more properly speaking, prove the solution of its continuity in this, as well as may be proved in other places; and is one among other evidences that no such range exists but in the imagination of those whose interested vision "can see what is not to be seen."

In taking the elevation of Moose-Head Lake at 1000 feet, as the basis of ulterior estimates respecting the Penobscot and St. John, it will be perceived that the greatest probable measure is assumed, so that if any erroneous inferences are drawn from this with regard to the comparative elevation of the pretended Mars-Hill range and the main northern ridge, they will be on the safe side. So far also as the elevation of the waters,

and the general inclination of the country, shall be the subject of inquiry in the consideration of measures for internal improvement, such as canals, railways, &c. it is safer to adopt the highest estimate in all cases the certainty of which is not accurately ascertained.

It has been before stated, that the valley of the Kennebeck, at its northern extremity, expands and loses itself in that of the Penobscot. The northern part of Moose-Head Lake may be considered in fact as within the latter valley.

The valley of the Penobscot from Moose-Head Lake to the source of the Allagash, or principal south branch of the St. John, is near 40 miles wide in a direct line. The shores of the valley, or points of division between this and the waters of the Kennebeck on one side, and St. John on the other, are elevated not more than 50 feet above the surface of the respective waters. From the northern extremity of Moose-Head Lake the distance to the main west branch of the Penobscot is about 2 miles. At the north-western arm of the Lake, it is supposed that the Penobscot is somewhat the highest. The land between them is low and level, and it is supposed that at a moderate expense, a canal might be opened to discharge the waters of that river into the Lake. Below this the Penobscot descends over a succession of falls and rapids for about 8 miles, when it approaches the north-eastern arm of the Lake; between which and the river the land is also low and level. This place was explored in the year 1816, with a view to estimate the comparative elevation of the two waters, and the practicability of a canal at some future day, between them; and it was judged that the waters of the river here were considerably lower than those of the Lake, and therefore that a canal in this place would discharge the waters of the Lake into the Penobscot.

From this place to the Chesuncook, the river descends rather more than 20 miles, in an unbroken and generally somewhat strong current, but not remarkably rapid. By a conjec-

tural estimate, drawn from a comparison of certain parts of the Kennebeck and St. John, between which the declivity of this river in this place, appears to be a medium, the perpendicular descent of this is estimated to average about 4 feet per mile ; which, with its probable depression below the surface of Moose-Head Lake, would make the elevation of Chesuncook, to be about 900 feet above the level of the sea.*

From the Chesuncook, north by way of the Umbazukscus, to the portage between the Penobscot and the Allagash, the ascent is very moderate, the highest point of the land on the portage being but 52 feet above the surface of the Chesuncook.† The valley of the Penobscot here is low, and is merged almost imperceptibly in that of the Allagash, or south branch of the St. John.

It has been seen that the general inclination of the valley of the Kennebeck is not too great for the purposes of internal communication by means of railways, provided the irregularities in the surface of the country shall not be found too great to admit of sufficiently level passages between the hills ; and if the channel of the river presents no other obstruction to its navigation than occasional falls to break the surface into different levels, the ascent to be overcome by means of locks would be but a comparatively small obstacle to the communication by water, through its whole extent ; but how far the irregularities in the surface of the valley may present obstacles to the one, or the shoals, long rapids, low banks, droughts and freshets, may impede the other, are questions, a satisfactory answer to which, requires more extensive and scientific surveys than have yet been made.‡

* That this estimate of the level of the Chesuncook is sufficiently high, is also rendered probable from the barometrical observations of Messrs. Loring and Odell, on the level of the Penobscot opposite to Mount Katahdin, about 20 miles below the Chesuncook ; which they there find to be 650 feet above the tide at Bangor ; which leaves 250 feet for the perpendicular descent of the Penobscot in 20 miles from Chesuncook to their place of observation.

† Loring's Report.

‡ No surveys to any extent, with a view to this subject, are known to have been made, excepting from Gardiner to the Androscoggin, and from Augusta to Bloomfield, the results of which could not be obtained in season to be here communicated.

The valley of the Penobscot exhibits collectively an aspect, in some respects; considerably different from that of the Kennebeck. At its commencement near the sea coast its general surface is elevated, broken, and in some places even mountainous. Proceeding northward, a little below the head of the tide it sinks and expands rather suddenly, into a gently undulating country, rather low when compared with other parts of the State at an equal distance from the sea, but sufficiently elevated for all useful purposes. This description extends from the highlands on the east, which divide the waters of the Penobscot from Union river, to the waters of the Kennebeck, where it connects itself with the valley of that river, by the way of the Sebasticook; and from the highlands of Dixmont to those of the Piscataquis. Above Orono, the surface becomes still more level and uniform for a number of miles on each side of the river, to the Piscataquis. Above this, it becomes more undulating at a little distance from the river, but still of moderate elevation, to the Madawamkeag. Proceeding up the Madawamkeag, the valley retains the same level, or moderately undulating character, until it reaches the confines and blends itself with, the vallies of the St. Croix and the St. John.

The general inclination of this valley, from the tide at Bangor to the sources of the Madawamkeag, has been before noticed. The perpendicular ascent of the river from Bangor to Old-Town, has been ascertained to be about 100 feet. The elevation of its surface at the mouth of the Passadumkeag, has been computed at 150 feet*; and judging from the distance, and apparent strength of the current from that to the Madawamkeag, the elevation of this place may be estimated at from 270 to 300 feet.

From this place the valley of the main river begins to assume a different character—its surface becoming more broken, irregular and elevated. Ascending the river to Nicketou, (or the junction of the East and West branches) the valley there

* Loring's Report.

divides, one part extending along the east branch and the Sebasticook, until it unites with the valley of the Aroostook, as before described*, and the other following the course of the west branch to its source.

From Nicketou to Chesuncook Lake, the valley on each side is broken, and much diversified with a multitude of lakes, ponds, morasses, streams, hills, and some few detached mountains of considerable elevation. Its general breadth here is about 25 miles. Its margins ascending upon the Katahdin on one side, and the Ebeeme and Spencer mountains on the other.

The general acclivity of the valley from the Madawamkeag to the Chesuncook can only be estimated from the supposed elevation of the mouth of the Madawamkeag, the observations of Messrs Loring and Odell at the Auboljokomegassic, and the computed elevation of the surface of the Chesuncook, which have been before stated. These would give the average acclivity of the river from the Madawamkeag to the Auboljokomegassic about 12 feet per mile, and from that to Chesuncook about 16 feet per mile.

From the outlet of Chesuncook, the surface of the valley subsides into a comparatively level, or moderately undulating form, and expanding laterally, it unites with the valley of the Kennebeck on the south-west, and that of the Allagash on the north-east, as before described†. Proceeding westward along the Penobscot, it rises to and terminates in the highlands which form the north-western boundary of the State; and north-westward along the Kahkoguamook‡, passing the hills of that name, it loses itself indefinitely in the upper valley of the St. John, among the extensive level swamps and morasses at the sources of the south branch of the Walloostook||.

The acclivity of the western part of the valley, after passing Moose-Head Lake, is somewhat rapid; the branch of the riv-

* Page 46.

† Page 62.

‡ Quonquengamooktook.

|| Oolastook—Oolastook—or Oolastaoguangamook.

er which crosses the road from Hallowell to Quebec, being found at the elevation of 1683 feet, which, if the elevation of the river near Moose-Head Lake, is taken at 1000 feet, will give an average acclivity of about 24 feet per mile. The ascent in the north-western direction from Chesuncook, is much more moderate; but no data are known from which to compute its actual ratio.

The extensive valley of the St. John occupies the whole breadth of the northern part of the State, and, with that of the Aroostook, includes about one third part of its whole territory. This great valley, so far as it is included within this State, may be considered as distinguished into three lesser ones. The first, or lower valley, from the boundary line to the junction of the Allagash with the Walloostook, or main branch of the river; the second, or upper valley, from this along the main branch to its source, where, on the south-west, it is terminated by the highlands of the Chaudiere, and on the south-east, it unites with the north-western part of the upper valley of the Penobscot; the third, that of the Allagash, which at its southern extremity, is merged in the northern part of the upper valley of the Penobscot*.

The first of these forms a basin bounded on the north by the mountains and highlands of the northern boundary of the State, and the highlands of the Ristigouche. South, and easterly, by the lesser highlands of the Grand-Falls-Ridge, and an interrupted tract of, in general but moderate elevation, which partially separates it from the basin of the Aroostook. On the south and west, by the highlands of the Fish river, Allagash, and St. Francois. These however form no continuous range, but are separated by the Allagash and St. Francois. Along the margin of the river, the surface is generally a level alluvion, receding in some places by steps to higher levels, and then rising, as it recedes still farther from the river, to a moderately

* This distinction may not be perfectly accurate nor well defined, except as to the valley of the Allagash. It is adopted however for the sake of more convenient reference.

hilly form, which on the north increases to the height of the main ridge of the boundary. The lower part of this basin is thought by some, to have once formed the bed of an extensive lake, the waters of which were confined by what is called the "Grand Falls Ridge," near the eastern boundary of the State. The general inclination of this basin, in the direction of the river, is very moderate.

The highlands which separate the waters of the Allagash from those of the Walloostook, approach close upon the river at the junction of those two branches, and with those which form the western barrier of the St. Francois, serve to form a line of separation between the lower and upper vallies. Above these the valley, in the direction of its length, assumes the form of almost a dead level. The current of the river is very moderate, flowing through extensive swamps and bogs, but little elevated above its waters. In the transverse direction, the surface, at a distance from the river, rises to the westward but very moderately, to the summit of the table-land, which here forms the main ridge or height of land between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence. To the east it rises more rapidly to the highlands which divide it from the Allagash.

The whole length of the general valley of the St. John, from its junction with that of the Penobscot, at the source of the south branch of the Walloostook, to the Grand Falls near the boundary line, is computed, following the course of the river, to be about 180 miles. Its general declivity, for the first 40 or 50 miles, is exceedingly small; thence, descending to the St. Francois, it becomes more rapid; from this, until it approaches the eastern boundary, it is in general more moderate. In the whole of this extent it is uninterrupted by falls, and is safely and conveniently passable for boats, ascending and descending. The few observations which have been made respecting its elevation at different places, would give the whole valley collectively, a general declivity, from the sources of the river to the Grand Falls, of about 5 feet per mile.

The valley of the Allagash extends, from its junction with that of the Penobscot, about 70 miles in a northerly direction to the river St. John. The southern part of this valley is broad, low, and comparatively level. Proceeding northerly it becomes narrower, the surface rises into swells of moderate height; and on approaching nearer to the river, at the falls, about 12 miles from the St. John, the hills are broken, and rise to considerable elevation, and continue of this description to the confluence of this river with the St. John.

The general inclination of this valley appears to be less than that of any of the others before described. The river, at its southern part, is formed principally of a chain of Lakes, and it includes several smaller ones in its course. Between some of these Lakes, the current of the river has in some places considerable rapidity, but in general is gentle and smooth. About 12 miles from its confluence with the St. John, the river abruptly descends over a fall, the perpendicular height of which is estimated by different observers, at about 20 feet, below which are rapids estimated to descend from 10 to 15 feet. The whole perpendicular descent of this valley from the place of its union with that of the Penobscot, to the mouth of the river, is estimated not to exceed 200 feet, and probably to fall short of that; making its average declivity to be something less than 3 feet per mile.

The valley of the Aroostook, belongs, properly speaking, to the great valley of the St. John. This basin is in general a level or moderately undulating country, inclining principally to the east. It is interspersed with occasional detached swells and ridges, whose general direction is chiefly about north and south; between which the vallies connect themselves with those of the Penobscot on one hand, and the St. John on the other. The general elevation of the southern part of this region above the level of the sea is described at pages 50 and 51. The general declivity of the central part of the valley is to the east, and is estimated to be about 2 1-2 feet per mile, following the

windings of the river, but in a direct line probably much more.

The valley of the Saco has been too long and too well known to need any particularity of description. It presents a favorable channel of communication from a part of the interior of New-Hampshire and Vermont to the sea-board, and offers facilities for important improvements of this communication to Portland by the way of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal.

The irregular form and relative position of the valley of the Androscoggin, are such as will not readily invite enterprises for making it the channel of any important line of communication through its whole extent, but some parts of it offer facilities for connecting together parts of the country naturally separated from each other, which probably will be noticed hereafter.

The valley of the St. Croix, lying on the frontier of the United States, the river at the centre of which forms the boundary line, presents on that account some interesting considerations, which need not however to be discussed particularly in this place. Circumstances resulting from the political and commercial relations of the two nations which occupy the opposite sides of this territory, will always tend to attract to the common centre greater numbers than would otherwise be the case; and, under some of these ever-varying relations, an easy and expeditious mode of communication to it, and through some of its parts, must be an object of much importance. The river itself may be made a practicable line of communication along the frontier, if both parties agree; but the valley of its west branch, which connects itself with that of the Penobscot by the way of the Passadumkeag, offers favorable opportunities for opening a communication which under some circumstances may be of great importance. Other channels of cation also may be opened to connect parts of this valley with other parts of the State, but sufficient information has not been obtained to point out their direction and the facilities they offer, with much precision.

Rivers.

The chief rivers of this State are the Saco, Androscoggin, Kennebeck, Penobscot, St. John, and St. Croix. These, with their numerous branches, some of which form considerable rivers of themselves, water the whole State, except a comparatively small proportion which, stretching along the sea coast, is watered by smaller rivers extending but little distance into the country, and sustaining comparatively no very important relation to the mass of the interior territory, the design and limits of this work will not admit any special notice of them. The principal rivers of this description are the Piscataqua, Mousum, Kennebunk, Presumpscot, Sheepscot, Damariscotta, Muscongus, St. George, Union, Narraguagus, Machias, with many lesser ones.

Some notice of the larger rivers occurs incidentally in the preceding descriptions of their great vallies or basins, and their local position, with that of their tributary streams, as well as of the smaller rivers, will be better understood by consulting the Map, than by any written description. A more particular, though brief, description of some of them however, will be necessary.

The Saco rises in the White Mountains in New-Hampshire, and descending thence to Conway, it enters this State at Fryeburgh, and after winding in its course about 30 miles within that town, and approaching within two miles of the place where it first enters, it proceeds south-easterly to the sea, which it reaches at the distance, in a direct line, of about 45 miles. The current of this river is in some parts gentle, affording convenient passage for boats ascending for short distances, but it is frequently interrupted by falls and rapids, so that it cannot be made navigable for any considerable extent, without great expense. It meets the tide at the foot of the great falls between the towns of Saco and Biddeford, from which it is navigable for ships of small size, about 5 miles to the sea. The

principal use made of this river has been for the transportation of logs, of which immense quantities are annually floated to the market, and for the driving of mills. Its numerous falls afford many excellent mill sites, and a vast amount of water power for manufacturing purposes. Its principal branches are the Kezer, Great Ossipee, and Little Ossipee Rivers, the two latter of which rise in New-Hampshire. The territory watered by the Saco and its branches within the State, contains about 650 square miles.

The Androscoggin rises in the highlands at the north-western boundary of the State, near the sources of the Chaudiere, thence descending through a succession of lakes it turns into New-Hampshire at Errol, from whence it proceeds southerly to Shelburne, and there turning suddenly east, it re-enters Maine at Gilead; thence it proceeds east to Jay, and there bends again to the south, and continues generally in that direction until it unites with the Kennebeck below Topsham, at Merrymeeting Bay. The whole course of this river, from its source to the tide at Topsham, is broken by rapids and falls, some of which are of great height, particularly Pennicook falls, in the lower part of Rumford, the perpendicular descent of which in the course of one mile is estimated to be nearly 300 feet. These falls and rapids entirely prevent any extensive use of the river for transportation except of logs and other timber descending; but many of them afford excellent mill sites, some of which are already extensively occupied.

The principal branches of this river are the Magalloway, which unites with it at Errol, Bear River at Newry, Ellis' at Rumford, Swift at Mexico, Webb's at Dixfield, Dead at East Livermore, Twenty Mile at Turner, Little Androscoggin at Danville, and Little River at Lisbon. The extent of territory within this State, which supplies the waters of this river and its various branches, is about 3300 square miles.

The Kennebeck takes its rise in the same general range of highlands with, and but a little to the northward of, the Andro-

scoggin; its two principal sources, the Dead and Moose rivers, pursuing different courses until they unite their waters about 20 miles below Moosehead Lake. Properly speaking the river bears the name of Kennebeck only from the outlet of Moosehead Lake. From this place it descends in various courses, but its general direction nearly south, with a current generally strong, and in many places obstructed by rocky rapids, and abrupt falls, which render its navigation of little use for the passage of boats or rafts, to Skowhegan falls between Broomfield and Milburn. From the foot of the rapids below these falls the river at times admits of the transportation of rafts to the tide at Augusta, but the passage is in some places attended with difficulty and hazard, especially at Ticonic falls between Waterville and Winslow. From Ticonic falls the river is navigable for flat boats to Augusta, where it meets the tide. From Augusta it is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, and from Hallowell and Gardiner for merchant vessels of any ordinary size to the sea.

The principal branches of the Kennebeck, besides those already mentioned as its sources, are Seven-Mile-Brook, which enters it at Anson, Sandy River at Starks, Wesserunset at Millburn, Emerson's Stream at Waterville, Sebasticook at Winslow, Cobbisseconte at Gardiner, and Eastern River at Dresden. These, and many other smaller branches, afford facilities for the transportation of lumber, and abound with innumerable mill-sites; and some of them, with the lakes and ponds with which they are connected, will at some future day, when their natural obstacles shall be overcome by locks and canals, furnish means of extensive internal communications.

What is known respecting the elevation and general declivity of this river, is stated at page 60 and sequel. The territory included in its whole basin, is about 5280 square miles.

The principal sources of the Penobscot take their rise in places widely distant from each other, from the eastern to the western borders of the State. The main river, or great west

branch, as it is called, rises in two branches, distinguished as the south-west and north-west branches; the former of which rises in the highlands which form the north-western boundary of the State, near the sources of Du Loup and Moose rivers; the latter in the same range of highlands, near the sources of La Famine and the south-west branch of the St. John. These two branches, descending with great rapidity for about 30 miles, unite in township No. 2—4th range; thence proceeding with less velocity in general, but passing over steep falls and long rapids, near the head of Moose-Head Lake; after which, the river passes with a more moderate current about 20 miles, to Chesuncook Lake, a fine sheet of water about 18 or 20 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 miles wide.

Another principal source of the great west branch is the Kahkoguamook,* which rises in a swamp or morass, which gives rise also to the south branch of the Walloostook. The Kahkoguamook descends in general rather moderately, but in some places rapid, for about 30 miles, in the course of which it passes through several lakes and ponds, and discharges into the Chesuncook at the north-west extremity of that Lake.

The Umbazukscus is a small sluggish stream, discharging into the Kahkoguamook at its northern side near its entrance into the Chesuncook. This stream is distinguished only as it rises near the source of the Allagash, and forms the channel of communication between that river and the Penobscot, the waters of which are separated only by a low portage of about two miles.

From the Chesuncook the river precipitates itself down a steep fall into the small Lake Nolangamoik, and from thence over a succession of falls and strong rapids, and passing through the Lakes Umbojeejoos, Bamedumpcook, Wallenipteweekeek, and Quakis, it proceeds south-easterly with considerable rapidity to Nicketou, or the Grand Forks, where it unites with the main east branch of the river.

* Called by the surveyors under the treaty of Ghent; "Black River."

The east branch rises among the highlands in the rear of Mount Katahdin, and near the south-western sources of the Aroostook, and proceeding south-easterly about 30 miles, it meets with the Seboois, which takes its rise in a lake within about 3 miles of the main south-west branch of the Aroostook, at a considerable distance from the source of that river. The Seboois runs nearly due south to its junction with the main east branch. After receiving the Seboois, this branch proceeds nearly south. In a few miles it receives from the west the Wassataquoik which issues from the northern side of the Katahdin, and proceeding in the same direction about 25 miles, it terminates in the main river at Nicketou. The general current of this branch is strong and in some places rapid and interrupted by falls, but less so than the west branch.

From Nicketou the river proceeds nearly south-east nearly 12 miles to the Madawamkeag, in which distance it receives Salmon Stream and several smaller branches on the eastern side, and includes several small islands.

The Madawamkeag is the principal north-eastern branch of the Penobscot. It takes its rise in the vicinity of the waters of the St. John, and in its course passes within a very few miles of the lakes of the St. Croix, which form a part of the eastern boundary of the State. The current of this river, for long distances, is very moderate; in some few places it is obstructed by falls and rapids; but, with the exception of a few short portages, it affords a passage with little difficulty, for loaded boats ascending to within 20 miles of Houlton on the eastern frontier.

From the Madawamkeag the river runs nearly south-west about 25 miles to the mouth of the Piscataquis, and thence southerly about 20 miles to Old-Town falls, at the ancient Indian village of that name. In this distance it embraces about 110 islands of different descriptions and sizes, some of which are large, and most of them excellent land. The banks in general are low, the current in most places smooth and mod-

erate, but in some rapid. It is passable at proper seasons for boats and rafts, though in some places the ascending passage of boats is rather difficult. The average descent this distance is estimated to be about 4 feet per mile.

From Oldtown is a succession of falls and rapids 12 miles to the head of navigation at Bangor. At high water however the falls are covered by the tide to Eddington, 4 miles. The river for this distance affords passage for boats and rafts descending, and sometimes, though with much difficulty, for boats ascending. The most valuable property of the river in this distance is in the numerous fine mill sites and immense water power it affords.

From Bangor the river affords an easy and safe navigation for the largest class of merchant vessels to the sea. The distance to the head of the bay into which it discharges itself is near 30 miles: and from this down the bay to the open sea about as much more.

The whole distance on this river passable for rafts and boats descending, and (though with some difficulty and labor) for boats ascending is from Nicketou to the tide at Bangor about 70 miles; rafts however may pass down and boats ascend, the east and west branches, for some distance above this, though with more difficulty. By the way of the Madawamkeag the passage extends more than 100 miles from Bangor. The falls and rapids however in some places render the ascent of loaded boats a difficult and laborious undertaking, and at some seasons the river is too shallow for the descent of rafts.

The principal branches of the Penobscot, besides those already noticed, are the Baskaheegan, Skitticook, Wytopidlot, and Molumkus, which fall into the Madawamkeag; the Mattanaucook, the Piscataquis with the Sebec, Ebeeme (or Pleasant river) and Seboois its branches; the Passadumkeag, Kukunsook (or Pushaw) Kenduskeag, Sowadabscook, Marsh and Eastern rivers. These afford extensive facilities for the transportation of lumber to the market, and are well furnished with

mill sites ; and some of them are susceptible of important improvements for the purposes of inland navigation.

The central position occupied by the Penobscot and its branches, and their near approach to, and facility of communication with, the waters of the Kenebeck, the St Croix, and the St John, together with the excellence of its navigation into the heart of the State, and its easy susceptibility of extensive improvement, render this river by far the most important in the State. The territory lying on its waters, exclusive of that on the bay at its mouth, is about 8200 square miles, or one fourth of the whole State.

The St Croix, forming in its whole length a part of the boundary of the State, presents on that account but limited inducements as a channel of internal communication, so far as respects its northern or main branch. About one half of this branch consists of a chain of Lakes, the residue is rapid, and comparatively of not much importance except for the transportation of the lumber found on the territory which it waters within this State. Its western branch consists almost wholly of a chain of lakes known by the name of the Schoodic lakes which with but little obstruction, easily to be overcome, afford a somewhat extensive channel of internal navigation. From the junction of this branch with the main river there are a number of falls which impede the passage, except for lumber descending, until it meets the tide at Calais. It affords many valuable mill-sites, and abundance of water for all manufacturing purposes. The sources of the western branch approach very near to those of the Passadumkeag, and it is said that a communication between them may be made at a comparatively small expense, and with occasional dams and locks, a boat navigation of great importance may be opened from the Penobscot to Passamaquoddy bay. From the Schoodic lakes also a trifling expense may open a communication with the rivers of Machias, by which the products of the interior may find their passage to the sea at that port. The extent of the territo-

ry on the waters of the St Croix and Bay of Passamaquoddy, within this State, is about 1500 square miles.

The St John with its numerous and extensive branches waters nearly one third part of the State, or a territory occupying something more than 10 000 square miles. Its main branch takes its rise in the highlands which form the north-western boundary of the State, and is formed of subordinate branches distinguished by the names of the South, the South-west, North, and North-west branches. These in courses of from 15 to 20 miles respectively, all unite to form the main branch; which to its junction with the Allagash, is known by the name of Walloostook, or Oolastook.

A part of the waters of the South branch rise in a level swamp which also gives rise to the waters of the Kahkogua-mook, one of the north-western branches of the Penobscot. Others of its waters rise in the same swamps which also give rise to other waters of the Penobscot. From this source the St. John proceeds with a gentle current northerly about 8 or 10 miles to a small lake called Oolastooguongamook, or by some, Baker's lake. From this it proceeds with the same gentle current northerly about 20 miles, in the course of which it unites with the south-west and west branches.

The South-west, west, and North-west branches rise in the highlands of the boundary, which also give rise to the waters of the Metiamette, Famine, and other branches of the Chaudiere. Their descent to the main branch is more rapid than that of the South-west branch, their length about the same. The highlands here form an elevated table land, varied with moderate eminances scarcely perceptible on the side of the St. John, but rugged and mountainous on the side next to the St. Lawrence, towards which the streams on that side flow with great rapidity.

From the junction of the branches above described, the river flows in a general course nearly north-east with a gentle, unbroken current, about 40 miles to Black river, or Petit St.

John, a stream which rises in level swamps among the highlands at the source of the river Ouelle, and thence with a current generally moderate, and broken but by few rapids, flows south-easterly about 30 miles to the Walloostook. The Ouelle, on the opposite side of the highlands, is precipitated over a steep succession of falls and rapids to within a few miles of the St. Lawrence, where it becomes more gentle and soon unites with that river.

From Black river, the Walloostook tends more easterly, with a current still unbroken, but becoming rather stronger, until, at the distance of about 100 miles from its sources, it unites with the Allagash, below which it is known exclusively by the name of St. John.

In its whole length, from the Allegash to its source, the Walloostook is easily passable for boats, ascending, the current being wholly uninterrupted by falls, and no where impeded by rapids of any considerable force. This circumstance, recollecting also that its sources are in the same elevated swamps, and on the same level, with those of the south-eastern branches of the Chaudiere, and the north-western branches of the Penobscot, exhibits in a striking light the singular fact, of the passage of a large river in an elevated canal, along the back, and nearly at the summit-level, of the lofty table-land of which, in this part of its course, the "main ridge or height of land" between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence consists ;—and the precipitous and rapid course of the Penobscot, which flows into the Atlantic on one hand, and of the Chaudiere and other rivers, which flow with no less precipitancy into the St. Lawrence on the other, demonstrate the great elevation of the mass of this ridge, above that of any other in this part of the continent.

As the Walloostook approaches to its confluence with the Allagash, its course inclines more to the east ; and receding from its parallelism with the main ridge, which it has hitherto

held for 60 or 70 miles from its southern source, its current becomes more strong, and in some places somewhat rapid, as it descends gradually from the elevated table-land, to the still elevated, but lower valley of the main St. John.

From the junction of the Walloostook and Allagash, the St. John pursues its course, in a general direction, about east-north-east, about 50 miles, to the Madawaska. The current for the most of this distance is smooth and gentle. In this distance, it receives the Pecheenegamook, or St. Francois, and the Mariumpticook, or Turtle river, from the north; and the Upquedopscook, or Fish river, from the south. Near the Madawaska, the St. John takes a general direction about south-east, 36 miles, to the eastern boundary of the State. In its course to this place, it receives from the north, the Walumkuas, Quadotchquoik, (or Green river,) Siaugas, and Grand rivers. The current thus far continues gentle, unbroken by falls or rapids of any consequence, and navigable for boats ascending and descending, the whole length from its source.

The Allagash* rises in a small pond in the low grounds which form the point of union between the valley of the Penobscot and that of this branch of the St. John, about 2 miles north-east from the source of the Umbazckuous, a small tributary of the Penobscot. The perpendicular elevation of this pond above the level of the surface of Chesuncook Lake, on the Penobscot main west branch, can be but very small, as the highest point of land intervening between the two waters, is but 52 feet higher than the surface of the Chesuncook. Its absolute elevation from the level of the sea, is vastly lower than that of the sources of the Walloostook before described, as is clearly indicated by the fact that the Penobscot, the north-west branch of which, rises on the same level with the south-west branch of the Walloostook, descends over an almost constant succession of falls and rapids for 70 miles, before it reaches

*An abbreviation or corruption of Wahlabgasquemoock, the Indian name of one of its principal lakes.

the level of the Chesuncook, which it appears can be but very little lower than that of the source of the Allagash.*

From the pond at the source of the Allagash the river descends with a current in some places rapid, but in general moderate, about 2 1-2 miles to the Lake Baamcheenungamook,† which is about 18 miles long and from one to four miles wide. Leaving this Lake at about 10 miles from its inlet, the river descends with a rapid current 2 miles farther to the Lake Pongokwahem,‡ which is about 14 miles long and 2 to 3 miles broad. The river issues from this Lake broad and deep, with a current hardly perceptible for about 3 miles to the Lake Wahlahgasquegamook. From this Lake the river, considerably augmented, proceeds with a somewhat rapid current about 10 miles to a long narrow lake or chain of lakes, called Um-saskis, 10 or 12 miles in length. From this about 30 miles it runs with a rather uniform gentle current to the falls; in its course expanding for short distances into two small lakes, called upper and lower Pataguongamis. At the falls the river is suddenly precipitated about 20 feet, below this are rapids for a short distance, in the course of which it descends from 10 to 15 feet more, and from this 12 miles to the mouth of the river, the current is in some places smooth and gentle, in others rapid, though not of great perpendicular descent.

The whole length of the Allagash is variously estimated from 77 to 90 miles. More than half this distance its surface is a dead level, with hardly inclination sufficient to give the water currency. The residue, though in some places rapid, yet has in general but a very moderate inclination, except at the falls and rapids about 12 miles from its mouth.

* Through this valley between the Allagash and Chesuncook the British claim their range of highlands as the boundary of the treaty of 1763. And Mr. Campbell, one of their surveyors under the treaty of Ghent, has delineated on his Map, which is to be submitted in evidence under this treaty, a range of mountains across this valley, notwithstanding his own report of his own view from Katahdin, where he had a perfect view of this valley and for 30 miles beyond it, declares there are no such highlands. The accounts of all the surveyors employed on this occasion agree that no highlands are visible here for 20 or 30 miles; and with this all other accounts agree.

† Or, Abpmoojeenagamook, as it is sometimes pronounced.

‡ Or, sometimes written Bungah-quhem.

Notwithstanding the imperfect data we have for ascertaining the *absolute* elevations of the several points above the level of the sea, yet the facts with regard to the general inclination of the Allagash, with those before stated, respecting the Penobscot from Moosehead Lake to Chesuncook, and from Chesuncook to the source of the Allagash, indicate in a remarkable and conclusive manner, the comparatively little difference of level between the Moosehead, Chesuncook, and St. John at the mouth of the Allagash, and they prove to a moral certainty that, if any point or line of highlands south of the main ridge, which separates the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the St. John, can with any show of propriety be denominated the height of land between the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, it cannot be between the Penobscot and St. John, but must be between the Kennebeck and Penobscot, or still farther to the south. But the existence of such any where, except to the north of the St. John, is believed to be sufficiently disproved.

The Pecheenegamook, or St. Francois river rises in the highlands of the great northern ridge, interlocking with the sources of the rivers Verte, and Trois Pistoles, which in a short but rapid course to the north precipitate themselves into the St. Lawrence. The St. Francois proceeds south, becoming in many places broad and gentle, but in many others much obstructed by falls, shoals and rapids. At the length of about 70 miles it falls into the St. John a few miles below the mouth of the Allagash.

It will be perceived on consulting the Map, that the Allagash and St. Francois take their rise respectively at points directly opposite to, and very distant from, each other. The one near to the central part of the State, the other directly north, at the highlands of the northern boundary; from these opposite points they respectively flow directly towards each other until, at nearly equal distances from their sources, they meet and mingle their waters in the St. John. The very gentle declivity of the Allagash, and the comparatively rapid

course of the St. Francois, in connexion with the facts before stated, afford an additional indication of the superior elevation of the northern ridge, above that of any other dividing line of the waters, from that southerly to the Atlantic.

The various waters of the Aroostook take their rise on every side of a circular, or rather elliptical basin, the longest diameter of which does not exceed 60 miles, and the shortest is not far from 50 miles, through the central part of which the river winds, with a current for the most part smooth and gentle, in an exceeding serpentine course. Its south-western, or main branch, rises among the highlands north of the sources of the east branch of the Penobscot, and descending easterly, passes within a short distance of the lake, at the source of the Sebouis (to which there is a portage over comparatively low land) thence continuing easterly it receives, from the south, branches which interlock with the waters of the Madawamkeag, then bending north it receives the great and little Machias from the west, then turning again easterly it receives branches from the north, which rise near the waters of Fish river, and from the south others, the sources of which approach those of the Meduxnekeag, Presque-Isle stream, and De Chute; and passes the eastern boundary of the State about 4 miles before its confluence with the St. John.

The very gentle declivity of this river for 106 miles, (following the course of its current) above the boundary line, is exhibited in Mr. Odell's vertical section*, and appears to be 274 feet, making the average descent about 2 1-2 feet per mile. Just below the boundary, it descends over a fall of 25 feet, and in its course of three miles, from this to the St. John, the descent is about 20 feet more.

The vallies, among which spring, and are interlocked, the respective sources of the Aroostook, with the Madawamkeag on one hand, and Fish river on the other, are in general broad spaces of level land, which will afford easy communications in

* See Plate IV.—No. 4.

a northerly and southerly direction between the several waters, and so from the Penobscot to the St. John, at and about the Madawaska:

The whole length of the St. John, in its various meanderings, from the source of its main branch to the eastern boundary of the State, is not accurately agreed on by the different surveyors and others who have explored it; but correcting the aggregate of their several observations by such parts as appear to have been more accurately measured, will give a result of about 211 miles.

After passing the eastern boundary of the State, the St. John, at the distance of about 4 miles, precipitates itself over the Grand Falls, the perpendicular descent of which is variously stated from 50 to 75 feet. At this place it turns suddenly to the south, and holds nearly this course, within a few miles of the boundary, for a long distance. At 26 miles below the Grand Falls it receives the Aroostook, 10 miles farther, the De Chute, and 31 miles farther, the Medunnekeag; from this it takes an eastern direction 53 miles to the tide at Fredericton; from thence to the sea is about 90 miles, making the whole length of the river, from its source to the sea, to be about 420 miles.

The current of this river from the Grand Falls to the tide water is generally smooth and strong. In some places there are shoals and rapids of rather laborious ascent; but in general it is navigable for loaded boats, towed by horses, or propelled with poles, for the whole distance. Its actual declivity has not been satisfactorily ascertained; the various accounts of its elevation from the level of the sea, which have been given by barometrical measurement, disagreeing with each other exceedingly. Col. Johnson ascertained the declivity from the Madawaska to Green river, to be about 3 feet per mile. Capt. Partridge's observations make the average descent, from Madawaska to the De Chute, a distance of 75 miles, to be about 3 1-5 feet per mile; or, excluding the descent at the Grand

Falls, about 2 1-5 feet per mile. From the accounts of the general current of the river, and the labor and time requisite for ascending it with loaded boats, compared with that of other rivers of the State, whose actual declivity is better known, it is believed that this last computation, (2 1-5 feet per mile) is less than the fact, and that the ascent from Fredericton to the Grand Falls, will be found to be near to the average of that from the De Chute to Madawaska, which will give the perpendicular ascent of the river at 387 feet, while the lower computation would be only 264 feet. Some observations and estimates make it vastly higher, others somewhat lower. From the general appearances of the face of the country, at and between the two places, and from what is known of the labor of ascending the two rivers, it is believed that the actual elevation of the St. John at the boundary line, must be very nearly equal to that of the Penobscot at the junction of its great eastern and western branches.

From this general sketch of the principal vallies and rivers of the State, it will be perceived that it is intersected in every direction with vallies of so little general acclivity, and rivers so extensively and variously approaching and interlocking with each other, with so many and easily practicable points of communication between their respective waters, that unless local irregularities of the surface of the country, or other circumstances, should, upon a more accurate examination, be found to present impediments not to be surmounted nor avoided, the time must come when the intercourse of the remotest interior with the parts on the sea-coast, and of all the different parts of the State with each other, may be facilitated, and the population, wealth and strength of the whole be promoted, by means of canals, roads and railways, to a degree, of the practicability and utility of which the community in general has at present perhaps but a very inadequate conception.—And it is a question of vast importance in the political economy of the State, when the time will arrive at which it will be expedient to commence

a course of examinations with a view to this subject ; and to adopt an extensive, liberal, and efficient system of measures for ulterior improvements to the utmost practicable extent. Considering some of the peculiar circumstances of the State, particularly with respect to its wild lands, it may be questioned whether the best time is not near at hand, or has not already arrived—indeed whether it is not already, in some respect, rapidly passing away.

CHAPTER III.

Climate.

That the climate of any country may have some influence on the productions of its soil, the pursuits of its inhabitants, and its general political economy, will not be doubted ; yet, where the climate is so well known as is that of New-England, it may seem of little benefit to bestow much time upon the peculiarities of one of the component parts of a country so nearly similar throughout. There exists however, even in New-England, some considerable mistakes with regard to the climate of Maine, and this, with its relation to the subjects first suggested, will render some notice of it not wholly irrelevant in this place.

The advantages or disadvantages to which a country is subject, through the influence of its climate, are generally better understood by comparison with that of other countries ; but in some degree may be known from its own positive characteristics ; of which the degree and variations of temperature—fluctuations of atmospheric density and humidity—length and character of the different seasons—kinds and quantities of vegetable productions, are the chief. The relation of some of these to the means of subsistence and accumulation of wealth, and the effects of the character of the different seasons on the means of intercourse between distant parts, and on the pursuits

of the inhabitants, and their productive ability, render some observation of the climate necessary to a correct understanding of the advantages to be improved, or difficulties to be overcome, in the prosecution of many important measures of public and private utility.

The effect of the climate upon the productions of the earth will be indicated in a great measure by the degrees and means of summer temperature, and the length of the usual vegetating season. The mildness or severity of the winters however, will have an effect upon them, as it respects at least some kinds, though the temperature of the summer is much the most important. The quantity of rain may also be thought equally important; but probably this is of much less consequence than the frequency or unfrequency of its occurrence, and the proportionate quantity which usually falls at a time.

With regard to temperature, means for some knowledge of that of this State, and comparison with other States and countries, are to be found; but the quantity of rain occurring at different seasons is, as is thought, so considerably different in different parts of the State, and so few accurate observations are known to have been made or kept in this respect, that no attempt can usefully be made at this time to investigate this part of the subject.

So far as the climate affects that branch of public interest which relates to the intercourse between the different parts of the State, the transportation of commodities to the market, the improvement of the intercourse by means of roads and canals, and the navigation of rivers and lakes, the attention will naturally direct itself to the length and severity of the winters, the depth and regularity of the continuance of snow on the surface, the frequency and extent of sudden thaws, the effect of the transitions between winter and summer, &c. This subject is open to the observation of every one, and if its various phenomena, and their attendant circumstances, were accurately noted in different parts of the State, and carefully compared

for a succession of years, it might furnish data for some important political results.

The general direction and force of the winds, atmospheric pressure, and the various changes of the face of the sky, have also some bearing on the pursuits of practical science, and therefore would be entitled to some consideration; but their study is less certain, the causes and effects of their various phenomena less known; and the very limited observations, which are known to have been made of them in this State, in an accurate and scientific manner, and with a view to practical results, will necessarily exclude them from any thing more than passing notice in this place.

The staple productions which are found to succeed in the climate of Maine are Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, pulse of various kinds, flax, hemp, grass, and most of the plants of northern climates. It is not known that the most, if not all, of these do not succeed as well, and in general yield as great crops, with the same cultivation, as in any other part of New-England. An exception perhaps may be made with respect to Indian corn, but it may be doubted whether the exception is just, or is chargeable to the climate or to accidental circumstances. The first settlement of the State began on its southern border, and by persons from more southern or milder climates, and its population and agriculture have ever since proceeded gradually north into the forest. Of course the seeds of the first plants, of the kinds usually cultivated, were brought from warmer climates, or longer seasons, and those whose habits required the whole summer to bring their fruit to maturity, would in most cases be met by the diminished temperature of autumn, before they had arrived at perfection. Still those whose seeds would ripen at all in any season would serve to propagate the species, until, in the course of successive years, the plants raised from seed grown in the country, conformed their habits to the change of climate, and were afterwards cultivated with success. As those parts of the country which

were earlier settled became populous and cultivated, and the plants first introduced into them with difficulty, became inured to the climate, other settlements were commenced farther to the north, and procuring their seed also from places farther south, had in some measure to experience the same difficulty, and wait the slow progress of natural assimilation to the climate, unless they could, as has sometimes been the case, procure their seed in the first instance directly from more northern regions. The consequence has been a popular opinion that, in some parts of the State, Indian corn, and some other plants, which require great heat and long seasons, could not be generally cultivated with success. Experience however has proved that though Indian corn, beans, and other late plants, the seeds of which were brought from more southern places, into the new settlements on the northern verge of the cultivated part of the State, would not in some instances ripen well for several years, yet by continuing to sow from the earliest ripe seed grown in the same vicinity, the species soon conformed its habits to the climate, and now succeeds as well, and produces as great crops, for ought that is known or can be judged to the contrary, as in other parts of New-England generally. The fact however may in part be owing to the effect of clearing the country generally, in lengthening the season and increasing the temperature of the summer months ; and it is believed that such effects will result from this cause ; but it can not yet have operated to sufficient extent in the new settlements to account wholly for the effect stated.

Besides the staple productions necessary for the sustenance of man, the climate of the State, as far north as experiments have yet been made, is favorable also to the cultivation of most of the fruits of similar latitudes which contribute to his comfort. The apple, pear, various species of plum, cherry, melons, &c. &c. are found to succeed perfectly. The peach in all its varieties has not yet been successfully raised. Some varieties have with much care been produced in some parts of

the State, and perhaps the progress of reproduction from seed gradually assimilated to the climate, may in time furnish them in plenty and with success. The same also may be the case with other fruits of the more tender kinds.

The object aimed at in these remarks is to show, that all of the most important vegetable productions of New-England, may be cultivated with success in Maine; that the impediments to the production of some of them, heretofore supposed to arise from the permanent character of the climate, may be imputed with more truth to the circumstance of their first introduction from a more southern region; and to that temporary lower state of mean temperature in summer, which is to be expected in a country just emerging from the shades of the forest, with but a very small portion of its surface exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays.

In a thickly peopled and cultivated country, much the largest portion of its surface receives the sun's direct rays, and the temperature of the earth is increased to a considerable depth. In the evening, when the temperature of the atmosphere is abated, a part of this increased heat of the earth will be given off to the air, and, unless driven off by cold winds, will preserve the temperature of the night to a higher degree than it otherwise would have been. If this description of country is extensive, this increased temperature of the night will generally continue, and thus the mean temperature of the season, stand higher than it would if the country were covered with forest. It is easy to see that the reverse must be the case in a country every where shaded by thick forests.

In a series of observations by Dr. Williams of Vermont, in the year 1789, to ascertain the difference of temperature in the earth at two places, one of which was exposed to the action of the sun, and the other shaded by trees, he found that from the 23d of May to the 16th of November, the temperature of the earth in the woods, at ten inches below the surface, was, on the average, 8 degrees below that in the open land at the same

depth. About the last of June the difference was 13 degrees, thence it gradually diminished to nothing, at the middle of November, and from that time remained alike in both places*. These facts support the preceding reasoning, and they both lead to the natural conclusion that, in a country just beginning to be cultivated, and when but a small part of its surface is cleared and exposed to the sun, though the temperature in the day time may be sufficiently high in the open ground for all purposes of vegetation, even of exotic plants, yet, in the absence of the sun, the lower temperature of the extensive forest which surrounds the small spot of cleared land, will rapidly absorb all the excess of caloric from the atmosphere of the latter, as fast as it is received from the earth; and thus the mean temperature of the whole day will not be sensibly increased by the clearing of the forest during some years of the first beginnings of the settlement of the country, nor until the clearing shall extend over considerable portions of its surface.

From these observations, together with those respecting the cultivation of plants in the early part of the settlement of the country, from seed brought from a climate of higher summer temperature, we should expect to find that, in the earlier years of the settlement of every part of Maine, Indian corn and other late plants, do not in general ripen so well as they do after some years of cultivation, and a more extended clearing of the country;—and such appears to be the fact; at least it is so as far as many years residence among the new settlements, and some personal observation, has afforded means to judge. The experience and observation of others, has in some instances also, verified the fact; but whether universally is not known. It results also that as the country becomes settled and cleared, the climate will become more and more favorable to the production of all those plants which are now cultivated, or which can rationally be desired.

Correct observations of the actual temperature for a regular

* Hist. of Vermont, p. 60.

course of time are not known to have been made and preserved but at few places in the State. The meteorological journal of Professor Cleaveland at Brunswick, will furnish all that can be desired on the subject as it respects that vicinity ; and from the local position of that place, this, with an abstract of observations made at Portland, will serve as a sufficiently correct index to the temperature of the southern part of the State. The northern part being yet chiefly uninhabited, no account of that region will be expected. In the central part no observations are known to have been recorded to any considerable extent, except for a few years at Williamsburgh. These therefore, so far as they may be depended on, must necessarily, for the present, be adopted as indicating the character of the climate of that region. A comparison of the observations at these two places in Maine, with simultaneous observations at New-Haven, in Connecticut, and Williamstown, in Massachusetts, may perhaps afford a tolerably just estimate of the differences between the climate of Maine and that of the rest of New-England.

1825.

MONTHS.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Prevailing Winds.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Prevailing Winds.		
	maximum.	minimum.	means.	greatest range.		maximum.	minimum.	means.	greatest range.			
Jan.	21.8	49.0	-29.5	29.70	1.39	n.w.n.e	18.1	42.0	-12.5	29.92	1.51	n.w.s.e
Feb.	24.0	46.0	-27.5	29.97	1.44	n.w.n.e	23.1	48.0	-12.5	29.79	1.46	n.w.s.w
Mar.	31.6	50.0	+10.0	29.80	1.42	n.w.n.e	35.8	60.0	00.0	30.07	1.44	n.w.s.w
April	42.6	59.0	15.0	29.71	1.10	n.w.s.w	50.6	76.0	+21.0	29.70	1.40	n.w.s.w
May	49.8	94.0	30.0	29.83	.80	n.w.s.w	54.7	83.0	33.0	29.79	.86	s.w.n.w
June	69.0	92.5	52.0	29.86	.67	n.w.s.w	64.3	86.0	48.0	29.96	.68	s.w.n.w
July	75.1	98.0	60.0	29.90	.59	s.w.n.w	70.3	89.0	59.0	30.16	.86	s.w.n.w
Aug.	71.0	84.0	54.0	29.97	.51	s.e. s.w	68.8	196.0	50.0	30.03	.59	n.w.s.w
Sep.	61.9	77.0	36.5	29.84	1.16	s.w.n.w	60.4	82.0	46.0	30.04	.80	s.w.n.w
Oct.	47.5	69.0	-23.5	29.88	1.23	n.w.s.w	49.2	72.0	26.0	29.90	1.00	n.w.s.w
Nov.	35.6	60.0	12.0	29.80	1.14	n.w.s.w	32.7	60.0	16.0	29.76	1.09	n.w.s.w
Dec.	25.6	58.0	-16.0	29.81	1.10	n.w.s.w	23.2	48.0	-11.0	30.04	1.40	n.w.n.e
total means	46.3	69.7	18.3	29.84	1.04		45.8	69.3	21.9	29.93	1.09	
September 17, Frost—November 14, Snow.						Oct. 6 and 19, Frost—Nov. 7, Snow.						

TABLE II.

Abstract of Meteorological observations, at Williamsburgh, Maine, Lat. 45° 15' Lon. 68° 59'—elevation above the level of the sea 1627 feet. For the years 1820, 1826 and 1827.

1820—21.

MONTHS.	Extremes of temperature.		Mean Temperature.					Prevailing Winds. No. of days.					Weather—No. days.				
	maximum.	minimum.	Of the month.	Of warmest day.	Of coldest day.	2 o'clock P. M.	Sunrise.	Westerly.	Northerly.	Easterly.	Southerly.	Variable.	Snow.	Rain.	Fair.	Variable.	Thunder showers.
1820.																	
Apr.	67.0	8.0	39.0	58.0	17.0	48.0	32.0	12	7	3	2	7	3	2	6	15	4
May	75.0	32.0	52.5	60.0	37.0	62.0	44.0	11	6	8	5	1	1	4		16	4
Jun.	90.0	40.0	62.5	84.0	50.0	69.0	55.0	19	3	2	5	1		3	1	24	2
July	88.0	56.0	71.7	82.0	62.0	76.0	68.5	9	2	4	16			2	5	19	5
Aug.	87.0	52.0	65.5	77.0	61.0	72.0	59.0	14	2	1	13	1		1	2	20	6
Sep.	90.0	31.0	55.0	81.0	40.0	63.0	47.0	15	6	2	6	1		3	4	21	2
Oct.	73.0	22.0	44.0	65.0	32.0	49.0	38.0	8	7	9	5	2		7	7	16	1
Nov.	45.0	4.0	30.0	43.0	7.0	33.0	25.0	11	4	3	10	2	4	3	7	10	6
Dec.	33.0	-10.0	15.0	29.0	-5.0	18.0	10.0	14	7	7	2	1	7		6	16	2
1821.																	
Jan.	44.0	-22.0	8.5	58.0	-19.0	12.5	3.0	9	11	3	8		2	1	9	18	1
Feb.	40.0	-4.0	19.0	34.0	+5.0	23.5	15.0	9	7	5	7		6	1	3	19	
Mar.	50.0	-10.0	19.0	42.0	0.0	31.5	19.5	13	4	2	11	1	5	1	5	19	1
Summer.....			58.5	82.8	38.9	65.2	51.9	71	26	23	51	12		17	19	116	23
Winter.....			46.5	21.7	23.8	17.4		65	40	27	40	5	28	8	36	97	14
Total year.....			40.1			46.3	34.8	136	66	50	91	17	28	25	55	213	42

The lowest temperature at which corn (grain) will vegetate is supposed to be 40°. Mean temperature of a good vegetating season 56°. The first day in which the mean temperature was about 40° was 12th April—first mean above 56° was 7th May. The means were every day above 56° from 1st June to 19th Sept. descended between 40° 18th October. Extreme season of vegetation from 12th April to 18th October. Extreme of vigorous uninterrupted do 1st June to 19th Sept.

* See Appendix A.

1826.

MONTHS.	Extreme temperature.		Mean Temperature.				Prevailing Winds.—No. of days.								Weather.— Number of days.					
	maximum.	minimum.	Of the month.	2 o'clock P. M.	Sunrise.	East.	West.	North.	South.	N. E.	N. W.	S. W.	S. E.	Variable.	Snow.	Rain.	Fair.	Variable.	Thunder showers.	
Jan.	31.0	-24.0	16.0	20.0	13.0					4	10	2			2		12	2		
Feb.	48.0	-26.0	9.0	24.5	13.6		4	1		3	6	8	2	4	5	2	14	7		
March	52.0	+ 6.0	30.0	34.7	25.0				2	5	9		6	9	5	7	17	2	1	
April	62.0	12.0	38.0	46.4	31.6					3	14	8	3	2	3	3	18	6	1	
May	93.0	35.0	57.0	65.6	49.0					3	8	15	1	4	2	21	8	2		
June	90.0	50.0	66.0	75.0	59.0					3	6	11	3	7	8	20	2	1		
July	97.0	54.0	69.7	81.0	62.0					1	1	14		15	13	17	1	9		
August	85.0	48.0	68.0	77.0	44.0	2				3	5	13	3	5	6	16	9	6		
Sept.	80.0	34.0	57.0	65.0	51.5		3			6	6	12	3	3	8	17	5	5		
Oct.	76.0	24.0	44.0	52.0	40.0					6	5	4		16	4	19	8			
Nov.	55.0	15.0	32.0	37.5	28.0		2			4	9		3	12	4	8	10	5		
Dec.	54.0	-16.0	21.0	26.0	18.0						6	12	7	6	9	4	16	2		
Summer.....			50.3	69.2	50.9	2	3			22	31	69	7	50		41	110	33	23	
Winter.....			24.3	31.5	21.5			6	1	2	25	51	25	14	33	28	26	90	24	2
Total year.....			42.3	50.4	36.2	2	9	1	2	47	82	94	21	83	28	65	200	57	25	

Frost 26th Sept. Snow 7th Nov. Extreme season of vegetation from 25th March to 23d Oct. Extreme season of uninterrupted vigorous vegetation, from 31st May to 16th Sept.

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

1827.

MONTHS.	State of the Thermometer.					Prevailing Winds.—Number of days.													Weather.—Number of days.				
	Extremes.		Means.			Variable.	S. E.	S. W.	N. W.	N. E.	South.	North.	West.	East.	Snow.	Rain.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Variable.	Thunder Showers.			
	minimum.	maximum.	Of the month.	Warmest day.	Coldest day.																2 o'clock P. M.	Panici-a.	
Jan.	38.0	-14.0	15.5	34.0	5.0	21.0	10.0		1	13	15	1		5	2	15	5	4					
Feb.	44.0	-14.0	19.0	36.0	1.0	25.0	11.0		5	1	4			3	1	9	2	13					
Mar.	64.0	3.0	31.0	48.0	14.0	37.0	26.0		7	1	4			2	3	19	5	2					
Apr.	68.0	22.0	43.5	55.0	31.0	52.0	34.0		4	1	7	6	8	4	2	6	10	2	10				
May	84.0	30.0	56.0	72.0	33.0	63.0	44.0		1	8	7	8	1	6	2	4	17	4	4				
Jun.	88.0	45.0	61.5	74.0	52.0	69.0	56.0		1	1	4	6	9	1	7	4	17	2	7				
July	86.0	52.0	67.0	74.0	61.0	77.0	59.0		6	1		7	11	3	3	4	17	2	8	1			
Aug.	87.0	44.0	63.0	75.0	54.0	74.0	55.0		2	2	10	12	5	3	23	2	3	5					
Sep.	79.0	38.0	55.0	69.0	51.0	68.0	51.0		4	8	4	9	1	4	5	18	4	3	1				
Oct.	70.0	26.0	46.0	59.0	30.0	52.0	41.0		1	4	9	15		2	8	12	2	7					
Nov.	56.0	10.0	29.0	51.0	16.0	32.0	24.0		4	3	12	8	1	2	6	2	16	8	6				
Dec.	40.0	2.0	16.0	33.0	4.0	21.0	13.0		1	6	11	3	1	9	10	1	16	2	2				
Summer.....	58.6					67.2	51.0		15	1	26	43	64	6	27	4	28	104	16	32	7		
Winter.....	25.7					31.3	19.7		20	4	2	36	6	3	20	28	15	85	24	37			
Total year.....	42.1					49.3	35.3		35	5	4	62	104	97	12	47	32	43	189	40	69		

Extreme season of vegetation from 21st April to 16th October.
Season of vigorous uninterrupted vegetation from 3d June to 12th September.

The account of prevailing winds expresses the quarter from which the winds *principally* prevailed during the day.—The account of snow and rain expresses the days on which they occurred, and not their prevalence during entire days.—The days on which thunder showers have occurred are also included in the account of rainy or variable days.—The account of fair weather expresses the number of clear bright days, many of the variable, and some on which snow and rain occurred, were generally a considerable part fair. The abstracts of means for the summer and winter months are divided at the last of April, and last of October, a division at the middle of those months would give the summer temperature higher, the winter lower.

TABLE III.

Abstract of mean temperature, observed at Portland, Lat. 43° 40' Lon. 70° 13' for eight years, from 1820 to 1827 inclusive.—

YEARS.	MONTHS.												mean of ea. year
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1820.	16°	24°	27°	40°	50°	62°	70°	65°	60°	46°	34°	19°	59° 27° 43°
1821.	13	26	28	38	51	61	63	66	53	46	39	22	57 28 42 1-2
1822.	15	21	34	29	53	62	66	64	60	47	37	23	60 28 44
1823.	19	15	27	40	48	58	65	66	56	46	31	26	56 26 41
1824.	22	22	32	41	49	58	65	63	69	46	32	28	53 29 43 1-2
1825.	21	23	33	44	51	64	71	64	57	49	36	23	59 31 45
1826.	22	23	32	39	56	62	68	66	59	49	36	26	60 29 45 1-2
1827.	16	21	31	44	51	59	70	64	59	49	30	27	59 28 43 1-2
Total means.	18°	22°	30 1-2°	40 1-2°	51°	60 3-4°	67 1-4°	64 3-4°	59 3-4°	47 1-4°	34 3-8°	24 7-8°	58 1-2° 28 1-4° 43 1-2°

TABLE IV.

Comparative mean temperature at Portland, Brunswick and Williamsburgh.

YEARS.	Portland.			Brunswick.			Williamsburgh.		
	Six months.		Total year.	Six months.		Total year.	Six months.		Total year.
	Summer.	Winter.		Summer.	Winter.		Summer.	Winter.	
1820	59°	27°	43°	55.7	28.5	40.1	58.5	21.7	40.1
1821	57	28	42.5	60.3	25.3	42.3			
1822	60	28	44	59.3	28.9	44.1			
1823	56	26	41	58.8	25.6	42.2			
1824	58	29	43.5	58.9	29.8	44.3			
1825	59	31	45	62.5	32.2	47.3			
1826	60	29	45.5	62.4	30.2	46.3	60.3	24.3	24.3
1827	59	28	43.5	61.4	30.4	45.8	58.6	25.7	42.1
mea. total	58.5	28.2	43.5	59.9	28.8	44.5			
mea. 3 yrs.	59.3	28	44.	59.8	29.7	44.4	59.1	23.7	41.5

TABLE V.

Comparative view of the means and extremes of temperature observed at New-Haven, Conn. Williamstown, Mass. Brunswick and Williamsburgh, Maine, during the year 1827.

MONTHS.	Mean Temperature.				Maximum.				Minimum.			
	New-Haven.	Williamstown.	Brunswick.	Williamsburgh.	New-Haven.	Williamstown.	Brunswick.	Williamsburgh.	New-Haven.	Williamstown.	Brunswick.	Williamsburgh.
January.	22.3	16.4	18.1	15.5	45.0	44.5	42	38.0	-7.0	-18.0	-12.5	-14.0
February.	29.8	25.6	23.1	19	49	47.3	48	44	-2	-13.	-12.5	-14.
March.	36.9	33.2	35.8	31	63	66.7	60	64	+14.	-0.7	0.	+3.
April.	48.4	48.	50.6	43.5	73.5	73.3	76	68	33	+31.	+21.	22
May.	54.9	57.3	54.7	56	78	77	83	84	35	36	33	30
June.	63.9	65.4	64.3	61.5	83.5	89.1	86	88	42	44.8	48	45
July.	69.0	69.5	70.3	67.5	88	87.7	89	86	55	52	59	52
August.	67.5	66.6	68.1	63	93	89.8	96	87	50	48	50	44
September.	62.9	59.8	60.4	58	80	81.3	82	79	45	40	46	38
October.	55.8	49.2	49.2	46	71	75	72	70	33	25	26	26
November.	35.8	35.4	32.7	29	60	53.6	50	56	18	6.	16	10
December.	34.1	29.2	23.2	16	55	50	48	40	8	-4	-11.	-2
Summer.....	62.5	61.3	61.2	58.6	82.2	84.9	84.7	80.6	43.3	40.1	43.7	39.2
Winter.....	39.	31.3	30.6	25.6	57.2	55.9	47.3	51.6	10.7	0.2	0.1	2.5
Total.....	48.4	46.3	45.8	42.1	69.8	70.4	66	66.2	27	20.2	22.0	21.9

TABLE VI.

Extreme monthly range of temperature at New Haven, Williamstown, Brunswick and Williamsburgh, for the year 1827, with the average monthly range at Brunswick for 8 years, from 1820 to 1827 inclusive, and at Brunswick and Williamsburgh, respectively, for three years, 1820, 1826 and 1827.

MONTHS.	1827.				Brunswick 8 years.	Williams- burgh 8 yrs.	Brunswick 3 years.
	New Haven.	William- stown.	Brun- swick.	Williams- burgh.			
January	52.0	62.5	54.5	52.0	62.3	57.7	63.2
February	51.0	61.0	60.5	58.0	62.0	49.3	67.2
March	49.0	67.4	60.0	61.0	51.9	55.7	59.5
April	40.5	42.3	29.6	46.0	46.8	51.7	51.3
May	43.0	51.0	50.0	54.0	46.4	51.7	51.3
June	41.5	44.3	38.0	43.0	42.6	44.3	40.2
July	33.0	35.7	30.0	34.0	36.3	36.3	34.3
August	43.0	46.8	46.0	43.0	40.5	38.3	37.7
September	35.0	41.3	36.0	41.0	46.0	48.6	39.6
October	38.0	50.0	46.0	44.0	50.6	49.0	48.5
November	42.0	47.6	34.0	46.0	44.0	42.3	48.0
December	47.0	54.0	59.0	42.0	56.7	51.7	66.3
Average Summer mo's.	38.9	44.8	41.0	43.0	43.7	44.7	41.7
Average winter months	46.9	55.8	49.6	50.8	53.9	51.4	56.9
Average the year.	42.9	50.3	45.3	47.0	48.8	48.0	49.3

If we would estimate the average temperature of the State from the data afforded by the preceding tables, it may be observed, that the Latitude of Brunswick being nearly at the central point of the extreme latitudes of the sea coast, and the position of the College, where the observations were made, some miles from the sea, the temperature observed there may be considered as very nearly representing the general mean temperature of the whole extent of the country bordering on the sea coast. The position of Williamsburgh being near the centre of the State, observations made there might be thought to serve as a fair indication of the average of the whole, but probably this would require some corrections. The elevation of the place of observation at Williamsburgh, is about 1627 feet above the level of the sea, and is estimated to be about 400 feet higher than the general level of the surrounding country, and about 700 feet higher than the average level of the habitable part of the surface lying in the same parallel across

the State (exclusive of the mountain summits in the counties of Somerset and Oxford.)

From a comparison of observations made by scientific men, on the decrement of mean heat in departing from the equator, or in ascending vertically from the level of the sea, it appears that the mean heat in departing from the equator diminishes from 1° . to $1^{\circ} 45$ of Farenheit for every degree of latitude, and the diminution in ascending is found to vary from 1° for every 210 feet to 1° for every 300 feet perpendicular elevation.* In this State the ratio of 1° temperature to 1° latitude, or to 300 feet elevation may be assumed as probably nearest the truth.

Taking these principles as the basis of correction, it would give $42^{\circ} 9$ as the mean temperature of the country about Williamsburgh, and $43^{\circ} 8$ as the mean of the same parallel across the centre of the State.—The observed means at Williamsburgh will be found in the tables.

As a farther correction, and to assist future investigation, it may be observed, that the mean temperature of the interior of the earth, at some depth below the surface, is doubtless very near, and probably exactly, that of the mean temperature of the atmosphere at the surface in the same latitudes; and as the temperature at considerable depths is more uniform, and less liable to sudden changes from transient causes, more dependence can be placed on the results of such observations, where they can be obtained; for instance at the bottom of deep wells, or in permanent springs on the surface, which are shaded from the sun. Dr. Williams† found the temperature of the water of a well 45 feet deep, in Rutland, Vermont, to be uniformly exactly that of the annual mean temperature of the atmosphere; and the temperature of other wells of different depths, and at different places in New-England, to approximate so nearly to the supposed mean temperature of those places, as strongly to

* See Humboldt's personal narrative of travels in South America. p. 282, and Edinburgh Encyclopedia, Article Meteorology p. 172, and Article Physical Geography p. 588.

† Hist. Vermont, p. 43.

corroborate the argument. The writer of the article on meteorology in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, in a course of observations in the year 1813, on the water of a well 25 feet deep, found that the temperature of the water varied very little at different seasons, the extremes differing only 5 deg. 9 min. ; and the mean differing only four tenths of a degree from the observed mean between the extremes of temperature of the atmosphere for the same year. The temperature of a well 25 feet deep in Williamsburgh, situated at the same level where the observations of the temperature of the atmosphere were made, near the summit of a high hill, and supplied, not by springs flowing from higher grounds, but by the water with which the earth at that depth appears to be saturated, is found in August, September and October, to be 46 1-2 degrees, which is a few degrees higher than the observed annual mean of the atmosphere ; but as the observations have not been continued through the year, the variations of the interior heat at different seasons are not known. So far however as can be inferred from this experiment, and from the theory stated above, it would seem, that the observations for the annual mean temperature at Williamsburgh, were made in a manner to give a result rather below than above the true mean.

The observations at different places given in the preceding tables being made simultaneously, they will as far as they extend, exhibit a fair comparison of the climate of Maine with that of the other places to which they relate. Observations also made at different places in different years, will afford a proximate comparison, which often may be very near the truth, and not usually very far from it. For this purpose the following table of the mean temperature of several places, distant from each other, on this continent, is extracted from Williams's History of Vermont, p. 47. And to assist and extend the comparison, the mean of the summer and winter months respectively, is added in a form to correspond with the division of seasons in the preceding tables.

TABLE VII.

MONTHS.	MEAN TEMPERATURES.							
	Charleston, S. Carolina.	Maryland.	Williams- burg, Vir- ginia.	Philadelphia.	Cambridge Mass.	Rutland, Vermont.	Quebec.	Hudson's Bay, lat. 59°
	5 years, 1738—42.	1 year, 1753—4.	5 years, 1772—7.	1 year, 1748—9.	5 years, 1784—8.	1 year, 1789.	1 year, 174—4.	1 year, 1708—9.
Jan.	51°0	44°	41° 2	28°	22° 5	18°	10°	-25.6
Feb.	54.0	43.0	44.2	37.0	23.9	18.5	10.0	-17.5
March	59.0	48.0	51.2	44.0	32.9	32.0	22.0	- 9.2
April	70.0	53.0	59.2	50.0	45.1	41.0	40.0	21.2
May	75.0	65.0	66.7	62.0	54.4	50.0	52.0	38.0
June	79.0	76.0	74.9	70.0	66.1	64.0	67.0	50.0
July	81.0	73.0	79.7	72.0	69.6	67.5	69.0	56.4
August	79.0	76.0	78.6	70.0	69.4	67.5	67.0	53.0
Sept.	73.0	72.0	71.9	72.0	60.0	57.0	51.0	44.0
Oct.	62.0	60.0	63.9	53.0	50.1	41.0	44.0	28.0
Nov.	53.0	49.0	50.6	39.0	40.2	37.0	36.0	1.7
Dec.	51.0	40.0	45.9	33.0	29.4	30.0	20.0	-15.5
mean of year.	66.0	60.0	60.8	52.9	47.0	43.6	42.0	19.7
max'm.	101.0	93.0	98.0	—	93.0	92.0	86.0	85.0
min'm.	18.0	10.0	6.0	—	-12.0	-21.0	—	-45.0
mean summer	74.1	69.3	72.6	66.5	61.6	57.8	58.3	44.9
mean winter.	56.3	46.1	48.7	38.5	32.3	29.4	23.0	- 7.5
ext. ran.	83 0	83.0	92.0	—	105.0	118.0	—	135.0

A farther view of the climate of Maine may be obtained by a comparison with that of England, as exhibited by an abstract from the journal of Dr. Burney, given in table eight.

TABLE VIII.

Meteorological observations at the Royal observatory, Gosport, Eng.
Lat. 50° 47' N. Long. 1° 7' W. for the year 1826.

MONTHS.	Thermometer.			Barometer.		Prevailing Winds.
	Means.	maximum	minimum	means.	gr. range.	
January.	35°.6	49°.0	17°.0	29.98	0.97	n. e. n. w.
February.	45 .9	56 .0	33 .0	29.95	1.11	s. w. s.
March.	45 .5	59 .0	31 .0	29.95	.99	n. e. s. w.
April.	51 .9	68 .0	33 .0	30.01	1.19	n. w. w.
May.	55 .2	74 .0	38 .0	30.01	.64	n. e. n. e.
June.	65 .3	86 .0	50 .0	30.23	.64	n. w. n. e.
July.	66 .8	81 .0	51 .0	29.98	.77	s. w. s. e.
August.	67 .5	83 .0	51 .0	29.97	.75	s. w. s.
September.	61 .3	74 .0	48 .0	29.89	1.04	s. w. n. e.
October.	56 .3	68 .0	38 .0	29.90	.75	n. w. s. w.
November.	44 .9	59 .0	29 .0	29.77	1.80	n. n. w.
December.	46 .4	57 .0	32 .0	29.84	1.32	n. w. n. e.
Total means.	53 .6	67 .8	37 .7	29.96		
Sum. months.	61 .9	77 .7	46 .0			
Winter mon's	45 .0	58 .0	29 .1			

Dr. Burney remarks, that the mean temperature of 1826; was 1 deg. 42 hun. above the mean of the preceding 10 years: The mean temperature of Brunswick, it will be observed, (see table IV.) was also in the same year, 1 deg. 80 min. and that of Portland, 2 deg. above the mean of 8 years; and that of Williamsburgh, half a degree above that of 3 years.

To facilitate a comparison of the whole, some of the principal results of the preceding tables are exhibited at one view in

TABLE IX.

Places of Observation.	Years.	greatest range of tem- perature.	mean temper- ature of yr.	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.							
				mo. means.				Extremes.			
				summer	winter			summer.	winter.		
				noon	noon	noon	noon	noon	noon	noon	noon
New-Haven, Conn.	1827.	100°.	48.4	62.5	39.0	82.2	43.3	57.2	10.7		
Williamstown, Ms.	same.	107.1	46.3	61.3	31.3	84.9	40.1	55.9	0.2		
Brunswick, Me.	same.	108.5	45.8	61.2	30.6	84.7	43.7	47.3	0.1		
Williamsburgh, Me.	same.	102.0	42.1	58.6	25.6	80.6	39.2	51.6	2.5		
Gosport, England.	1826.	69.0	53.6	61.9	45.0	77.7	46.0	58.0	29.1		
Brunswick, Me.	same.	127.5	46.3	62.2	30.2	85.7	45.2	53.7	-6.0		
Williamsburgh, Me.	1820, 1826 and 1827.	123.0	41.5	59.1	23.7						
Brunswick, Me.	same 3 years.	127.5	44.5	59.8	29.7						
	8 years,										
Brunswick, Me.	1820 to 1827	128.5	44.5	59.9	28.8						

On a review and comparison of the foregoing tables, it will be seen, that the difference between the climates of Maine and the other places whose temperature is given, is not so much, neither in the means nor extremes, of the heat of the summer, as in the extremes of cold in the winter ; and that the difference between the annual mean temperature of New-England generally, and that of Old-England, is owing in part, to the longer continuance of summer heat in the latter, and more especially to the lower temperature of the winter mornings in the former. The extreme heat sometimes experienced in the summer, is but seldom much higher in the former than in the latter.

The comparative temperature of the places here mentioned, will be illustrated in a manner more easily perceived at once, in a series of diagrams, Plate VII. of the Atlas, accompanying this volume.

That the character of the summers of Maine is well adapted to all the necessary purposes of agriculture, and is favorable for the cultivation of all those plants in the production of which consists the true wealth and independence of a people, cannot be doubted by those who are acquainted with the facts. The character of the winters affects not so much its agriculture directly, though it is not without some influence upon it ; but it has a necessary and considerable influence upon the pursuits of the inhabitants generally in other respects ; and with all the disadvantages which mankind usually attach to the idea of winter, or with which it may be actually attended, it still presents some advantages of great importance in the present situation of the State.

In the interior of the State, at distances from the sea-coast varying from 10 to 30 miles, in different places and seasons, the ground is usually covered with snow from three to four months in the year. In some seasons it continues, in the forests of the central and northern parts of the State, nearly five

months. The depth, moderate at first, increasing more or less gradually to three or four, and in some seasons in the mountain regions, to five feet. Approaching towards the sea, the regularity of its continuance is frequently interrupted by rains and thaws, which for short periods lay the surface of the ground nearly bare, and render the roads inconvenient and often exceedingly difficult to pass. But in general, farther inland, the snow affords a foundation for the transportation of heavy commodities, which in a new country thinly peopled, and not yet provided with solid and permanent roads to an extent adequate to its wants, is of incalculable advantage. The immense forests of timber with which the country is covered, can be of little value at the distance of even but a few miles from water carriage, unless a solid and smooth road is made from the landing place to almost every tree; and to make such roads on the surface of the earth in summer, to the necessary extent, would require time and expense beyond the ability of the population to accomplish, and perhaps beyond the value of the timber to reimburse. The snows of winter however provide a substitute, and at this season a large part of the farmers, released from the agricultural labors of summer, employ themselves and their teams in cutting and transporting the timber of the forests to the banks of the streams and rivers for a market. The uniform continuance of the snow in the forest is calculated upon, with a degree of certainty which is seldom disappointed; and the steady cold winters of the interior of the State furnish, in relation to the lumber business, means of subsistence and wealth to its citizens, which are denied to those of regions which boast a milder climate and longer summers.

At the approach of spring the thawing of the great body of snow which had accumulated on the ground, swells the rivulets and streams sufficiently to bear the lumber collected on their banks, to its ultimate destination for a market on the tide waters. Without this peculiarity of the depth and continuance of

the snow in the winter, and the freshets occasioned by its melting in the spring, a very large portion of what now constitutes an immense source of wealth to the State, must have been, not only without value, but absolutely an incumbrance.

Along the course of the sea-coast, the winters are less regular. The snows generally fall to as great depth as in the interior, and often greater, but are frequently succeeded by heavy rains, which break up the roads, and for a time render travelling difficult, and the transportation of heavy commodities extremely expensive. At the breaking up of winter in all parts, both on the sea-coast, and in the interior, the ground being loosened by the frosts, the melting of the snow and the heavy rains of the season, injure the roads exceedingly, render them in many places almost impassable with safety, and subject the community to continual and heavy expenses to repair them. The same effect takes place in a less degree on the approach of winter. The result of these changes as it affects the means and facility of transportation and communication between the different parts of the State is that, in the country bordering on the sea-coast, the communication is uninterruptedly good, only a few months in the summer season, and sometimes for a very few uncertain weeks in the winter. In the interior it is good for about the same time in the summer, and with but comparatively slight interruptions nearly an equal time in the winter. The communication between the interior and the sea-board, is however subjected, in a degree, to the same interruptions in winters, as are experienced along the line of the coast; and these fluctuations often occasion expenses in the intercourse of persons, and the transportation of commodities, which, though often small, and but little noticed in individual cases, yet from the innumerable instances in which they occur every year, must in the aggregate, form a very considerable item in the expenditures of the community, not the less real for the shape in which it occurs, nor the less important for the numbers among whom it is divided.

Whether there are any, and if any what, improvements in artificial means of intercourse, may be made to overcome the difficulties presented by the fluctuations of the climate, and materially diminish the aggregate expense they occasion, is an inquiry of more importance than perhaps at first may appear; but it cannot properly be discussed in this place.

It is a question of some interest in a prospective point of view, whether the present temperature, and other characteristics of the climate of the State, result from causes which are in their nature permanent, so that no change is to be expected at a future day, or from temporary causes, liable to changes which will produce a corresponding change in the climate. The reasoning in the former part of this chapter, concerning some of the phenomena of the climate in new settlements, as they affect the ripening of some plants, proves, if well founded, that the progress of the settlement, and clearing of the country, will have an effect in increasing the mean temperature of the summer months, and of ameliorating the climate generally. Perhaps it may also for a time render the seasons more irregular. The observations of our old men, will also assure us that the climate of the State, has in fact undergone some amelioration since its first settlement. The statements of Mr. Jefferson,* and of Dr. Williams,† as well as of others in our own country and in Europe, tend to confirm the opinion. Another circumstance, existing within the State, may also be adduced in corroboration.

Near the centre of the State, is an extensive tract in which the ancient forest is principally destroyed, and its place but partially supplied with a young growth, which, in very few places of considerable extent, is yet sufficient to shade the ground from the direct action of the sun's rays. In this tract the snow disappears earlier in the spring, and does not permanently cover the earth so early in the autumn, as in the contiguous forests.

* Notes on Virginia, p. 111.

† History of Vermont, chap. 4, p. 57, et seq.

The leaves appear on the trees, and the surface exhibits the lively green of spring, from one to three weeks earlier, than is seen within 30 miles to the south of it. The temperature in the summer is sensibly warmer, particularly during the night. The wild fruits also ripen earlier, and the whole appearance of the tract, indicates the favorable change produced in the climate by the extensive destruction of the original forest.

The preceding observations collectively will go far to warrant the opinion, that at some day not very distant,* the climate of the State must undergo a considerable change. The access of the vegetating season will probably be earlier, its recess in autumn later, the mean temperature, and perhaps the extreme heat of summer, higher, the winters in general less severe, and probably less regular.

Whether the clearing of the surface of the earth which must take place with the increase of population and agriculture, will produce such a change in the climate of North-America as to bring it to the same temperature as is found in the corresponding parallels of latitude in Europe ; or whether any of the more occult operations of the laws of nature will ever produce this effect, are questions which we need not now undertake to consider. The reader who is curious on the subject, may find some interesting speculations pertaining to it, in the Appendix.†

Though it may seem rather remote, yet perhaps it is not among the subjects of least importance, for the statist to inquire how far the peculiarities of the climate may affect the pursuits, and the moral and physical character of the inhabitants, and how far they indicate the policy which should govern the Legislature in the enactment of laws in relation to these objects, or control any system of internal regulation bearing upon them. The great mass of the people of Maine are agricultural, but a respectable proportion are engaged in the pur-

* See chap. 6.

† See Appendix A.

suits of commerce and manufactures. Nearly one third part of the year the operations of agriculture are principally at a stand. At this season the families of farmers have leisure for the cultivation of their understandings and morals; and they are also exposed to the temptations to dissipation and immorality, which are always sure to present themselves to those who are at leisure to admit them. This season also affords a stimulus and opportunity for the employment of many in those branches of manufacture which may be profitably pursued a part of the year, and will admit of interruption. The shortness of the opposite season creates a demand for all the labor, and all the activity and energy, which can be brought to bear upon the pursuits of agriculture. This demand has an effect upon the wages of labor, which is unfavorable to the extensive and permanent pursuit of manufactures, and this activity and energy has an important effect in regulating the moral, and increasing the physical force of the community. The same effect on the wages of labor, and on the accumulation of physical energy, will result from the great demand for labor in the winter for the prosecution of the lumber business, so long as the yet uncultivated wilderness shall afford such vast quantities of timber; but whether the effect of this particular pursuit, upon the *moral* character of the community, is so favorable, may perhaps be questioned. It is probable however that the day is not extremely distant when this business must cease.*

As the country becomes cleared of its forests, and the opportunity for profitable employment, in the winter, in the manufacture and transportation of lumber, shall cease, the length of time in which many must be unemployed in the business of agriculture, will excite a part of them to abandon that pursuit altogether, and turn their attention to those manufactures which will employ them the whole year. This subduction of hands from the labors of the field, will increase the demand for the products of agriculture, produce a market near home, and bet-

* See chap. 6.

ter reward the farmer for the time in which he *can* be employed. Thus, whatever disadvantages result, in some respects, from the nature of the seasons, they may be counterpoised by the control which they may naturally exercise over the pursuits of the people; especially if assisted by sound discretion and judgment in those who may have an influence in regulating or directing public opinion with regard to the best means to promote the permanent interests of the community.

That the leading characteristics of the climate operate in various ways and degress to influence or control the schemes of people for the acquisition of wealth, and indirectly affect even the moral character of a community;—that it is within the power of intelligence and foresight to improve the advantages, and surmount or mitigate the disadvantages of the climate, and turn them both to good account;—and that more attention to this point may be necessary to the most successful prosecution of many measures for the promotion of the public weal, whether by the operation of Legislative acts, or the more limited enterprises of private individuals,—will be admitted by all;—but opinions will differ as to the degree of importance to be attached to, or use to be made of them. To discuss the subject fully would much transcend the proper limits of this work; but the suggestions here offered, it is hoped, may have their use in exciting inquiry and examination, which may result in more extended observations, and just conclusions.

CHAPTER IV.

Natural products.

The extensive field of natural history has been as yet but very imperfectly explored in this State; and of the little which is accurately known of it, much less has been given to the public, or can easily be procured for that purpose. The design of this work would require some account of the native productions of the State, so far as they are known, especially of such as are, or may be, of use in the arts and pursuits of life; but a simple and brief list of some of the principal is all which can be given at this time.

The most important native production of the State, so far as known at present, whether as it regards quantity or utility, is its forest trees.

PINUS STROBUS.—(*White Pine*)—Abundant originally in all parts of the State—now most plentiful about the sources of the Penobscot and Kenebeck, and on the waters of the Aroostook. *Uses.*—For masts, plank, boards, shingles, clapboards, beams, scantling, laths, &c.

PINUS RUBRA.—(*Red Pine, Norway Pine, Yellow Pine*)—Originally in greatest quantity in the south-west parts of the State—now become scarce in most parts. *Uses.*—Deck plank and other materials for ship-building, masts, spars, boards, plank, scantling.—Norway pine is the common name in Maine, but improperly. The true Norway pine is the *Abies Pinea*.

PINUS RIGIDA.—(*Pitch Pine*)—Chiefly in the south and westerly parts of the State—scarce, a small quantity on Penobscot west branch.

PINUS RUPESTRIS.—(*Shrub Pine*)—Scarce and of little value.

ABIES CANADENSIS.—(*Hemlock*)—Abundant, except on some parts of the river St. John. *Uses.*—Boards, plank, joists, laths—very durable—not prized at its worth where pine is plenty—bark extensively used for tanning leather.

ABIES NIGRA.—(*Black Spruce, Double Spruce*)—**ABIES ALBA.**—(*White Spruce, single Spruce*)—Abundant, tall, strait, slender. *Uses.*—Spars, knees for shipbuilding, joists, boards, plank, laths, frame timber, &c. &c. Light, elastic.

ABIES BALSAMIFERA.—(*Fir, Silver Fir*)—Grows in low lands—cold soil—not much used.

PINUS LARIX.—(*Larch, Juniper, Hackmatack, Bald Spruce*)—Grows in low boggy lands. *Uses.*—Knees for shipbuilding, trenails, plank, posts, &c. A very durable and valuable tree—grows rapidly—does not attain a very large size. It is most commonly, but improperly, called Juniper.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.—(*Red Cedar*)—Little except in the southern part of the State—small size.

QUERCUS ALBA.—(*White Oak*) **QUERCUS PRINUS DISCOLOR.**—(*Swamp White Oak*)—most abundant near the seacoast and tide waters—none at any great distance in the interior, nor much east of the Penobscot. *Uses.*—Ship building, staves, machinery, &c.—The latter species not abundant, nor so valuable as the former.

QUERCUS RUBRA.—(*Red Oak*)—Abundant on the seaboard—a little in the interior. *Uses.*—Nearly the same as white-oak—less valuable.

QUERCUS AMBIGUA.—(*Grey Oak*)—Rare.

QUERCUS PUMILA.—(*Shrub Oak*)—On Gravelly plains and barrens—of no known value.

JUGLANS CATHARTICA.—(*Oilnut, Butternut*)—On rich alluvial lands—abounds on the Kenebeck. Its bark yields a strong colouring matter, and is a powerful cathartic—wood little used.

JUGLANS SQUAMOSA.—(*Shagbark Walnut*) **JUGLANS ALBA.**

(*White Walnut*)—A little only in the south-west part of the State.

BETULA LUTEA.—(*Yellow Birch*)—Abundant in all parts. *Uses.*—Ship building, cabinet work, machinery, &c.

BETULA LENTA.—(*Black Birch*) Rare.

BETULA PAPIRACEA.—(*White Birch*)—Abounds most near the sea and tide waters. *Uses.*—Cabinet work, &c. &c. Bark, used by the Indians, for canoes, &c.

BETULA RUBRA.—(*Red Birch*)—Probably the same with the preceding; the only observed difference being in the color of the heart wood, and this supposed to be only owing to age. *Uses.*—The same.

BETULA POPULIFOLIA.—(*White Birch*)—All the difference between this and the two preceding, appears to be such as results from age and circumstances.

BETULA ALNUS.—(*Alder*)—In low grounds. Of little value.

FAGUS SYLVESTRIS.—(*White Beech*) **FAGUS FERRUGINA.**—(*Red Beech*)—Abundant in all parts of the State. The difference between these two is supposed to be only owing to age and circumstances of growth. The latter species very durable. *Uses.*—Ship-building and other purposes.

ACER SACCHARINUM.—(*Rock Maple, Sugar Maple*)—Abundant in most parts of the State. *Uses.* The sap yields sugar. The wood very hard and heavy, some sorts valuable for cabinet-work. Sometimes used in ship-building, mill-work, and machinery. Not durable when exposed to air and moisture alternately.

ACER ERIOCARPUM. **ACER NEGUNDO.**—(*White Maple*)—Not very abundant. *Uses.*—The bark for dying—wood for various purposes—light, durable.

ACER RUBRUM.—(*Red Flowering Maple, Swamp Maple*)—Often confounded with the former.

ACER STRIATUM.—(*Striped Maple, Moose Wood*)—Small—of little value.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR.—(*White Ash*)—In all parts of the State; a light, elastic, tough wood. *Uses.*—Oars, staves, plank, blocks, various implements and machinery.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA.—(*Black Ash, Swamp Ash, Yellow Ash.*) *Uses.*—Various; Very durable. (*F. Sambucifolia* of Michaux?)

ULMUS AMERICANA.—(*Elm*)—In moist rich lands, a large handsome tree, tough, not easily split. *Uses.*—Various.

CARPINUS OSTRYA.—**C. AMERICANA.**—**C. BETULUS.**—(*Hornbeam, Hornbine, Lever Wood, Iron Wood*)—Small size, exceeding strong and close-grained. Not abundant.

LARUS SASSAFRAS.—(*Sassafras*)—A little in York county.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS.—(*White Cedar.—Arbor Vite*)—Abundant in some low moist grounds. *Uses.*—Shingles, rails, posts, &c.; very durable and light. The name *arbor vite*, is also given by some to the *Juniperus Virginiana*.

TILIA AMERICANA.—(*Bass Wood.—Lime Tree*)—In all parts of the State. In moist rich grounds; large size; a very light soft wood. *Uses.*—Various.

————— *White Wood*—Nearly similar to the preceding. Found between the sources of the Aroostook and the Madawamkeag.

POPULUS TREMULOIDES.—(*Poplar, American Aspen*)—A common growth after fires have overrun the original forest.

POPULUS BALSAMIFERA.—(*Balsam Poplar, Balm of Gilead, Sycamore*)—In the northern parts of the State this tree is found of a large size. Its buds and leaves aromatic, and said to possess medicinal qualities.

CERASUS.—(*Cherry*)—Several species, some of which are used in cabinet work; common after fires have overrun the forest.

PRUNUS.—(*Plum*)—Several species, of little value, except the Moose-plum, or Kennebeck-plum. Wood hard, brittle, fine grained. Would probably be of use in some of the arts.

SALIX.—(*Willow*)—Several species, of little value.

RHUS GLABRUM. RHUS TYPHINUM.—(*Sumach*)—Appears in some places after clearing the forests. Valuable in tanning and dyeing.

There are many species of lesser shrubs, and of perennial and annual plants indigenous to this State, some of which have valuable properties, but the enumeration is hardly necessary, and may be dispensed with.

A full account of the mineral productions of the State would be highly desirable and important, but this department of its natural history has, as yet, been but very partially explored; and a bare mention of such minerals as are known to exist in a few places, is all that can be given. We are indebted for nearly all that is known upon the subject, to the labors of Professor Cleaveland. The account which follows of some of them, with those few localities which are known, is principally extracted from his valuable work on Mineralogy.*

IRON.—Is very extensively diffused in all parts of the State; but few of its localities however have been explored sufficiently to ascertain the kinds, quality, or quantity of its ores. In some the quantity has been found to be considerable; in some supposed to be very extensive; the kinds less known. Among them, so far as known are the following kinds and localities:—

SULPHURET OF IRON.—(*Pyrites, Iron Pyrites*)—Found at Brunswick, Winthrop, Albion, and other places—Often in Argillite and mica slate—Specimens have been found near Williamsburgh, but not in great quantity—used chiefly for the manufacture of Copperas.

SULPHATE OF IRON.—Near Andover. Other ores of iron exist also in this vicinity.

MAGNETIC SULPHURET OF IRON.—At Brunswick.

* It is to be hoped that his professional duties may, at some future time, allow him to prosecute his researches, and give to the public an account of the mineralogy and geology of the State, which is much wanted, and to which no other in the State can pretend to be equal.

MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON.

Var. 1. NATIVE MAGNET.—At Topsham.

Var. 2. IRON SAND.—In small quantity at Williamsburgh.

Var. 3. MICACEOUS OXIDE OF IRON.—Near Belfast.

OCHREY RED OXIDE OF IRON.—(*Red Ochre*)—A large quantity, supposed to be of this species, is found on the west branch of Pleasant river near the Ebeeme mountains. In its vicinity are other species also, supposed to be Red and Brown Hematite.

BOG ORE.—Clinton. Near Ebeeme mountains, and various other places.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON.—York.

Beds of Iron ore, but of what kind is not known, have been discovered in various parts of the interior.—One of some extent on the bank of the Penobscot, above Sunkhaze.—A large one on the bank of the St. John, about 2 miles above the mouth of Fish river. A large quantity is found in township No 6, 9th range Penobscot County; and there are indications of its existence in abundance in the Ebeeme mountains, and in Katahdin—also in the eastern part of the State, near the Meduxnekeag.

LEAD.—Is found, in the form of its sulphuret, or Galena, at Topsham and at Thomaston. In what quantities is not known. It has been found also at Exeter, Penobscot County.

OXIDE OF MANGANESE.—At Thomaston.

SULPHURET OF MOLYBDENA.—At Brunswick, and Mount Desert.

OXIDE OF MOLYBDENA.—At Brunswick—connected with the preceding.

RED OXIDE OF TITANIUM.—At Topsham.

GRAPHITE.—Often improperly called black lead. Found at Brunswick, Freeport, Bath, Gorham, Paris.

PEAT.—Exists abundantly in swamps and bogs. The great quantities of fuel furnished as yet by the forests, leaves the peat hitherto of but little value.

LIME.—Is found in various parts of the State, but no where so abundantly as at Thomaston and Camden. In both these places it is wrought in great quantities for ordinary purposes as a cement; and its exportation forms a large part of the trade of the inhabitants. In Thomaston particularly, the rock is principally a handsome marble, much of which is cut and polished for ornamental purposes. Lime in some of its varieties, principally its carbonate, is diffused over various other parts of the State. In some it is manufactured, but not extensively; a handsome marble, as well as ordinary varieties of the carbonate of lime, is found on the waters of the Meduxnekeag. An extensive bed of fine statuary marble forms a part of the bed of the west branch of the Penobscot, a little below the Chesuncook. A variety of Phosphate of lime has been found at Topsham.

GRANITE.—And Granitic rocks, suitable for building, are found in every variety of form and situation in most parts of the State. Quarries of the most valuable kinds for the purposes of architecture, have been opened near the banks of the Kennebeck in Hallowell and Augusta, near the shores of Penobscot bay, and in other places. Most of these are conveniently accessible, are easily wrought, and the working and exportation of them is becoming a business of some extent and importance.

SLATE.—In several varieties, exists extensively between the Kennebeck and Penobscot rivers; and has been discovered in several instances from the Penobscot to the waters of the St. John. The basis or substratum of a large proportion of the hills between the Kennebeck and the Penobscot consists of Slate. Near the sea coast they appear to be composed principally of mica slate. Proceeding northerly the external character becomes less distinct. On the Piscataquis, Argillite prevails, and many of the hills are founded entirely on this. It appears also in the vallies, and beds of the rivers. Occasionally the argillite is alternated with silicious slate, frequently traversed by

vains of quartz and sometimes is alternated with mica slate. The argillite and silicious slate are sometimes found passing into each other, in various proportions. Towards the sea board the mica slate occurs in a few places, in very thin laminae, not regularly stratified, and very friable. Generally it exists in irregular strata of all variety of forms, sometimes nodulous. The irregularity in general becomes less as it recedes from the sea. On the Piscataquis the argillite is in general regularly stratified, and, in a number of instances has been found capable of being split into roof slate, of a superior quality. An instance of this kind exists in large quantity at Williamsburgh, where tables have been obtained from six to nearly ten feet in length, of the best quality, suitable for roof or writing slate. It is said that a large body, of a similar quality, has been found in township No. 9, 9th range, in the county of Somerset. It is found also at Houlton, and at various places on Penobscot river and its eastern branches.

One peculiarity of the roof slate which has been examined in some parts of the State, will serve to indicate its superiority over much that is found and used in other parts of the United States, for the covering of builings; viz. its power of resistance to the force of frost; as is shown in instances where, in its native situation, it has been exposed to all changes of the seasons, in the open air, for ages, and yet exhibits no marks of decomposition, nor change of its original structure.

From the general appearance of the hills, connected with the appearance of the argillite which has been discovered, it is supposed that the tract of country, from 10 to 20 miles in width, extending from the eastern part of the county of Somerset, and perhaps from Kennebeck river, in a northeasterly direction, on and north of the Piscataquis and the Madawamkeag, to the country about Houlton, and probably northerly to the Aroostook and St. John, will be found to be based principally upon argillite, of a suitable form and quality for roof and writing slates. The waters of the Penobscot will afford con-

venient means for its transportation to market, and its quality, and the increasing demand for its use, throughout the United States, must one day render its manufacture and exportation a profitable employment for many of the inhabitants of the State. It is probable, that this tract of slate formation extends south-westward to Waterville on the Kennebeck, where it has been found, said to be of a good quality.

Among others of the natural products which may stimulate the enterprize and reward the industry of the inhabitants of the State, may be classed those of the sea which washes its shores, and the rivers which water its interior. It is sufficient however merely to mention them in this place ; their kind and value are well known ; and it will at once be perceived that the great extent to which the taking and curing of fish, and the manufacture of salt, may furnish employment, and the means of subsistence and wealth, to a numerous population, inhabiting around the multitude of bays and harbors with which the State is indented, will by consequence extend, as it were, the territory of the State into the ocean, and increase its numbers, wealth, and physical strength, to a degree not easily calculated. Some further notice of this article will be taken in Chapter 8.

Those natural products which require the aid of the labor of man, in agriculture, as also the products of manufacturing industry, will be noticed under their respective heads.

How far, and in what manner the parental care of the Legislature, or the enterprize of private citizens, may avail to increase the value of the natural products with which the State abounds ; to promote the production of such as are most useful, and require the hand of culture ; to preserve from waste those which are exposed to destruction ; to explore the extent to which valuable native products may be found to exist, or be made useful ; and to improve, in the best manner, the ad-

vantages which the whole, in various ways, may afford to the State, as sources of individual and public wealth and comfort; are questions which cannot fail to be interesting, and which may be of very great interest to the future welfare of the State; but, to an intelligent and enterprising people, it will be sufficient merely to make the suggestion.

CHAPTER V.

Divisions.

The artificial divisions of the State, which are formed for political purposes, or for the convenience of distinct portions of the people, will be most readily understood by consulting the general Map of the State, and the Atlas, Plate 6. Those natural divisions which result from the relative position of mountains, lakes, rivers, &c. will appear in some measure in the general Map, but more especially in the Atlas, Plate 1, to which Plate 4 may also be added; and these, with the descriptions in chapter 2, may suffice for this part of the subject.

There is however another kind of natural division, or, perhaps more properly, a result of natural divisions, which occurs in a greater or less degree, in most countries of any considerable extent, and exists, in some degree, in Maine. This division arises chiefly from the mutual wants and conveniences of the inhabitants respectively in different parts of the State—the number and local position of the places where they find the means to supply those wants, or increase those conveniences—the directions and facilities of the usual channels of intercourse—the transient or permanent character of any obstacles to the intercourse between different sections—the position, and natural and artificial advantages of the commercial towns, or focal points, which concentrate the business of particular districts;

and perhaps sometimes to natural or artificial rivalships, competitions, or combinations among different classes of the community. It is not intended to suppose that such divisions have uniformly or necessarily an injurious effect. They may sometimes be beneficial. The object here is to show that they must exist, in a measure, in this State; and to suggest some of the possible results, in order that the minds of those, who deem it of any importance, may be excited to the inquiry whether any practicable course of policy or enterprise may be available to improve whatever advantages, or obviate the disadvantages, which might result to the community, from the existence or effects of such natural divisions.

We may for a moment suppose a country of any extent, possessing but one port,—one point of commercial correspondence, and of general communication, with other countries. It will be perceived at once that this port will be the general depot for all the surplus products of the country, whether of agriculture or manufactures, and the place at which these will be exchanged for the products of other countries. The mutual wants and convenience of all the inhabitants of this country will bring them frequently together at this place, and will lead them to connections in business, acquaintances, friendships, &c. which will tend to assimilate their habits of thinking and acting, and to form a general homogeneous character in the whole community. The interest and feelings of the whole, will become in some measure identified with those of each part, they will generally act together on all subjects of general interest, and all measures of public improvement will tend directly to draw closer the connection, and promote the intercourse between the centre and the extreme parts of the country.

Suppose next, that there are two or more such posts, each conveniently accommodating a particular district of the country, but none situated so as sufficiently to accommodate the whole, nor so as that their respective necessities, nor convenience, require any connection with each other. Here then

there must be two or more classes of the population, having but little intercourse or acquaintance with each other. Their real interests may be substantially the same, and require, in general, the pursuit of the same policy, and the adoption of the same measures; but their respective views on the subject may be different, and their feelings selfish, local, and exclusive. Hence jealousies and discord will arise, and often prevent the adoption of measures, both of a general and local nature, which would have been highly beneficial to the whole community. It is possible too that a spirit of emulation may excite them to greater activity and exertion, each in fair measures to promote the interests of their respective sections; and the general interests of the whole country may be advanced by the competition.

Suppose also that the position, or natural advantages of these several ports, and the circumstances and geographical features of the country, are such that the enterprize and industry of the inhabitants of one district may improve the means of intercourse with, or offer some superior advantages to, a part of the inhabitants of others, so as to induce them to form their commercial connections and acquaintance with themselves, and unite their interests and views and feelings in the same system of local and sectional policy. Such a course would be open to either. It might be pursued in a spirit of honorable enterprize, and ardent competition, resulting in improvements highly beneficial to the whole country. It might also be pursued differently, and in some cases, much to the physical and moral injury, not only of the rival parts, but of the whole.

These remarks may apply, at least in a measure, to possibilities arising from some of the local circumstances of this State; and it will be well if a consideration of the subject should prompt to a course of thinking and acting, which, when applied to all questions of a public nature, should result only in measures the best calculated to obviate whatever disadvan-

tages, and improve to the utmost whatever advantages may pertain to, or flow from, these circumstances.

The State of Maine has no common centre, to which the wants or convenience of its inhabitants would induce them naturally to resort, or with which to form connections which should combine the whole in one general interest. Such connections and combinations therefore, if formed at all, must result only from the general principles of patriotism, virtue, and liberality, sustaining themselves against the counteracting influence of local attachments, and sectional and exclusive interests. Of course it is evident, that besides, and in aid of, the force of physical enterprize, a high degree of moral culture, in the mass of the people, is necessary in order to overcome whatever disadvantages may exist, and to elicit, in the best manner, the natural advantages which the state affords, and to bring them to their proper bearing on the wealth, strength and happiness of the community.

The most of the numerous bays and harbors with which the sea coast of the State is indented, afford suitable sites for commercial and manufacturing villages, which form so many focal points, for a greater or less extent of country around them. At some point in the intermediate distances between them, will be a dividing line, beyond which their commercial connections with the interior will not extend, unless through the influence of adventitious circumstances, which will ever vary with the numbers, capital, and enterprize, of those at these focal points.

At a distance from the sea shore, the head of navigation on the several rivers will naturally form other points, which, from their local position, will intercept more or less of the trade which otherwise would fall to the share of towns on the sea coast. Farther in the interior there are also points which offer some superior advantages, for manufacturing and trading villages; and the circumstances under which they may be formed will give a direction to the current of trade beyond them, and

from them to the sea coast. The multitude of such points along the sea coast and navigable rivers, without any one of such commanding superiority, with respect to natural advantages, as to absorb or concentrate the capital, or divert it materially from all the rest, affords a foundation, and stimulus to, a spirit of enterprize and competition, which, if well directed, and regulated by ulterior views of public good, may result in improving the means of intercourse between the different portions of the interior and the seaboard, and promoting in various ways the convenience of the inhabitants of each, in a manner, and to a degree, highly advantageous to the common interests of the whole. It may also, on the other hand, be obstructed by want of power to overcome the obstacles presented by local authorities, or want of authority, and partial conflicting interests; or may result in narrow rivalships, and selfish combinations, which will prevent the general progress of public improvement, and produce a spirit of discord and bitterness, highly injurious, not only to the external prosperity, but to the moral character, and happiness of the State.

It will not be doubted that possibilities of these opposite natures exist, not only in relation to cases of the particular kind alluded to, but in a multitude, of all forms and descriptions, throughout the State.

It is well known that a considerable portion of the time and attention of the Legislature, is often taken up in the consideration of applications for, and objections against, some projected objects of internal improvement, or local convenience, such as turnpikes, bridges, canals, locks, milldams, &c. which in some instances may be beneficial to the public at large, in others may operate only to promote sectional or personal interests, to the disadvantage of other sections or persons. And though, in the abstract, they are decidedly measures of public improvement, yet it often requires much intelligence and foresight to discern, whether, from their circumstances, they may not prevent other measures of greater advantage than may be derived

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from the projected improvement ; or destroy, or materially diminish the value of, some natural advantages belonging to the community at large, or to some of its members ; or whether the enterprize, though it appears to promise adequate advantage to the projectors, or to some particular section of the country, may not absorb more of the energies and capital of the community, than its results will eventually compensate or reimburse.

Related to this subject also, are schemes of civil and political arrangement, such as incorporation of towns and counties, establishment of literary and other institutions, &c. which sometimes may originate in, or receive a direction from, sectional or personal interests and rivalships, incompatible with the general good ; and though in many cases they may be, and are, necessary and beneficial, yet in some they may be directly or indirectly injurious, or may prevent future and more important advantages.

The continual and increasing enterprizes for the opening of new, and alteration of old roads, in all parts of the country ; with the long contests and delays, with which some of these enterprizes are attended, afford additional evidence, not only of a spirit of improvement highly beneficial and creditable to the State, but of the existence, in some instances, of a counter spirit, and also of former deficiencies in the projection and prosecution of measures of public utility ; and it indicates too, the importance of liberal and expanded views, and of the cultivation of a high tone of public spirit, in all those who possess the power or influence to promote or impede any such measures.

The slightest reflection on these subjects will show that they afford room for endless injurious divisions, and demand the exercise of the united wisdom of the Legislature, and of the proper constituted authorities, with the highest moral sense and intelligence among the people, in adopting and pursuing that system of policy which shall produce, on the whole, the greatest sum of advantages, to which they may be made to conduce.

Where the current of commercial intercourse among the inhabitants is not controlled nor led by the course of the rivers, nor obstructed by mountains, or other natural impediments, and where mercantile capital is found at all points, in sufficient amount for the supply of the vicinity, the connections of the inhabitants of the interior, with those of the market towns, on the navigable waters of the sea-board, will be regulated chiefly by their respective distances. An exception may be made, so far as the circumstances of the different markets may offer paramount inducements in the relative prices of commodities. The courses of the rivers, in the facility they afford for the transportation of lumber, will naturally direct so much of the trade as consists in that article, to the towns on their respective borders, and generally to those situated near the head of navigation.

With these exceptions, the different sea-port and market towns in the State may be expected to command the interior trade, and form the centres of business, connections, and interests, of districts nearly proportioned in size to the respective distances from the different parts of the interior to these central points. This supposes, however, that the state of the roads, or other means of transportation, renders the communication equally easy and cheap to all parts in proportion to the distance.

The ultimate size, wealth, and importance of the market towns respectively, may be expected to be determined principally by the extent of territory, and amount of population, the business of which each can attract to itself.

It will be obvious that superior enterprize, and skill in its direction, on the part of the inhabitants of one market-town, in improving the natural, or creating artificial, means of communication with the interior, may extend their mercantile connections into districts, which otherwise would naturally be connected with some other market ; and thus would increase their own wealth and importance, at the expense of some of their

neighbors. This affords a fair field of competition which, if properly conducted, may be made to result much to the advantage of the whole collectively. It is only necessary that it be left free to all, be entered upon-with a liberal spirit, and that no sinister measures, on the part of one, be suffered to arrest or impede the enterprize of another.

It would not be easy to assign to any one port, or focal point, in the State, the precise limits of the district to which its connections or operations should or may extend; nor if practicable would it be of much importance. It will not, however, be wholly uninteresting, nor useless, to notice some of the principal points, and the general extent of the districts with which their mercantile connections will naturally be formed, and from which they will, in a measure, derive their relative consequence.

In the present early stage and unequal distribution of the population of most parts of the State, very little of the future importance of any central point, or its adjacent districts, is to be measured by the present numbers of either. Extent of territory only must be the basis of any present calculations*; and the rapid increase and distribution of the population of the State may be expected to realize any reasonable anticipations in this respect, at a period not very remote.

In relation to this subject the State may be considered as naturally divided into four principal districts, and these again subdivided into many lesser ones. It will not be necessary to notice the minor divisions, but merely in a general manner, the principal ones, of which Portland, Hallowell, (including Augusta and Gardiner,) Bangor, and Calais, may be considered as forming or representing the central points. There are other towns which possess as great, and in some respects greater, commercial advantages than are possessed by some of these, but a part of them may be considered as included in, or con-

* Fertility and other natural advantages of the territory should also be taken into the consideration, but estimates on these grounds can not be made with any tolerable certainty, at present.

nected with, some of these—others will depend principally on *foreign* commerce, and therefore are not within the design of this Chapter—others command too small an extent of interior country to form an item of much importance in a comprehensive view of the State. Kennebunk and Saco may be considered partly as connected, and partly as competing with Portland. Bath will share the connections of Hallowell, and also in some measure compete with Portland. The lumber trade of the Androscoggin will give it, in connection with Brunswick, an interest and connection with a part of the districts otherwise naturally assigned to Portland and Hallowell respectively. Its open navigation in the winter will give it an advantage which, at that season, will attract a part of the interior trade from the country otherwise naturally falling to Hallowell. The same circumstance will enable Belfast, at times, successfully to compete with Hallowell and Bangor. Machias and Eastport possess advantages of their own, and may share a part of those of Calais, and compete with that place, and with each other, for the trade of that section of the State. Machias, by perhaps a trifling expense in canals, may take a share of the lumber trade of the Schoodic lakes, and, by suitable improvements in the means of internal communication, Machias, Calais and Eastport may compete with Bangor for some part of the trade of the district naturally belonging to that place; and Bangor and Hallowell, and Hallowell and Portland, may claim a share of that of each other. The intermediate ports along the sea coast will compete, in various degrees, and with various success, with each other, and with some of those which have been mentioned.

The territory, within the State, to which Portland, including Kennebunk and Saco, affords the nearest market, contains about 1800 square miles.* Its open harbor in the winter, and

* It will be remembered that all reference to the present population of any part of the territory, is here thrown out of the question. The reader who is inclined to speculate on this subject, and conjecture its future bearing, may perhaps find some data, from which to reason, in Chapter 6.

its superior mercantile capital at present, attract to it the principal part of the trade of about 1000 square miles more, which lie nearer to Hallowell and Bath. Besides the territory within the State, dependent on this market, there are about 5000 square miles in the upper part of New-Hampshire and Vermont, which lie nearer to Portland than to any other seaport; and are, partially at least, connected with it. Any improvements in the means of communication, to compete with the facilities of transportation rendered by the improvements on Connecticut river, would connect this whole tract with Portland, except so far as similar improvements should connect such part of it as lies nearer to Hallowell, with that place. The district then which will naturally, and principally, be connected with Portland, by ties of interest and habit, may be considered as equal to about 2800 square miles within this state, besides what connections are, and may be, formed with parts of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

The territory naturally connecting itself with Hallowell,* so far as the distance is concerned, contains about 4500 square miles, within the State, of which there are nearly 1000 square miles, as before mentioned, connected with Portland by other circumstances than proximity; and about 2000 square miles in the upper parts of New-Hampshire and Vermont, of which the principal part, under present circumstances, connects itself with Portland and other markets. The field therefore of competition, in the career of internal improvements, between Hallowell and Portland, to attract, each to itself, the trade and influence of a more extended territory, may be considered as about 3000 square miles; (viz. 1000 within the State, and 2000 in New-Hampshire and Vermont)—that between Portland and Hallowell on one side, and other places westward, and out of the State, on the other, as about 5000 square miles, 2000 of which however is also included in the field of competition with Hallowell.

* Including also Augusta and Gardiner, and in some respects Bath.

The local position of the upper waters of Kennebeck river will give to Hallowell the lumber trade, and probably with it a part of the other trade of the territory which otherwise would naturally fall to the share of Bangor. And a considerable district on either side of the line of equal proximity to those two places, will be a field for the competition of enterprize, in improving the means of communication to each of them respectively.

A large portion of the northern part of the State would find its market nearer, and form its connections more conveniently with Quebec, or Fredericton, if the impediments which must result from the situation of those places under a foreign government, were out of the way. At times, it may be expected that some portion of its trade will take that course, notwithstanding such impediments. Its lumber, it would seem, must necessarily follow the course of the waters, and find its market at Fredericton. It is far from impossible, however, that a proper system of internal improvement, aided by the political relations of the two countries, may retain a considerable portion, of even that heavy commodity, to the markets within the State.

It will be obvious at a glance, that Bangor* will be the point naturally to concentrate the business of more than half the State, so far as it is transacted within the State. Such circumstances as have been before alluded to, may divert a part of this to Hallowell on one side, and to Machias, Eastport and Calais, on the other. Belfast also, at certain seasons, will compete for a share of its trade and connections with a part of the interior, as it will also for that of Hallowell ;—but the territory which will naturally connect itself with Bangor, independent of all competition, will be about 9000 square miles, or more than one fourth of the State ; and a liberal spirit on the part of this State, and of Massachusettes, in opening and improving the

* With Bangor is to be included in part, the towns in its vicinity on the Penobscot. The situation of Frankfort, at the head of winter navigation, gives it a share of the business of Bangor.

communication to the public lands in the northern parts of the State, may, as before intimated, eventually lead to districts within the State, and principally to this, the whole trade of the country on the Aroostook and St. John, and secure to the State and to the Nation, the benefits of the circulation of the capital necessary to supply the whole of that extensive region.

Machias, Eastport and Calais, will naturally share, between them, the trade and connections of about 2500 square miles. Their situation, on and near the frontier of the State and nation, will occasion fluctuations in these connections, among themselves; and, under some circumstances, will very considerably vary the extent of their connections with the interior and other parts of the State.

On a bare inspection of the Map of the State, it will be seen, that though there are many ports along the sea coast, each of which will form the central point of a district of small extent, yet there are none which can enter extensively into successful competition with the districts which have been here described, excepting Saco, Bath, and Belfast. These may, under some circumstances, form extensive permanent connections with some parts of the territory, which otherwise would attach itself to one or another of the preceding places; and a liberal competition for this object, may, if rightly conducted, result in permanent advantages to the whole.

Overlooking the fluctuating connections which will always exist near the verge of different districts, and those of small extent which will be confined to the minor ports along the sea-coast, the population of the State, when it becomes fully settled, will, as it appears, naturally form itself into four distinct bodies, connected with, and moving round, as many separate central points, united, each within itself, by ties of mutual convenience, and common interests and habits; but severed from all the rest, except so far as an elevated and liberal tone of public sentiment may unite them. The result of these circumstances may be mutual jealousies, narrow and discordant views,

and illiberal competitions, which will injuriously and deeply affect the general prosperity :—Or, it may be a liberal spirit of enterprize, and honorable competition, which shall awaken the energies, stimulate the exertions, and extensively promote the improvement, wealth, and respectability of the State at large, as well as of all its individual members. Much will depend on those who may have it in their power to give the tone to public opinion and action, and to direct or control the measures which respectively tend to good or ill ; and the most liberal and expanded views and feelings, among the predominating classes of the community, will be necessary to promote the one and prevent the other.

More particular observations to prove, or enforce, the importance of the subject, on either side, might be deemed partial or invidious, and will not be necessary. It will be sufficient to have noticed, in general terms, the leading divisions into which the State is cast by its natural features, and to have adverted slightly to the evils which may possibly result, from the tendency of these natural divisions to excite and foster a spirit of sectional and exclusive policy, in the management of public affairs, and in the schemes of private adventure. The intelligent and upright portion of the community imbued with the spirit of *true* patriotism, will not need extensive details, neither of facts nor argument, to excite in them a profound consideration of the subject, in its remotest bearings, and to prompt them to a proper direction of their powers in relation to it ; and to *other* portions of the community, proper motives of action, however sustained by fact and argument, would be addressed in vain.

CHAPTER VI.

Population.

In considering the subject of the population of Maine it will be proper to notice in the outset—that its actual present number is very far below that which it is capable of sustaining, even on the same part of the territory which it now occupies; that it is, and unless under circumstances of great adversity, will be increasing for many years; that the increase may consist, not only of those born, more than those who die within, or remove from, the State, but of immigrants from other States and countries; that to provide for the future welfare and usefulness of this increase, as well as for that of the present residents, forms an important part of the political duties of legislators and people; that there is a point, beyond which any increase of numbers may cease to be beneficial to the community; that it may, under some circumstances, be questionable whether it is for the interest and happiness of the State collectively, to encourage its increase by immigration from abroad; that though these circumstances *may* not *now* exist, yet, in the natural course of events, they may exist hereafter; and it cannot be determined how soon they may occur, even in this State, and that a time *may* arrive when *any* increase of numbers may operate as a dead weight upon its energies, materially diminish its resources, and impair the happiness, and deteriorate the moral character of the community.

No registers have been kept within this State, from which the amount of the natural increase of its population could be ascertained with tolerable accuracy. In some few instances, registers of births and deaths in particular towns and parishes have been preserved; but the fluctuating state of the

population, in a new and rapidly increasing country, renders these partial accounts of very little use as data from which to determine the natural increase of the whole State ;—therefore, in all reasonings upon this subject, such ratio must be assumed, as experience and observation, in other countries, under circumstances somewhat similar, in regard to the probabilities of life, and the means of subsistence, have found to be near the truth.

In the United States in general, and in other countries where the means of subsistence and competence are easily obtained, and where the genius and circumstances of government and people present no artificial checks to early marriages, and every one is secure in the acquisition and enjoyment of his property, this ratio has been found by attentive observers, to be, in general, nearer to 3 per cent. per annum, than to any other which could be satisfactorily ascertained or assumed.

The healthiness of the climate of Maine, however, and the circumstances and habits of its inhabitants, are, at present, more favorable to a higher ratio of natural increase, than in the average of the whole United States. And from the most careful observations which the nature of the case, and means of information, would allow, it is believed that the ratio of the natural increase of Maine is often, though not constantly, nearest to 3 1-2 per cent per annum. But perfect accuracy in this respect is not to be attained, and numerical precision, in all calculations on the subject, is to be understood only as the most convenient mode to obtain a reasonable approximation to the truth ; and so far as comparisons with other States may be necessary or useful, it will be sufficiently accurate for such purposes, and much the most convenient, to assume the same ratio for the natural increase of the whole. When, therefore, we attempt to estimate the amount of immigrations to Maine, by deducting the amount of 3 per cent. per annum, for any given period, from the total increase during that period, we arrive at a result which exhibits, as the increase by immigra-

tion, a number compounded of the number of actual immigrants, and *their* natural increase during the given period, together with whatever may have been produced by the excess of the natural increase of Maine, over that of the assumed ratio of the average natural increase of the United States ;—or, in other words, the amount stated, as the result of immigration, might be more correctly stated as the combined result of immigration and extra natural increase.

With this explanation, the statements on the subject of migration in the tables of this chapter, will be a fair approximation to the truth, in a general point of view ; and will be understood as intended only to exhibit the results of a strict application of the principles on which they are calculated, and not as pretending to perfect accuracy in point of fact, nor any thing more than an indication, as near to the truth as the data from which they are derived will afford ; and as probably nearer than the results of any other mode by which any tolerable estimate may be obtained.

TABLE I.

Aggregate of the population of Maine at different periods, with the ratio, amount and sources, of its annual increase.

A. D.	Number of inhabitants.	Annual ratio of increase per cent.	Average increase per ann.	Amount of natural increase.	Amount of immigration.	Total increase.
1750	16,600					
1772	29,100	5	868			19,086
1777	42,300	8	2,240	3,655	9,545	13,200
1784	56,321	4 1-2	2,003	9,116	4,905	14,021
1790	96,540	9 1-2	6,703	10,700	29,519	40,219
1800	151,719	4 3-4	5,517	30,879	24,300	55,179
1810	228,705	4 1-4	7,698	50,151	26,835	76,986
1820	298,335	2 3-4	6,963	*	*	69,630

* The natural increase during this 10 years would have been, according to the assumed ratio, about 78000, but the whole increase being but 69,630, leaves a deficit of more than 8000 to be accounted for by, what was familiarly termed, the Ohio fever.

The numbers stated in the foregoing table, as the population at, and prior to, the year 1784, are estimates deduced from the number of rateable polls, returned at those periods. The numbers at, and since, the year 1790, from the general census.

The annual ratio of increase, exhibited in the table, indicates that, in proportion to the population of Maine, and of New-England, at the period just prior to, and during the early part of the revolutionary war, there was an extraordinary current of immigration to Maine; that from the close of the war to the year 1790, the proportion of immigrants was still greater; that, from 1810 to 1820, the current was reversed, and the emigration from the State carried off a number equal to nearly one eighth part of its natural increase during that period; but that at all other times, since the earliest accounts we have of the number of its inhabitants, the proportion of their increase has been remarkably regular, and about one third part of it has been derived from immigration. During 70 years, in which we have accounts of the progress of the population of the State, about 50 years have produced a regular accession of numbers, equal to about 50 per cent upon, and in addition to, the assumed natural increase; for about 10 years the accession of immigrants was equal to nearly double the natural increase; and, in the last 10 years, the balance of migration has been against the State, equal to near one eighth of its natural increase. The causes of this fluctuation may probably be discovered in the following facts.

During the earlier part of the revolution, the dangers and burdens of the war were felt and apprehended more sensibly in Massachusetts proper, and the other New-England States, than in Maine. The interior of the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, presented to many, a retreat from the immediate dangers of the war, an opportunity of obtaining subsistence for their families, by clearing and cultivating the wilderness, and, for a time at least, an exemption from the

burden of the taxes* which, during the stagnation of business, and increase of public burdens, occasioned by the war, were excessive. At this period, notwithstanding all the demands for men to recruit the army, and all the other checks to population in the sea-board towns, the interior and new settlements increased to a degree which raised the average increase of the whole District, to nearly 3 times the amount of the natural increase.—This too was at a period when the average annual increase of the United States, was but about 2 per cent. or one third less than its usual natural increase.

After the revolution, the multitude of hands thrown out of employment, the general stagnation of business arising from the unsettled state of the government, and the uncertainties and difficulties incident to the first existence as a nation, left many with no tolerable prospect of comfortable subsistence, and support for their families, but to establish themselves on some of the vacant lands, with which the country abounded. This, among perhaps other causes, increased for a time the immigration to Maine, to a degree more than double its natural increase. After a short time, this extraordinary impulse abated, and the ratio of increase of course diminished; and, for about 20 years subsequent, the increase appears to have continued in a very uniform ratio, of which nearly one third appears to have consisted of immigrants.

During a later period however, there seems to have been a remarkable change, and the population of the State, for a short time, instead of increasing, as had always been the case heretofore, by the accession of large numbers from other States, now experienced a diminution of its own natural increase to the amount of about 8000 souls. Some part of this abate-

* That this was the case, to a considerable extent, may be inferred from occasional orders of the Legislature that, such of these new settlements as had considerably increased in numbers, should be taxed, in connection with the incorporated towns adjacent to them. A somewhat curious instance occurs near the close of the war. It was represented to the Legislature that a certain plantation was qualified, by its numbers and wealth, to be incorporated into a town, but neglected to apply for the privilege in order to avoid paying taxes. The Legislature thereupon ordered the inhabitants to appear and shew cause, if any they had, why they should not be incorporated into a town. In later years, when the State taxes are light, an opposite course is generally pursued. Inhabitants of new settlements appear voluntarily, and shew cause why they *should* be taxed.

ment was undoubtedly occasioned by the check given to the prosperity of the State by the embargo, and still more by the war ; but to these were added other causes, the operation and effects of which were perceived the most sensibly in the short space of about 3 years, from 1815 to 1818.

About this time a number of circumstances, such as probably can never be found to exist again in coincidence, and some of which can never recur at all, combined their influence to produce a remarkable emigration from this State, and from the whole of New-England. The result of this, upon the numbers of this State at the year 1820, will appear to be the comparative loss of, from 25,000 to 30,000, which it might rationally have expected to have received from other States, and the absolute loss of about 8000 of its own inhabitants ; and the effect of this unusual state of things upon the population of the State at the present time, will be a diminution of not less than 50,000, and probably near 60,000 from the number to which it would now have arrived.

These causes were—first, the impulse given towards the vacant parts of the western States, by the circumstances of the war. Its seat in that region had attracted the general attention that way ; afforded many opportunities of profitable speculation, and produced a plentiful circulation of money ; which did not immediately cease, after the removal of the principal cause. The fertility of the soil, and other advantages of the country, became more extensively known. Its disadvantages were not observed. A new spirit of enterprize and speculation was awakened, among those who were interested in promoting its settlement. The public mind, just relieved from the excitements of the war, was in the state exactly fitted to seize with avidity any new object, and easily receive, and obey, any new impulse ; and circumstances remarkably concurred to favor *this* impulse in particular.

About the same time, occurred the remarkably cold summer of 1816, preceded and followed by seasons which, though not so

cold, yet, were not the most favorable. Comparisons were immediately made with the warmer climates of the south and west, which, added to the partialities already existing towards them, produced, among many of the inhabitants of Maine, and other parts of New-England, a very extensive discontent with the country of their birth and residence.

At the same time also the change from war to peace produced changes in the current of enterprize, speculation, and business of every kind throughout the country, which had just before adapted itself to a state of war; this unsettled and forced many from their regular pursuits, occasioned partial embarrassments, or total bankruptcies, and prepared an additional class to seize the opportunity, and attempt to reap the promised golden harvest in the west.

These causes operated equally in the other New-England States, as in Maine, and so far tended to divert from Maine that portion of the surplus population of those States, which it had before been accustomed to receive, and which, in the usual state of things it would have received.

Another cause, affecting Maine alone, co-operated with the preceding, to produce the emigration of another and additional class.

In some parts of the State, a large portion of the inhabitants were in debt for the land on which they had settled. In not a small number of cases the titles were unsettled; disputes and lawsuits had arisen, and disturbances had taken place, from time to time, for many years. A short time previous to this, measures had been adopted by the Legislature, to cut short the grounds of these disputes, allay the disturbances, and quiet the settlers; and at this time these measures were extensively taking effect, and the questionable titles were becoming settled, either by compromise, or by the operation of the recent laws. This produced a sudden, and, for the ability of the settlers, a somewhat extensive demand for money to pay for their lands, and confirm their titles; which taking place at

a time of general embarrassment, dissatisfaction, and scarcity of money, could not easily be satisfied.

The result of the whole of these concurring circumstances, was a spontaneous movement, among a very considerable portion of the population, towards the unsettled countries of the western part of New-York, and the States farther west and south; the effect of which, as it respects the population of this State, has been already stated. The excitement was extensive, deep, and to many, alarming—but it was transient. At the year 1818 it had principally ceased; the minds of the people, and the current of settlement and improvement, had begun to return to their wonted course, and from that time, to the present, the State has, in general, steadily advanced in numbers, and prosperity, in a degree probably equal, if not superior, to that of any former period.

A review of the circumstances here but briefly alluded to, and an examination of the history of those days respectively, will probably result in the conclusion, that the ratio of increase of the population of the State will never again arrive to so high a point, as it has, at some times before arisen; nor, until it shall have become so dense, that there is no longer any vacant land, to be obtained at a moderate price, will it, under any ordinary circumstances, nor under any circumstances but those of deep, and extensive public calamity, be reduced to a ratio below, if so low, as that experienced from 1810 to 1820—nor probably below that of its usual natural increase.

Hitherto the immense tracts of uncultivated and fertile land, with which Maine abounds, have afforded room for the population to diffuse itself at pleasure, as inclination or convenience dictated; so that no occasion has existed for the population of any part of the State, to condense itself beyond the degree most convenient for its comfortable support; and this must be the case for some time yet to come; but, in the natural progress of human increase, a time must arrive when the surplus

population must look for its support, not to the cultivation of vacant lands, for there will then be none, but to a superior degree of industry, economy, and frugality in themselves and others.— When such a time will arrive, and what will be the population requisite to produce such a state of things, is not perhaps to be determined ; but some probable conjectures on the subject may be formed, by carrying forward the ratio of increase at any former period, to the future, and reasoning from the density of the population of places now well known, to the general density which may be most desirable, for the convenience of the whole, when the now vacant wilderness, shall be fully occupied.

TABLE II.†

Aggregate amount of the population, of the several Counties, at different periods.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.								
COUNTIES.	Date of incorporation.	A. D. 1772	A. D. 1777	A. D. 1784	A. D. 1790	A. D. 1800	A. D. 1810	A. D. 1820
York,	1653	13,398	15,908	19,909	27,560	34,284	41,877	46,283
Cumberland,	1760	10,139	13,476	15,621	23,481	31,898	42,831	49,445
Lincoln	1760	5,563	12,916	20,791	18,608	27,998	38,570	46,843
Waldo	1827				2,432	6,695	13,941	22,253
Hancock	1789				5,763	8,947	13,499	17,856
Washington	1789				2,526	4,536	7,870	12,744
Kennebeck	1799				9,105	17,995	31,565	40,150
Oxford	1805				3,333	9,896	18,630	27,104
Somerset	1809				2,146	5,509	12,286	21,775
Penobscot	1816				1,154	3,009	7,831	13,870

† The numbers in this table, previous to the year 1790, assigned to York and Cumberland, include also all which at that time were settled in the present County of Oxford ; and those assigned to Lincoln, include all the residue of the State. At and since the year 1790, the numbers express the population of the towns and plantations which now form the respective Counties, without regard to their extent at the time of the enumeration.

From this table it appears that the whole extent of territory included within the limits of all the towns and plantations, in which there were any settlements in the year 1820, amounted to 10,227 square miles ; and the density of the population, within those limits, varied in different counties from 12 to 56

persons to the square mile ; and on the average of all the counties, was 29 persons to the square mile. The whole territory of the State contains rather more than 33.000 square miles, and, rejecting water, may be supposed, in round numbers, to be about 80.000 square miles ; consequently, more than two thirds of it was at that period (1820) wholly a wilderness. The whole number of inhabitants necessary to give the State an average density equal to that of so much as was included within the limits of the towns and settlements, at and before 1820, will be 870.000. The whole number requisite to give it an average density equal to that of the county of York in 1820, will be 1.680.000.

TABLE III.

Estimates of the future population of Maine at different periods and different rates of increase—with its average density per square mile.

YEARS.	Increase equal to the average of 70 yrs. past —5 per cent.		Increase equal to the average of 49 out of 70 yrs. 4 1-2 per cent.		Increase equal to the present natural increase of Maine, 3 1-2 p.c.		Incr. equal to the av nat. increase of the whole U.S. 3 p.c.		Inc. equal to the lowest ratio experienced in Me. 2 3-4 p.c.	
	Number of inhabitants	density	Number of inhabitants	density	Number of inhabitants	density	Number of inhabitants	density	Number of inhabitants	density
1830.	483.302	16	462.419	15	420.662	14	399.768	13	390.818	13
1840.	782.949	26	716.749	23	593.132	19	535.689	17	511.971	17
1850.	1.268.378	42	1.110.960	37	836.316	27	717.823	24	670.682	22
1860.			1.721.988	57	1.179.205	39	961.882	32	878.593	28
1870.					1.662.679	55	1.288.921	43	1.150.956	33
1880.					2.344.397	78	1.727.154	57	1.507.752	50

The average increase of the population for 70 years, from the year 1750 to 1820, has been in a compound ratio of a small fraction less than 5 per cent per annum. The ratio during those periods when no extraordinary excitement existed, to produce any unusual degree, either of immigration or emigration, was, on the average of the whole time (49 years) a fraction over 4 1-2 per cent. The ratio of the natural increase of Maine alone, is supposed to be very near 3 1-2 per cent. That of the average of the whole United States, 3 per cent. That which was experienced in Maine during the period of the embargo,

nonintercourse, war of 1812, unusually cold seasons, and other causes which combined to produce that remarkable afflux of population toward the west, which was familiarly known by the distinctive appellation of "the Ohio fever," was 2 3-4 per cent. The prospective views of the population, given in table 3, are predicated respectively upon an increase at each of these different ratios; and from this, as far as future circumstances can be expected to correspond with the past, the future population of the State, at any given period short of that of redundancy, may be estimated, with a degree of rational probability sufficiently accurate for all important purposes.

Many readers will perhaps form a clearer, and more satisfactory, conception of the different degrees of density of population, and of its effects, by reducing it to an estimate of the number of families, and the number of acres, on the average to each family. It may here be observed therefore, that the usual estimate for the United States is about 5 persons to each family on the average. In some parts of Maine the number will average 6 to each family. In others it is probable that it will fall short of 5, and perhaps may not exceed 4. It will therefore be sufficiently accurate for general purposes, to consider it as not far from 5. And if, for the sake of round numbers, we deduct about 6 per cent for land wholly uninhabitable, or to be wholly unoccupied, then the average density of so much of the State as would include all the towns and plantations, in which settlements were commenced at or before the year 1820, would be very nearly equal to the assignment of 100 acres of land to each family; and to give to the whole State a family for every hundred acres, will require a population of 900,000 persons. The county of York, in the year 1820, contained about one family to every 55 acres on the average.—The incorporated towns and plantations in Penobscot and Washington, contained, on an average, about one family to every 250 acres.—This part of the subject will be farther noticed in a subsequent part of this chapter.—

The following table exhibits the amount of that part of the increase of each county, at different periods, which has been derived from immigration; and the amount which each county has supplied from its own natural increase, to aid that of other counties or places.

TABLE IV.

Gain and loss among the several Counties, from migrations only, independent of their natural increase.

COUNTIES.	From 1772 to 1777.			1777 to 1784		1784 to 1790		1790 to 1800.		1800 to 1810.		1810 to 1820.	
	Gain.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.
York,	367	343		4,530		234		4063		9730			
Cumberland,	2,715		954	6,964	334		88			7830			
Lincoln,	6,463	4,905		18,025	3,064		1,053			4820			
Waldo,					3,337		4,970		3573				
Hancock,					1,225		1,510		220				
Washington,					1,152		1,752		2199				
Kennebeck,					5,795		7,452		2130				
Oxford,					5,430		5,370		2140				
Somerset,					2,734		4,904		5312				
Penobscot,					1,463		3,799		3377				
Average of the State.	9,545	4,294		29,519	30,879		26,835		8388				

TABLE V.

Number of square miles and average density of the population of the several towns and plantations within each County respectively, which were settled, or in which settlements had been commenced, at the several periods stated.

COUNTIES.	A. D. 1790.		1800.		1810.		1820.	
	square miles.	den- sity.	square miles.	den- sity.	square miles.	den- sity.	square miles.	den- sity.
York,	817	33	817	42	817	50	817	56
Cumberland,	955	25	955	33	988	43	988	50
Lincoln,	912	23	950	29	900	42	941	49†
Waldo,	245	10	440	15	715	19	812	27
Hancock,	416	14	496	18	706	19	850	21
Washington,	646	4	668	7	856	9	1039	12
Kennebeck,	720	13	985	18	1047	30	1047	38†
Oxford,	474	7	623	16	907	20	1228	22
Somerset,	298	7	790	7	1080	11	1362	16
Penobscot,	120	9	390	8	970	8†	1143	12†
Average of the settled towns,	5603	17	7104	21	9092	25	10227	29

A comparison of tables 4 and 5 will show, among other facts, that when any county has gained a population of about 40 persons on an average, to the square mile, it ceases to receive any addition to its increase from immigrants, and soon begins to furnish a part of its increase as emigrants to other places. This circumstance, and the different degrees of density among the several counties at different times, will serve to mark the progress of the diffusion of the population, and be a tolerable index, to guide, in some measure, any calculations which may be of use, respecting the diffusion of the future population over the still unsettled parts of the State. Some of the succeeding tables will show the tendency of the circumstances of Maine, as compared with others of the United-States, to condense or diffuse its population, and perhaps may be of use, among other indices, in forming any estimates of the comparative population which, at some future day, it may, under different circumstances, be able to or probably may, support.

TABLE VI.

Enumeration of inhabitants of the several towns and plantations in each County at different periods.

COUNTY OF YORK.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820
Alfred	311	900	1106	1271	Lebanon.	1275	1657	1938	2223
{ Berwick	3984	3891	4455	2786	Limerick.	411	829	1117	1377
{ S. Berwick				1475	Limington.	607	1323	1774	2122
Buxton	1564	1938	2324	2599	{ Newfield.		556	815	1147
Biddeford	1018	1296	1563	1738	{ Shapleigh.	1329	1778	2362	2815
Cornish.	262	734	971	1088	Parsonsfeld.	655	1350	1763	2355
{ Elliot			1650	1649	Sanford.	1802	1363	1492	1831
{ Kittery	3250	3114	2019	1886	Saco.	1352	1842	2492	2532
Hollis	662	1097	1427	1762	Waterborough.	965	1253	1375	1395
Kennebunk-Port	1458	1900	2371	2478	York.	2900	2776	3046	3224
{ Kennebunk				2415	Lyman	775	995	1118	1387
{ Wells	3070	3692	4489	2660					

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TABLE VI—CONTINUED.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820
C. Elizabeth,	1355	1275	1415	1694	Harrison,			439	789
{ Falmouth,	2991	3422	4105	1679	{ Otisfield,	197	450	912	1107
{ Portland,	2240	3704	7169	8581	{ Phillips' Gore,		145		
{ Westbrook,				2494	Harpwell,	1071	1049	1190	1256
Baldwin,	190	370	546	1124	{ Minot,			2020	2534
Bridgton,	329	646	882	1160	{ Poland,	1276	2125	850	1353
Brunswick,	1387	1809	2682	2954	New Gloucester,	1358	1378	1649	1628
Danville,		701	805	1083	{ N. Yarmouth,	1978	2599	3295	3646
Durham,	724	1242	1772	1560	{ Cumberland,				
{ Freeport,	1330	2237	2184	2177	Raymond,	345	438	826	1396
{ Pownal,			872	1051	Standish,	716	1226	1378	1619
Gorham,	2244	2503	2632	2800	Scarborough,	2235	2999	2094	2232
Gray,	577	987	1310	1499	Windham,	938	1329	1613	1793
					Thompson pad pl.		164	191	180

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820
Andover,	22	175	264	368	Bethel,	100	616	975	1267
Albany,		69	165	288	{ Fryeburgh,	547	734	1004	057
Brownfield,	250	287	388	727	{ Fry'b. Addition				129
Buckfield,	453	1002	1251	1501	{ — Acad. grant				40
Berlin, and }				323	Gilead,		88	215	328
plant. No. 6 }				323	Greenwood,			273	392
Carthage,			4	171	Hebron,	530	981	1211	1727
Denmark,			436	792	Woodstock,			236	509
Hiram,	192	203	336	700	Bradley & East-				8
Howards g're		25	61	67	man's grant,				
{ Hartford,		243	720	1113	Newscook,		202		
{ Sumner,	189	330	611	1058	Chandler's gore,			9	42
Jay,	103	430	1107	1614	Plantation No. 2,	28	79		97
Livermore,	*	863	1560	2174	Bachelder,				91
{ Lovell,		147	365	430	Hamlin's grant				65
{ Sweden,				249	W. surp. Andover			41	31
{ Mexico,			14	148	Township A. 1,			16	44
{ Dixfield,		137	403	595	" A. 2,				34
Norway,	448	609	1010	1330	" B.				6
Newry,		92	202	303	" E.				40
Porter,		272	292	487	" No. 7,			13	113
Peru,	*		92	343	" No. 8,				155
Paris,		844	1320	1894	No. 1—1st range				158
Turner,	349	722	1129	1726	No. 3—2d ran. }				23
Rumford,	*	262	629	871	Rangely. }				
Waterford,	150	535	860	1035					
Weld,			318	489					

* No return.

TABLE VI—CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820
Bath,	949	1225	2491	3026	{ Cushing,	942	1415	532	600
Bristol,	1718	2062	2753	2927	{ St. George,			1168	1325
Bowdoinham,	455	792	1412	2259	{ Friendship,	322	380	480	587
Bowdoin,	983	1260	1649	1777	{ Medemac,			121	
Boothbay,	997	1246	1582	1950	Edgcomb,	855	989	1288	1629
{ Wiscasset,	2055	1678	2083	2131	{ Lisbon,	439	766	1614	2240
{ Alna,		636	797	975	{ Little River,		299		
{ Dresden,		700	1096	1338	{ Th'mps'nboro	64	360		
Litchfield,		1044	1847	2120	{ Wales,			471	515
Lewiston,	532	948	1033	1312	Warren,	646	939	1443	1826
{ Georgetown	1333	1584	1998	1165	Thomaston,	801	1397	2106	2653
{ Phipsburgh,				1119	Woolwich,	797	868	1050	1330
{ Jefferson,			1205	1577	Washington,				652
{ Whitefield,			995	1429	Canaan planta.		486		
{ Balltown,	1072	1359			Patricktown pl.		98	138	292
New Castle,	896	996	1232	1340	Collamores ridge			46	
Nobleboro'	516	804	1206	1583	Monhegan I.			43	68
Topsham,	826	942	1271	1429	Pinhook,		86		
Union,	200	573	1266	1391	Waldo's claim,		55		
Waldoborough	1210	1511	2160	2244					

COUNTY OF KENNEBECK.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820
{ Augusta,		1211	1805	2457	Rome,		215	585	533
{ Hallowell,	1194	1364	2068	2919	Temple		83	482	615
Belgrade,	159	295	996	1121	{ Vassalborough	1240	1188	2063	2434
Clinon,	278	533	1050	1356	{ Sidney,		1011	1558	1890
{ China,				894	{ Winslow,	779	1250	658	935
{ Harlem,	262	555	939	862	{ Waterville,			1314	1719
Chesterville,		112	430	612	Vienna,		270	417	665
Dearborn,		24	481	463	Wilton,		244	770	1115
Albion,			924	1204	Wayne,	297	572	819	1051
{ Pittston,	605	1408	1018	1337	Winthrop,	1240	1219	1444	1619
{ Gardiner,			1029	2053	Windsor,			468	1054
Monmouth,	*	701	1262	1596	Farmington,	494	942	1639	1938
Mt. Vernon,	618	740	1098	1293	Smithstown,	521	44		
					Place adj'g Fairfax,				26
New-Sharon,		359	944	1219	Oakhill,		28		
Greene,	639	933	1277	1300	Nelson tract,		16		
Leeds,	263	607	1273	1534	No. 3,	350			
Fayette,	166	532	804	823	Thompsontown,		89		
Readfield,	*	938	1396	1513					

TABLE VI—CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF WALDO.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820
Appleton,		114	316	511	Belfast,	245	674	1274	2026
Hope,	173	425	787	1179	Prospect,		770	1300	1771
Camden,	331	872	1607	1825	Frankfort,	891	867	1493	2127
Montville,		308	864	1266	Monroe,			189	630
Davistown,			269		Jackson,			275	375
Liberty,			130	409	Thorndike,			224	438
Palermo,	444	761	1056		Knox,			414	560
Freedom,				788	Brooks,			212	318
Unity,	441	793	978		Belmont,				744
Burnham,			192	202	Swanville,		251		503
Troy,		11	214	505	Searsmont,				675
Islesborough,	382	483	583	639	Waldo,				249
Lincolnton,	278	686	1013	1294	Canaan plant.	132			
Northport,		482	780	439	Quantibaycook,		118		

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820
Anson,	264	373	633	948	Norridgewock,	376	633	880	1454
Athens,		118	374	590	New-Portland		136	421	817
Arvon,			304	450	New-Vineyard,		336	484	591
Abbot,			45	44	Phillips,			275	624
{ Bingham &c	(103	136	409)	336	Parkman,				255
{ Brighton,				481	Palmyra,			188	336
{ Canaan,	454	720	1275	1470	Ripley,			117	325
{ Bloomfield				889	Starks,	327	502	828	1043
Cornville,		204	504	652	Solon,		38	302	468
Corinna,			117	325	Strong,		145	424	862
Concord,			94	250	St. Albans,		20	116	371
Easton,		367	351	646	No. 5—2d range,				155
Eastpond pl.		59	53	144	No. 2,	130	338		
Fairfield,	492	872	1348	1609	Bingham tract. }		127		
Freeman,		35	237	517	W. of the river }				
Harmony,		109	351	584	No. 2—1st range			81	98
{ Hartland,				411	No. 1—2d do.			76	66
{ Pittsfield,				315	No. 1—3d do.				27
{ Seabastic		(40	105)		No. 2—2d do.				28
Industry,			562	778	2—E. of Moscow				19
Kingfield,			100	464	1—3d, E. of river				41
Mercer,		41	562	743	No. 3—3d range,				29
Madison,		180	686	881	No. 4,				37
Monson,				73	Residue of Bing-				
Moscow,				286	ham tract,				91

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820
Penobscot,	1048	935	1302	1009	Vinalhaven,	578	858	1052	1308
{ Castine,		655	1036	975	Township No. 8		163	113	98
Brooksville,				972	Lot'y. town'sps.				
Bluehill,	274	494	658	957	Franklin { No. 8			144	173
Bucksport,	316	624	1403	1658	{ No. 9			105	133
{ Eden,		400	657	764				9	82
{ Mt. Desert,	744	721	1047	1349			10		67
Gouldsboro',	267	379	471	560					41
Orland,	240	294	480	610					200
Orphan Island,	124								15
Deer-Isle,	682	1094	1057	1842	Mariaville, {			224	103
Ellsworth,		227	614	892	{				47
Surry,	289	422	360	428	{				14
Sedgwick,	569	760	1352	1420	{				23
Sullivan,	504	533	711	872	N. Division,	1			49
Trenton,	312	294	501	639	Islands,	66	84	214	481

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820
Atkinson,			169	245	Kirkland,			54	72
Bangor,	*567	277	850	1221	Kilmarnock,			55	61
{ Brewer,				734	Levant,	*129		146	143
{ Orrington,	*477	786	1341	1049	Milo,			34	97
Blakesburgh,			62	83	Newburgh,		62	216	328
Brownville,			131	172	Newport,			178	512
Carmel,		†	123	153	Orono,		177	351	415
Corinth,		†	189	296	Sebec,			157	431
Charleston,			210	344	Sangerville,			126	310
Dixmont,		59	337	515	Stetson Pl.			108	131
Dutton,			89	207	Williamsburgh,			71	107
Dover,			94	215	No. 1—6th range,				2
Dexter,			136	461	No. 7—8th do.				4
Eddington,	110	167	205	276	No. 6—9th do.				12
Exeter,			140	583	Townships				
Etna,			78	194	on Penobscot,				60
Foxcroft,			65	211	{ No. 1			46	108
Gulford,			62	325	{ No. 2 & 3			71	37
Garland,			236	275	On States Land,	149			99
Hampden,	unc.	904	1279	1478	E. of Penob. No. 1				
Hermion,		82	179	277	No. 2			39	18
{ Howland,				150	(Sunkhaze,) No. 3			98	146
{ Maxfield,					No. 4			136	125
Jarvis' Gore,			50	139	Madawaska,				1114
					North Harwich,		130		

* And adjacent places.

† See Levant.

TABLE VI—CONTINUED.
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820
Addison,	177	315	399	5.9	Robbinston,	54	127	371	424
Alexander,			15	114	Steuben,	208	347	552	780
Baring,			37	61	Trescott,	29	45	116	264
Columbia,	223	353	518	537	Whiting,	54	67	92	182
Cherryfield,		160	181	241	Township No. 7,		52	51	74
Calais,	84	112	372	418	" 10,	42	47	76	154
Charlotte,			37	211	" 13,	7	20	45	47
Cutler,	37		224	362	" 14,	8	12	16	29
Cooper,				20	" 17,		14		28
Dennysville,	144	265	397	557	" 18,				20
Eastport,	244	562	1511	1937	" 19,			12	34
Lubec,				1430	" 20,				50
Harrington,	95	298	469	723	" 23,				70
Jonesboro,	212	501	566	675	Houlton plant.				117
Machias,	879	1014	1570	3033	New-Limerick pl.				27
Perry,	66	137	240	407					

APPENDIX TO TABLE VI.

Progress of new settlements from time to time since the year 1790.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF INHABITANTS		
	In 1800	In 1810	In 1820
	Settlements begun between 1790 and 1800.	Settlements begun between 1800 and 1810.	Settlements begun between 1800 and 1820.
York,	556		
Cumberland,	309		
Lincoln,	2,987	297	652
Waldo,			1,565
Hancock,	1,283	2,094	232
Washington,	246	329	366
Kennebeck,	3,000	546	
Oxford,	2,347	1,087	1,072
Somerset,	1,751	2,398	1,443
Penobscot,	875	2,880	2,227
Total.....	13,354	9,581	7,557

TABLE VII.

Summary of the census of 1820, with the numbers and proportions of persons engaged in Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.

COUNTIES.	Number of Inhabitants.				Engaged in Agricult. Com. & Manufactures.							
	Free white persons	Free col'd. persons.	Total.	Foreigners not naturalized.	Whole No. Persons.			Proportions of each.				
					Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.	Proportion to each 1000 wh'l pop.	
York,	46,181	102	46,283	23	8,674	533	746	871	054	075	213	
Cumber'd	49,030	349	49,445	117	5,638	662	1631	710	084	206	161	
Lincoln,	53,020	169	53,189	120	8,116	1265	1574	741	116	143	206	
Hancock	31,249	41	31,290	147	5,250	1085	706	746	154	100	225	
Wash'g'n	12,688	56	12,774	934	1,994	452	377	706	160	134	222	
Kenneb.	42,457	166	42,623	137	9,785	211	1309	865	019	116	266	
Oxford,	27,086	18	27,104	30	6,809	13	571	921	002	077	272	
Somerset,	21,775	12	21,787	55	5,907	16	478	923	002	074	298	
Penobs't.	13,854	16	13,870	117	2,858	140	251	880	043	077	239	
total.	297,340	929	298,335	1680	55,031	4297	7643	821	064	115	227	

The number of persons employed in the various pursuits of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, may be considered, *in general*, as the relative measure of the physical force, or productive ability of the whole population; but it is not always so; nor does it always indicate precisely the proportion of able-bodied men to be found among the whole people, or the proportion of physical strength which it might employ, upon an emergency. All civilized communities must ordinarily employ a proportion of their inhabitants in the administration of justice, in the liberal and learned professions, the instruction of youth, and other pursuits, which add nothing *directly* to the productions of the community, yet are not the less necessary and useful. The greater or less degree also, in which habits of activity and industry pervade the community in general; the equal or unequal distribution of wealth; and the greater or less facility with which a part of the community may subsist without the necessity of personal labor; all tend to vary the proportion between the actual productive efficiency of the population, and that which it might exert; and between either of these, and

the aggregate of the whole numbers. As far however as may be judged from this criterion, it appears that the actual productive ability, which the circumstances of Maine call into operation, is equal to nearly one fourth of its whole population, or 225 to 1000. The proportion however varies considerably in different parts of the State; and the preceding table exhibits the fact, in general, that the greatest relative productive ability is in those counties which are the most agricultural; and a comparison of this with table 4 will show also that the least productive ability is found in the counties of the most dense population, and which are furnishing a part of their surplus increase for the settlement of other counties. It may not be certain how far the inferences to be drawn from these two cases ~~may~~ have any necessary connection with, or may qualify each other. When drawn separately, they tend to show, the one, the superior importance of agricultural pursuits, in eliciting the physical strength of the community, the other, that a density of population beyond some certain degree, varying according to the different circumstances, is not attended with a proportionate degree of physical strength. In some cases it may be attended with a proportionate subduction from the disposable strength of the country. Some of the succeeding tables will exhibit the relations, in this respect, which Maine may sustain towards the other States of the Union.

It will require no argument to prove, that any increase or decrease of the population of any country will be affected by, and may in a great measure depend on, the population and circumstances of the surrounding countries; particularly of those with which it has the most numerous relations, and the strongest affinities. And it will be at once admitted, that in all calculations respecting the future population of Maine, that of the rest of the United States must form an important element. It

will therefore be pertinent to the present subject, to introduce, in this place, some views of the population of the United States.

TABLE VIII.

Aggregate of the population of the United States, and the ratio of its increase at different periods—with the relative proportion of that of Maine.

YEARS.	Number of Inhabitants.	Ratio of increase per annum.	Proportion of Maine to United States.
1750	1.179.259		,008
1774	2.141.307	2 1-2	,016
1784	2.889.300	2	,020
1790	3.929.326	6	,024
1800	5.309.768	3 1-4	,028
1810	7.829.903	3	,031
1820	9.625.734	2 3-4	,031

The last column of this table exhibits the relative proportion of the population of Maine, at different periods, to that of the whole United States. This proportion, which, in the year 1750, was 8 to 1000, or 1 to 125, has increased in favor of Maine with remarkable uniformity, during all the vicissitudes of peace and war for 60 years, to the year 1810. At this time it had arrived to the proportion of 31 to 1000, or about 1 to 32. From 1810 to 1820, during the general mania for migrating to the western States, the relative proportion between Maine and the United States, remained stationary; and notwithstanding the diminution of increase, which has been before noticed, Maine still kept up to its relative proportion with the rest. If the subduction from the usual increase of this State, which was occasioned by that mania were restored, the proportion of the inhabitants of Maine to those of the United States, at the year 1820, would have been 34 to 1000, or about 1 to 29, instead of the number stated in the table.

In view of these facts the important inquiry naturally suggests itself, whether this constant tendency of the relative increase of Maine to advance upon that of the United States in general, is the result of adventitious circumstances, which must cease before the densities of both shall become equal;

or, whether Maine, notwithstanding its supposed relative disadvantages in respect to climate and soil, does not in reality possess advantages more than sufficient as a counterpoise. It is not intended to discuss the question at length, but it may be remarked, that whatever may be the relative advantages or disadvantages of Maine, its population has made its way against very considerable disadvantages in popular opinion. Very generally throughout the United States, and extensively even in New-England, the climate and soil of Maine have been represented as harsh and rugged, unfavorable to the successful pursuit of agriculture, or to the comfortable support of a dense population. It will be seen however, that agriculture employs a greater proportion of its inhabitants than is the case in any of the Atlantic States, north of Virginia, excepting only New-Hampshire and Vermont; that the density of its population, in proportion to the territory over which it has yet extended itself, is at least equal, and even superior, to the average of the northern and middle States; and that the density of some of its counties, surpasses that of some of those States, and is greater than that of any one of the States was, at the period when a part of their natural increase began to find it necessary to seek room elsewhere. It may be argued too, that in a country whose inhabitants are active and enterprising, as are those of Maine, they would not employ themselves in agriculture, if it were not profitable; nor condense themselves on a limited territory, while so much lay vacant at their doors, and in other parts of the Union, if that territory were not amply sufficient to sustain them, at least as comfortably as any other to which they might have access; and surely enough other vacant and fertile territory, has been within their reach, and temptations enough have been held forth, to induce them to occupy it, if they chose.

It should be remarked also, that this constant relative increase of Maine has been maintained without the artificial excitements which have taken place in other States; and has

continued under all varieties of circumstance, in peace and war, which have occurred for 70 years, with but a single interruption, which existed but for a very short period, and was occasioned by a singular concurrence of circumstances, which it is almost morally impossible can ever take place again. The same also, in a measure, may be said of the circumstances which led to the extraordinary ratio of the relative increase of the period between the year 1772 and 1777. The circumstances of these two periods therefore, may be laid out of the question, in any estimates for the future ; and it is not easy to imagine any to take place hereafter, which shall bear much analogy to either of them.

The object of all who remove from the country of their birth and education to another, is to better their condition ; and this generally by the acquisition of wealth, or of comfortable subsistence. And when it is found, that for a long course of years, including almost every possible variety of political condition, the population of any particular section of a country or nation advances its relative proportion to that of the whole country, in a constant and nearly uniform ratio, it is difficult to avoid the inference that this section must possess, on the whole, a balance of advantages for the accumulation of wealth, or the acquisition of a comfortable subsistence, superior in general to the average of the rest of the country ; and that these advantages must be such as are within the reach of the general mass of the community ; and also such as are of a permanent character, not radically affected by the fluctuations which usually take place, in the commercial or political relations of the world.

The elements of which the population of the United States, in its principal sections, is composed ; the proportions of sexes, ages, and employments, and the circumstances of its various increase, densities, and fluctuations, would form an extensive and interesting subject of inquiry ; and afford perhaps, some important deductions with regard to the future relative character and circumstances of Maine. It would be foreign to the

proper object of this work to pursue this enquiry to any length ; but its relation to Maine will justify some notice of it, as a basis for, or stimulus to, the investigations of such as have a disposition to trace the subject farther. So much as is contained in the subsequent tables, may perhaps be sufficient.

TABLE IX.

Aggregates of the different ages and descriptions of persons enumerated in the United States, at the years 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820.

YEAR 1790.

	Free white males.		Free white Females.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
	Ages					
	under 16 yrs	16 & upw'ds				
Northern States, from Maine to Connecticut, inclusive,	239,418	254,900	496,217	13,101	3,886	1,009,522
Middle States, from New-York to Delaware inclusive,	238,629	251,522	464,854	17,852	45,871	1,017,728
Southern States,	296,746	285,518	549,776	28,083	682,592	1,792,709
Western States and Territories,	27,384	21,425	44,287	.475	15,847	109,868
Total,	802,127	813,365	1,556,628	59,511	697,696	3,929,327
Maine,	24,748	24,384	46,870	.588	none.	96,540

YEAR 1800.

	Free White Males.					Free White Females.					All oth- er free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
	Ages.					Ages.							
	under 10.	10 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 45.	over 45.	under 10.	10 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 45.	over 45.			
Northern states,	199,621	96,499	107,998	118,145	83,341	191,222	90,815	113,569	124,102	89,047	17,313	1,389	1,243,011
Middle states,	195,478	110,630	124,959	145,895	85,122	235,347	102,364	124,651	134,771	76,036	87,608	40,894	1,464,017
Southern states,	251,015	110,487	130,546	136,152	78,302	235,412	105,803	134,875	120,525	77,401	52,682	794,668	2,186,487
Western states & ter.	67,816	25,589	29,571	32,309	15,870	63,787	24,484	28,715	26,087	12,241	1,732	57,551	386,417
Total, - - -	714,025	343,205	393,074	432,531	262,785	725,768	323,465	401,810	405,485	264,725	90,335	894,252	5,309,768
Maine, - - -	27,970	12,305	12,900	15,318	8,339	26,899	11,398	13,295	14,496	8,041	818	none.	151,719

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

YEAR 1810.

	Free White Males.					Free White Females.					All other fre: per- sons.	Slaves.	Total.
	Ages.					Ages.							
	under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	over 45.	under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	over 45.			
Northern states,	231,116	115,666	185,094	189,719	101,703	221,414	109,886	141,924	147,843	108,188	19,589	418	1,474,973
Middle states,	350,843	159,702	186,365	196,185	124,967	334,817	151,911	187,934	193,517	110,448	68,894	30,840	2,087,376
Southern states,	274,576	121,921	146,329	149,245	111,261	258,591	119,151	152,404	141,073	85,089	83,667	979,822	2,602,239
S. W. states & t.	123,131	48,727	56,481	59,869	15,275	115,198	47,469	55,867	49,698	24,708	11,462	180,855	305,997
N. W. do.	54,612	21,337	24,330	27,179	13,966	51,172	19,895	23,639	22,521	9,905	3,025	429	272,324
Total	1,035,278	468,188	547,597	572,947	347,864	786,981	426,448	524,561	568,544	356,388	378	1,191,864	7,239,903
Maine	41,273	18,463	20,403	22,079	13,291	39,131	17,827	21,390	21,464	12,515	969	none.	288,705

YEAR 1820.

States.	Free White Males.					Free White Females.					Total Whites.	Slaves.	free co persons.	other.	Total.	
	Ages.					Ages.										
	under 10.	10-16	16-26	26-45	over 45	under 10.	10-16	16-26	26-45	over 45						
N.	239,762	129,566	375,181	156,303	160,396	120,150	281,957	125,369	168,769	173,891	131,994	145	20,797	492	1,659,854	
M.	449,115	205,765	631,742	265,458	265,808	167,552	431,801	204,144	265,106	254,474	15,331	2,659,550	22,356	8,490,280	2,772,534	
S.	298,102	130,194	391,001	167,631	161,530	105,107	281,077	131,687	173,855	161,83	98,608	1,129,027	96,680	25,429,425	43	
S. W.	200,917	83,949	143,921	102,963	99,043	58,684	187,060	82,717	98,231	84,040	46,358	1,046,178	360,425	17,409	765	1,364,745
N. W.	153,086	62,098	173,421	79,004	75,920	141,492	144,408	59,346	72,706	65,567	30,832	78,450	1,007	6,584	319	792,719
Tot.	1,344,263	612,102	1,800,861	755,520	765,546	492,986	1,279,622	604,912	780,865	736,065	462,449	7,852,669	1,531,456	22,338,861	463	9,325,784
Me.	49,217	25,628	71,146	26,530	27,742	19,178	46,565	23,932	30,923	25,245	18,527	297,840	none.	929	66	298,385

TABLE X.
Proportions of the number of persons of different ages to each 1000 of their respective classes, and of the number of slaves, and free coloured persons, to each 10,000 of the whole population, and the average estimated duration of life.

YEARS.	STATES & TERRITORIES.	Males.			Females.			Coloured Pop.			Estimated duration of life.		Proportion of coloured in 1790.	
		under 16	16 to 45	over 45	under 16	16 to 45	over 45	Slaves	free	all others	males	females	Slaves	free
1800	Northern,	489	373	138	463	389	148	0008	0111		38-	34+	0022	0092
	Middle,	462	409	129	502	385	113	0197	0181		36+	32+	0317	0124
	Southern,	469	415	116	506	381	113	3634	0249		31+	32-	3726	0164
	Western,	543	362	095	568	354	078	1488	0044		29+	38-	0117	0004
	TOTAL,	493	384	123	497	377	126	1674	0185		32+	32+	1478	0121
1810	Maine,	526	368	106	516	375	109	none.	0052		38-	31	none.	0005
	Northern,	479	380	141	454	398	148	0008	0812		33+	35-		
	Middle,	501	376	125	502	384	114	0148	0380		32	32+		
	Southern,	409	453	138	499	368	113	4548	0322		37+	32		
	North-western,	566	381	058	555	361	084	2351	0148		28	30 1-2		
1820	TOTAL,	503	375	122	498	392	110	1645	0257		32-	32+		
	Maine,	517	368	115	466	332	102	none.	0043		31+	34+		
	Northern,	445	406	149	429	413	158	0001	0125	0003	35 1-2	36 1-2		
	Middle,	410	467	123	456	398	117	0082	0306	0010	37+	33		
	Southern,	497	381	122	490	393	117	4569	0345	0001	32+	38-		
1820	South-western,	531	364	105	541	366	093	2641	0128	0006	30+	29+		
	North-western,	418	382	280	546	382	072	0012	0083	0004	37+	35-		
	TOTAL,	492	386	122	486	400	114	1586	0231	0005	32 1-2	33-		
	Maine,	501	372	127	475	401	124	none.	0030	0002	32	34-		

TABLE XI.**ABSOLUTE PHYSICAL STRENGTH.**

Numbers and proportions of persons engaged in Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, in the year 1820.

States and Territories.	Whole number of persons engaged in			Number of male slaves over 14 yrs old.	Proport. to ea. 1000 persons engaged in			Proportion of male slaves over 14 years old, to ea. 1000 per. in Agricul. Com. & Man.
	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.	
Maine	55.081	4.297	7.643		821	64	115	
New-Hampshire	52.384	1.068	8.699		843	17	140	
Vermont	50.951	.776	8.434		846	13	141	
Massachusetts	63.469	13.301	33.464		560	121	303	
Rhode-Island	12.559	1.162	6.091	26	634	59	307	1
Connecticut	50.518	3.581	17.541	37	705	50	245	
Total North'n states	284.912	24.185	81.872	63	728	62	210	1
New-York	247.648	9.113	60.038	3,217	781	29	189	10
New-Jersey	40.812	1.850	15.941	3,128	697	31	272	52
Pennsylvania	140.801	7.083	60.215	84	677	34	289	1
Delaware	13.259	.583	2.821	1,311	798	32	170	81
Total Middle states	442.520	18.569	139.015	7,740	788	81	231	12
Maryland	79.135	4.771	18.640	31,367	772	46	182	304
District of Columbia	.853	.512	2.184	1,762	240	144	616	53
Virginia	276.422	4.509	33.336	121,388	883	14	103	386
North Carolina	174.196	2.551	11.844	57,647	924	13	68	305
South Carolina	161.560	2.588	6.488	76,769	947	15	38	451
Georgia	101.185	2.189	8.577	42,712	947	20	33	249
Total South'n states	793.351	17.070	75.069	331,645	773	36	172	374
Alabama	30.642	452	1,412	12,115	942	44	14	378
Mississippi	22.033	294	650	9,834	958	29	13	521
Louisiana	53.941	6,251	6,041	24,891	814	94	92	376
Arkansaw	3,613	77	179	497	933	18	49	123
Missouri	14,247	495	1,952	2,850	852	29	119	175
Tennessee	101,959	882	7,860	19,433	921	8	71	178
Kentucky	132,161	1,617	11,779	32,445	907	11	82	224
Total S. W. states	353.596	10,068	29,873	102,065	899	25	76	256
Ohio	110,991	1,451	18,956		844	11	145	
Indiana	61,315	429	3,229		55	943	6	51
Illinois	12,395	233	1,007		378	909	17	74
Michigan	1,468	392	.196		714	190	96	
Total N. W. states	186,169	2,505	23,388		533	877	17	116
Total United States	2,065,499	72,397	349,247	442,211	831	29	140	177

TABLE XII.

Relative Physical strength.

IN 1820.

States and Territories.	Proportions to each 1000				Proportions to 1000.		
	Free white males to the whole male population.	Slaves to the whole population.	Ratio of productive ability in time of peace.	Ratio of physical strength in time of war.	Free white males over 16 years to the whole population.	Male slaves over 14 years to the whole population.	Total operatives, or persons engaged in agr. com. and manufact. to the whole pop.
Maine	996		996	996	252		225
New-Hampshire	995		995	995	259		255
Vermont	995		995	995	269		251
Massachusetts	986		986	986	275		213
Rhode Island	951		951	951	265		227
Connecticut	971		971	971	269		265
Total Northern States	994		994	994	270		239
New-York	970	6	973	967	264	2	233
New-Jersey	928	26	941	915	260	12	221
Pennsylvania	927		927	927	259		204
Delaware	722	61	752	692	269	25	289
Total Middle States	912	7	915	908	262	3	228
Maryland	638	263	769	507	269	120	251
District of Columbia	666	192	757	575	272	80	107
Virginia	567	399	766	368	255	201	294
North Carolina	656	321	816	496	241	137	296
South Carolina	471	514	728	214	261	330	346
Georgia	558	441	779	337	247	223	344
Total Southern States	579	387	772	386	253	194	273
Alabama	685	307	848	522	264	188	253
Mississippi	560	426	773	347	285	234	304
Louisiana	477	451	702	252	329	339	366
Arkansas	828	112	884	772	256	40	221
Missouri	848	151	923	773	267	50	242
Tennessee	802	189	896	708	225	58	261
Kentucky	760	224	872	648	239	74	258
Total South Western States	756	232	872	640	248	97	272
Ohio	991		991	991	246		226
Indiana	986	1	987	985	241		442
Illinois	963	16	966	960	259	7	236
Michigan	966	1	966	966	250		222
Total North-Western States	989		989	989	250		281
Total United States	816	159	895	737	256	56	258

Table 12, compared with table 9, exhibits the fact that, on the average of the United States, the number of persons actually engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, is very nearly equal to the number of free white males of 16 years old and upwards. In the free States it is somewhat less, and in the slave-holding States considerably greater. The actual productive ability of a people can not always be determined by the numbers of inhabitants of any given age, and all estimates of its amount must be in some measure uncertain, unless an exact account could be obtained, of the pursuits, habits, health, and muscular powers of every individual; but as this cannot be, we must judge only from numbers.—As on the average, about half the male population is under the age of 16, and of these there are, especially in agricultural districts, a considerable number constantly employed in productive labor, we may suppose that the amount of production from that class is an equivalent for the labors of the infirm and professional men over that age; therefore the number of males above the age of 16, may be fairly considered, as the measure of the absolute productive ability; and the proportion of that number to the whole population, as the measure of the relative productive ability, or physical strength; and the number and proportions of those actually engaged in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, will be the measure of the productive ability actually exerted. The difference between these two numbers may indicate the proportion of the professional men, those employed wholly in the administration of justice—and idlers; except in cases where a larger proportion of the operative class is taken from those below the age of 16, and its amount is equal to, or greater than, the whole number above that age. In this case the data cease to furnish evidence, except perhaps to indicate, in general, a superior degree of industry and economy in the application of the physical powers of the community.

These remarks however apply only to a free population.

In the slave-holding States the operatives are principally slaves, and are put to labor at as early an age as they are capable ; the indications therefore, which the numbers in the table afford with regard to the productive ability exerted in those States, must be qualified by a deduction of the difference between the labor of slaves, and that of freemen. That this difference is great no one will doubt, but how great, can not be ascertained with precision. Some degree of approximation towards it however may be made by comparing the respective proportions of the free white and the slave population, to the whole. The physical strength of the free white population by itself, independent of any qualification on account of the slave, or the free coloured, population, may be inferred in some measure, from the proportions of males of different ages, in table 10. The same table will also exhibit the respective increments of population, in the different divisions of the United States ; and afford some ground to estimate their probable productiveness, and duration. In table 12 is given the proportion of free white males to 1000 of the whole male population, and that of the whole numbers employed in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, to the whole population of every description. A comparison of these two numbers, as has been before observed, may furnish some means of conjecturing the relative productive ability of different sections or States.

If the proportion of free white males to the whole male population, is taken as the criterion, it will appear, that in proportion to its numbers, Maine ranks higher in physical strength, or productive ability, than any other of the Atlantic States. Its measure being 996—that of the average of the United States 816. New-Hampshire and Vermont stand next, being 995. And South Carolina least, being but 471.*

Perhaps some nearer approach to accuracy may be obtained

* It may be remarked, however, that Maine does not appear to employ its productive ability, to the degree it might. In this respect it stands below all the Northern States, except Massachusetts. As far as we can reason from the table, the palm of industry and economy of time and numbers, belongs to Connecticut. And this reasoning corresponds with the well known general character of that State, as the "land of steady habits."

by a comparison of the free white, and the slave population, separately.

The value of a slave population, in point of productive labor, can never be equal to that of freemen ; though, in some circumstances, there may be individual cases something near to it. If on the whole, it is estimated at half as much, it will probably be as great as is generally realised. In time of war, a numerous slave population, so far from adding to the strength of a country, must be considered rather as a subduction of strength, in proportion to its numbers and circumstances. If then we suppose, that in time of peace, the reluctant labor of two slaves will be equivalent to the voluntary labor of one free person ; and that, in time of war, two slaves, under the excitement and hopes which the war may produce, will probably require at least one free person to guard against their attempts to obtain their freedom, we may arrive at a probable estimate of productive ability, in the ordinary pursuits of peace, by adding one half of the number of the slave population, to the number of the free ; and may estimate the efficient physical strength in war, by deducting one half the number of slaves from that of the freemen. That the application of this principle will give indubitable results, is not assumed ; but it is believed, that in the absence of more definite methods, it will afford a tolerable indication of the general truth. The effect of the principle is illustrated in table 12 ; from which will be seen that the relative importance of Maine, not only to its own inhabitants, in the measure it exhibits of their productive ability to supply its own wants ; but to the Union, in the ratio of physical strength which it may present, on a frontier exposed more than any other, to the incursions of an enemy, should the country ever again be placed in a state of war with its nearest neighbor.

If this principle should be correct where there are no other descriptions of population than those which have been mentioned ; still, in the circumstances of the United States, it will require some qualification, on account of another race, of a

character so anomalous that it is exceedingly difficult to determine its relative weight in the scale, in either of the cases under consideration. The free colored population may, it is true, add something to the productive ability of the whole, in time of peace, and it *may* not be dangerous in war ; but perhaps its disadvantages in the former case, may compensate for any advantages to be derived from its productive labor, and, in the latter case, it will not be safe to calculate on it, under all circumstances, as any thing better than neuter, and it *may* also be far worse. In the table therefore it is wholly omitted, which has the effect of considering it, on the average of circumstances, merely as a subduction from the efficient force of the community, in proportion to its numbers.

The result of these principles, it will be seen from the table, states the efficient force of Maine, in proportion to its population, as 996 at all times, while that of the average of the United States, in time of peace will be 895—in time of war 737.

It appears also from the table, that with regard to the proportion of numbers employed, Maine as an agricultural State, ranks the third among the States north of Virginia—New-Hampshire and Vermont being the only ones which precede it. As a commercial State Maine ranks second in the Union, Massachusetts being the first. As a manufacturing State, it is inferior to any north of Virginia ; superior to any south of that, and about equal to the average of the northwestern States.

The second division of table 12 exhibits the proportions of the elements of which the operative classes are composed ; but there are no data for ascertaining the proportions of operatives derived from each class of elements.

TABLE XIII.

Population of the several United States, at different periods, with its fluctuations, or gain and loss from migrations only, independent of the natural increase.
 Note. The numbers given at the year 1782, are estimates.—Those of the succeeding years enumerations.

States and Territories.	Total num- bers A. D.		Migrations from 1782 to 1790		Total num- bers A. D.		Migrations from 1790 to 1800		Total num- bers A. D.		Migrations from 1800 to 1810		Total num- bers A. D.		Migrations from 1810 to 1820		Total num- bers A. D.	
	1782.		Gain.	Loss.	1790.		Gain.	Loss.	1800.		Gain.	Loss.	1810.		Gain.	Loss.	1820.	
Maine	54,000	25,700			96,540	21,412			151,719	26,161			228,705				298,336	
N. Hampshire	83,000	37,600			141,880			5,339	133,858				214,460				244,161	
Vermont					85,539	39,827			154,465	10,934			217,895				235,764	
Massachusetts	282,000	22,200			378,787			84,729	422,846				472,040				523,287	
Rhode-Island	50,400	5,300			68,825	1,586			69,122				76,931				83,059	
Connecticut	177,700	11,700			237,946			77,845	251,002				261,942				275,248	
Total N. states	647,100	79,700			1,009,522			105,178	1,233,011				1,471,973				1,659,854	
New-York	200,000	88,100			340,120	131,090			586,050	175,717			959,049				1,372,812	
New-Jersey	129,300	21,100			184,159			35,597	211,149				37,377				277,575	
Pennsylvania	320,000	31,200			434,373	18,486			602,545	2,753			810,091				1,049,398	
Delaware	35,000	15,000			59,094			14,912	64,273				72,674				72,749	
Total M. states	684,300	155,400			1,017,726	99,067			1,464,017	127,642			2,087,376				2,772,534	
Maryland	228,550	31,700			309,748			78,753	353,968				380,546				407,350	
Dist. of Columb.																		
Virginia	400,000	244,000			747,610			121,605	866,149				974,622				83,039	
N. Carolina	200,000	142,000			393,951			49,523	478,103				556,500				688,329	
S. Carolina	170,000	35,000			249,073	9,814			345,591				415,115				490,309	
Georgia	25,000	51,000			82,548	52,072			162,686	34,434			252,433				340,989	
Total S. states	1,023,500	503,700			1,473,182			187,995	2,226,497				2,602,289				3,000,000	

TABLE XIII.—CONTINUED.

States and Territories.	Total num- bers A. D. 1782.		Migrations from 1792 to 1790.		Total num- bers A. D. 1790.		Migrations from 1790 to 1800.		Total num- bers A. D. 1800.		Migrations from 1800 to 1810.		Total num- bers A. D. 1810.		Migrations from 1810 to 1820.		Total num- bers A. D. 1820.					
	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.				
Alabama	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}				
Mississippi																			8,850	40,352	200,100	127,901
Louisiana																			133,900	76,556	75,448	
Arkansas																			23,845	14,273		
Missouri																			261,727	29,845	42,207	66,586
Tennessee	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}				
Kentucky																			105,602	120,221	21,899	422,813

* It appears from this table that the influx of foreigners into the United States, immediately after the revolutionary war, was immense—being given here as more than an average of 92,000 per annum, during the period from 1782 to 1790. It is more probable however that this is too high, and that the numbers stated as the population of 1782 are too low, though they must have fallen short of the actual estimate of 3,000,000. From the year 1790 the statements may be considered as tolerably accurate; and it appears that from that period to 1800, the accession of foreign immigrants was about 450 per annum—and from 1800 to 1810 was near 9,700 per annum—and from 1810 to 1820 there was a loss of about 6,900 per annum. This loss must be accounted for partly by the sacrifice of men, and other checks to population, during the war of 1812, and partly by emigrations to Upper Canada and to Mexico and South America. If it is doubted, that at these several periods the influx of foreigners to, or emigrations of native citizens from the United States, has been as great as stated in the table, then it must be that there has been a very great difference in the bulk of natural increase during the respective periods, but there is nothing in the history of the country to warrant such a conclusion, except during the short period of the war of 1812, and this cannot have been sufficient of itself to explain the difference.

TABLE XIV.

Progressive density of the population of the several United States.

States and Territories.	Square miles.	Population per square mile.					Years when each may average one family to 100 acres		
		1782	1790	1800	1810	1820	By the natural inc.	By inc. at 4 per cent.	*See note p. 159.
Delaware	33,367	11-2	3-	4	7	9-	1853	1850	1840
New Hampshire	9,491	8	15-	19+	23	25 3-4			
Montgomery	10,212		8+	15	21+	23-	1829		
Massachusetts	7,500	46	50 1-2	56 1-2	63-	69 1-2			
Long Island	1,580	31	43 1-2	44+	48 1-2	52 1-2			
Connecticut	4,764	44	49 1-2	52 3-4	55-	57 3-4			
N. States	66,914	11	15	18+	22	25-	1828		
New York	46,085	4	47+	12 3-4	20 3-4	29+	1831		
New Jersey	8,320	15	22+	25+	30-	38+			
Pennsylvania	46,800	6	9+	13-	17+	22-	1831		
Rhode Island	2,120	16	27+	30+	34+	34+			
M. d. St's.	103,325	7	9+	14+	20+	26 1-2			
Florida	13,950	15	22 3-4	25+	27	29+	1831		
D. Columbia	100				240	330			
Georgia	64,000	6+	11 1-2	14-	15+	16 1-2	1840		
North Carolina	48,000	4	8+	10-	11 3-4	13+	1849		
South Carolina	28,000	6	9-	12+	15-	17 1-2	1837		
Virginia	62,000	0 1-3	1+	2 3-4	4+	5 1-2	1876	1864	
S. States	216,050		8+	10	12	13 1-2	1847	1841	
Alabama	46,000					3			
Mississippi	45,000					1 1-2			
Louisiana	48,220					3+			
Indiana	40,000					0 1-3			
Illinois	42,000					1 1-2			
Tennessee	72,099					6-			
Kentucky	42,000					13 1-2			
S. W. Sts.	335,319					4	1887	1864	1852
California	39,128			1+	6	15-			
Idaho	37,000			0 1-6	0 1-2	4			
Washington	52,000			0 1-2	0 3-4	1			
Oregon	30,000				0 1-8	0 1-3			
N. W. St.	158,128					5	1885	1869	1847
V. Territ.	147,000								
Territory	1,478,000								
States ex- clusive of W. N. W. Territories	879,786		4 1-2	6+	8+	11-	1855		
U. States Territo.	2,504,582								

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED.

Estimated number of inhabitants in the United States in the year 1855, exclusive of the W. and N. W. Territories—natural increase, 3 per cent. without the aid of foreign immigration,	28,387,600
Territory beyond Missouri unsettled, except by Indians, square miles,	1,478,000
Population necessary to give this a family to every 100 acres on the average,	45,040,000
Time when the surplus natural increase of the United States will be sufficient to furnish that number, exclusive of an equal density in the whole,	A. D. 1890
Amount of the whole population of the United States at that time,	75,157,000

* Note to table 14. The last column in this table shows the years at which time the emigrating surplus of the Northern and Middle States will have been sufficient to furnish the North-western States; and that of the Southern States to furnish the South-western; and that of Massachusetts to furnish Maine, each respectively with a family of 5 persons to each 100 acres of land on the average, leaving 6 per cent. for water and waste land.

Tables 13 and 14 afford data from which may be drawn some interesting conclusions with regard to the future population of Maine. It will appear that those states in which the greatest relative numbers are employed in commerce, have in general, arrived to a density of population of from 40 to 50 persons to the square mile, before they afforded any part of their surplus increase as emigrants to other States; that is, the most commercial of the States, so far as numbers employed may be the criterion, will sustain the most dense population. The reason is obvious. The inhabitants of such States draw their support not only from their own territory but from that of all the world besides; and this, not in proportion to the amount of revenue they produce to the government, nor to the amount of capital they employ, but to the amount of numbers engaged, and the activity with which they pursue their vocation. The same indication is also afforded by the state of the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln;* and, as far as can be judged in the present early stage of the settlement of the interior of the counties of Waldo, Hancock and Washington, those counties also will eventually afford similar evidence.†

* See tables 5 and 7.

† See relative proportions, in table 7.

It has been already observed, that according to the proportion of numbers employed, Maine is the second commercial State in the Union. It will be seen hereafter that it is second also in point of actual amount of tonnage, notwithstanding it ranks but as the twelfth in point of *present* number of inhabitants;—and if to the natural, and legitimate, inferences to be drawn from these facts, we add the consideration of the situation and circumstances of Maine, as affording superior advantages for, and inducements to, the pursuit of commerce and navigation (including also the fisheries) and at least equal advantages with any other State for manufacturing purposes, and a climate and soil favorable to the support, and encouraging to the exertions, of a healthy, vigorous and industrious agricultural population, it will not be unreasonable to conclude that it will, at a future day, support an aggregate population at least as dense as any other part of the United States, of equal extent, and much superior to that of some of the States which are now far before it in point of numbers, and of some also which are greater in extent of territory.

Among other circumstances, affecting the density of population, are the habits and laws, which, in different States, are more or less favorable to the equal distribution of wealth, especially of territorial possessions. The accumulation and retention of large landed estates in the hands of a few wealthy individuals and families, seldom tends to promote a great degree of density of population, with a proportionate degree of activity, intelligence, and enterprize among its members. The easy subdivision, and secure possession of estates in Maine, as well as in New-England generally, from its natural tendency to excite and reward industry and enterprize, will always add to the effect of other causes, in sustaining the population of the State at a greater density, and promoting a higher degree of cultivation, and exercise of, its collective physical and intellectual powers, than will be the case in States whose circumstances, laws, and habits, are more favorable to monopoly.

lies, or less stimulating to the industry and talents of the classes in moderate or poorer circumstances, which form the great mass of every community. In the States south of New-England, these circumstances, laws, and habits, are of the latter class, when compared with New-England, and, so far as they operate, will tend to counteract their commercial or manufacturing enterprize, or advantages, in their effect upon the density of population. The north-western States, or some of them at least, are supposed to partake more of the character of New-England in this respect, but these, being altogether inland counties, cannot derive any very extensive additional density from the pursuits of commerce, and comparatively little from those of manufactures, beyond what may be necessary for their own immediate consumption.

As far as can be judged, at the present day, from the statements of tables 13 and 14, it may be conjectured, with some degree of probability, that, in proportion to the preponderance of agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing pursuits respectively, or the different degrees of distribution among them, other circumstances being supposed equal, the different ratios of maximum density to be expected, will be nearly as 6, 7, and 8; and combined with other circumstances may be as 3, 4, and 5—viz. If the density of the maximum population of a comparatively agricultural community be 3, agricultural and commercial will be 4, commercial and manufacturing 5; with fractional differences between them, proportioned to the greater or less preponderance of the different pursuits. If however we take into view the densities exhibited in, and the migrations from, the States which most abound with a slave population, we must deduct something from this ratio when applied to any such State: and on these principles it may be reasonably assumed, that the relative rank of Maine in point of numbers, compared with some of the principal States in the Union, when all shall have attained the maximum density which they will support without inconvenience, may be represented by

numbers nearly as follows, viz. New-York 184—Maine 166—Pennsylvania 162—Virginia 160—Massachusetts 38—New-England States collectively 335.

It is not presumed that there is much certainty in these estimates, but only that the facts exhibited in the tables, when viewed in connexion with the circumstances of the different States, will lead to a result which probably will not be materially different from the numbers here given, as indicative of the relative population of the several States, at some future time.

But the most important indication of these tables, is that which points to a time when some of the present circumstances of the State will have undergone a most material change; when its now extensive vacant lands will be occupied, and no longer afford encouragement nor room for immigrants from other States; and when even its own young men will no longer be able to obtain lands, at an easy rate, on which they may establish themselves as independent farmers, and must be content with a less quantity, if indeed they can obtain *any*; or, must resort to other pursuits for a livelihood, or remove to other States or countries (if such can then be found) which afford more room, and where wild land can be obtained with more facility. That the arrival of such a period will produce important changes in the pursuits, habits, and interests of the people of the State, will not be doubted. It may also produce changes in its system of legislation; and perhaps, improvements in economy of time, and other methods of rendering its aggregate physical ability more productive. But, it has heretofore been generally thought that such a period must be too far distant to form a proper subject for the consideration of Legislators and Statesmen of the present day; or even for generations yet to come.—*Perhaps* this *may* be the case,—a summary review, however, of some of the facts exhibited in the tables, will show, that however remote such a period may have appeared yet there are circumstances which unless counteracted by some great public calamity, or other extraor-

dinary events, may produce such a change in this State, within a period, the arrival of which, even during the present generation, is to say the least, within the limits of possibility ; and may even, without violating any sound principle of human calculation, be considered as within the limits of rational probability.

At the year 1790 the population of the New-England States, exclusive of Maine and Vermont, had attained an average density of 34 persons to the square mile, or about one family, on the average, to every 90 acres. From this period to 1800 those States, besides an addition of about 100 000 to their own numbers, furnished an emigrating surplus, of about 160 000, to other States ; of which Maine and Vermont received about 60 000. From 1800 to 1810 those States retained about 98 000 of their own natural increase, and an emigrating surplus of more than 200 000 ; of which Maine and Vermont received about 37 000. From 1810 to 1820 the whole of the New-England States furnished an emigrating surplus of more than 300 000, exclusive of that from Maine, which has been before noticed. A part of this emigration should be charged to the same extraordinary circumstances which produced that from Maine before noticed. Making allowance for this therefore, and estimating the increasing surplus at the same ratio with that of the preceding period, it should be taken at about 250 000. The average density of the New-England States, exclusive of Maine, was at this period about 40. New-Hampshire had begun to furnish an emigrating surplus before its density was 20 ; and afforded a large surplus of emigrants when it had arrived at 23.

Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, being, in a greater measure, commercial and manufacturing States, attained greater densities before their increase began to seek room elsewhere. Connecticut afforded a surplus for emigration at the density of 44. Rhode-Island received but few immigrants at the same density. Massachusetts had supplied

upwards of 80 000 to other States, when its density had reached 56.

It would seem then, that even in that quarter of the United States where the pursuits and habits of the people are the most favorable to a condensation of the population, a part of their increase will prefer to remove to new States and countries, by the time their average density has arrived to that degree which allows for each family about 100 acres of land, or not much less. This however is to be supposed the case only when there are large quantities of vacant land to be obtained in favorable situations, at no very great distance ; which has hitherto been the case in all parts of the Union. This degree of density, in general therefore, may be considered as the maximum at which, under the present, or past, circumstances of the country, the population will all remain contented at home ; or, beyond which there will be a part of the people who will find, or at least imagine, it for their interest to emigrate.

It will be perceived however, that in the States farther south, the disposition to emigrate has discovered itself at a less density. Delaware furnished to other States a large proportion of its surplus increase, before its density had arrived to 30. New Jersey and Maryland at 25. Pennsylvania had nearly ceased to receive immigrants at 17, and furnished a large supply to other States at 22. And with all the advantages of New-York for commerce, as well as for agriculture, and under all the excitements, from 1815 to 1820, in favor of its western counties, the amount of emigration to that State had very much abated when its density had arrived to 29.

The southern and slave-holding States have furnished a surplus of emigrants at a still less density. None of them have exceeded an average of 15 per square mile, before a part required more room.

On the whole, therefore, it may be reasonably concluded,

that until the new States shall have attained a density, which will create a demand for nearly all their vacant lands, or have thrown them, in not very large parcels, into the hands of the body of the people, who will each generally wish to reserve what he has, for the use of his own descendants, these States will afford encouragement to emigration from the older and more populous States, and a part of the increase of these latter States will believe they may improve their condition by removing.

The northern States have long supplied the western and other States with a part of their natural increase, and the amount of this supply has been constantly increasing. From the year 1810 to 1820, it had averaged about 30 000 souls per annum ; and though we should allow for the excitement of the years from 1814 to 1818, it still cannot be rated at less than 25 000, increasing constantly with the increasing density at home ; and may reasonably assume 30 000 as the probable average number for years to come.

The Middle States, (exclusive of New-York, the western part of which may be classed with the western States, as also may the western part of Pennsylvania) already furnish an emigrating surplus of more than 10 000 per annum ; and the Southern States more than 50 000 per annum ; constituting, from the whole of the original Atlantic States, a body of emigrants of nearly 100 000 souls per annum, to add to the natural increase of the Western States,* assist to occupy their remaining vacant lands.

If there were no natural limits to the territory of the United States, or to vacant countries on its borders, then this immense tide of emigration might continue to flow, in perpetual accumulation—but, on the north, the Canadas will soon furnish a supply for all the vacant lands in that country, which offer any strong inducement to emigration from other places. On the

* A part of this number, from 1810 to 1820 must have gone to other countries,—principally to Upper Canada.—Unless the whole of the diminution of increase during this period is to be attributed to the destruction of lives, and decrease of births occasioned by the war.

South, Mexico with a population already dense and increasing, presents its barrier. And the Indian tribes, the deserts of the Rocky Mountains, and finally the Pacific, must present a check to the flood, and arrest its progress.

To reduce any estimates on this subject to a point, it will be necessary to assume some particular degree of density, as the point beyond which a country, in the circumstances of the United States, will not be likely to afford much encouragement to immigration, or when the lands in general, though not fully occupied and under cultivation, yet will be principally in the hands of cultivators, or of those who will reserve them for the use of their own children. This, it is supposed for the present purpose, will be when there is on the average, a family for every hundred acres, or about 30 persons to the square mile. This particular degree of density however is not important, except as some degree is necessary to be assumed, as a resting place for the mind, in making any calculations on the subject ;—and, as it respects the average of the United States, this comes, as near as any which can be hypothetically assumed, to the point on either side of which, important differences may occur in the pursuits, habits, and circumstances of the people.

It has been already observed, that a part of the population of the southern States has found it eligible to remove when their average density had reached 15 to the square mile, or one family to 200 acres. The results of tables 13 and 14 show, that if they should retain all their own natural increase, they would attain the density of 30 by the year 1847. New York and Pennsylvania, without the aid of immigration, will attain that density in the year 1831. The northern States, exclusive of Maine, have already much past that degree. The emigrating surplus of the southern States, with the natural increase of the south-western States, will produce that density in the latter, at the year 1852. And the emigrating surplus of the northern

and middle States, will produce the same in the north-western States, at the year 1847.

It will be easily perceived then, that should the population of Maine receive no additions at present by immigration, yet its increase must be great, of itself, and the period can not be far distant when the surplus increase of the northern States will find no room to diffuse itself westward, unless it is far beyond the State of Missouri. Maine therefore must necessarily become the recipient of at least a part, and probably the principal part, of the surplus; and we may, from the data given in the tables, calculate with rational probability upon the degree of future population of the State, at least to the time when its increased density shall operate as a discouragement to immigration; and perhaps to the time when it shall operate as a restriction to the means of support, and of course as a check upon early marriages, and the present rate of natural increase.

An examination of tables 3, 13, and 14 will show, that if the population of Maine should increase no farther than it did at the lowest rate of its past increase for 10 years, while it was suffering under the accumulated checks occasioned by the embargo, war, cold seasons, and other circumstances which occasioned the transient flood of emigration, known familiarly in this State by the name of "Ohio fever," it must still, about the year 1862, have arrived to a number which would give the State an average density of 30 persons to the square mile; if the increase should be equal to that of its average *natural* increase, this event will occur at the year 1853; and if the ratio of increase should be equal to that, which under all the advantages and disadvantages of war and peace, or other circumstances favorable and unfavorable, which it has averaged on the whole for 70 years past, this degree of average density will be attained in the year 1844. If the extensive interest possessed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the wild lands of this State, together with other circumstances, should operate to induce the emigrating surplus of that State, or one

half of the emigrating surplus of the New-England States, to direct itself to Maine, then the degree of density under consideration will have been attained at the year 1840.

Either of these different degrees of increase is within the limits of ordinary possibilities ; and either, except the two extremes, are within those of sober, rational probability ; such probability as, in most cases, is considered among cool, thinking men, a sufficiently safe ground on which to adventure their money in speculations for future profit.

It is to be recollected here, that within the limit of the average of the periods before mentioned, the whole of the western States must have reached that degree of density, beyond which the emigrants from New-England can no longer obtain land on which to establish themselves, at so easy rate as they have heretofore done, if at any rate within the means of the greater part of them.

It may be observed also, that on the north and east, Maine is already bounded by countries considerably peopled, and which by the time the population of this State shall have penetrated to those limits, must necessarily meet it with a population more dense, and which by that time, will have so fully occupied the ground in those directions, as to prevent any farther diffusion from this quarter.

It is farther to be observed, that while the fields for the accommodation of the emigrating surplus of the New-England States are growing more remote, and must soon become fully occupied, the population of those States is also increasing at home, becoming more crowded, and a larger surplus annually must be looking for room to establish itself elsewhere ; and that Maine presents a climate and soil, and its inhabitants a character and habits, more congenial to those of New-England, while at the same time its access is more ready, and its connections with those States more easily maintained, and from the mutual interests and sympathies of the respective inhabitants, will more probably be permanently con-

tinued, than can be the case, under any probable circumstances, with regard to any other part of the Union.

These circumstances all taken into consideration, would lead to the belief that the time is, comparatively speaking, very near at hand, when the increasing population of this State will create a demand for the whole of its now vacant lands, and will give it a rank, in point of numbers at least, among the first of the States of the Union.

It is not however to be supposed, that with no greater average density than the degree now under consideration, the population will have diffused itself very equally over all parts of the State ; or that it will ever be so diffused. The mercantile towns on the seaboard, the manufacturing and trading towns in the interior, with those in their more immediate vicinity, and the more fertile districts of the purely agricultural parts of the State, must always sustain the most dense population ; yet, if a portion of the State, equal to the whole of that which is now settled, should have attained an average density of 55 to the square mile, and another equal portion of the territory be supposed to have attained the density of 25, this would leave 10 to the square mile, for the remaining third part of the State, last settled, and would give to this part an average of 72 families to each township of six miles square.

Unless some public calamity, imposing greater checks on the increase of Maine, than has ever heretofore existed, for any period of 10 years during 70 years past ; or some inducements to emigration elsewhere, greater than have yet been known, should take place, its population must amount to the degree now supposed, within 33 years from this time (1829) at farthest ; and if it should receive no immigrations, but barely retain its own natural increase, this amount must necessarily occur within 24 years ; and if it should continue to receive the same proportion of the migrating surplus of the other New-England States, which it has always heretofore received, excepting during the short period immediately subsequent to the late war,

this amount must be realised in about 16 years from the present.

Which of these several circumstances will take place ; or how far they may be variously blended ; and how far any adverse circumstances may occur to check the increase of population, or qualify the deductions to be made from the facts existing, is a matter somewhat of conjecture, and an inquiry into these need not here be instituted. The facts are before us, and of the conclusions, or probabilities to be drawn or inferred from them ; and of the counteracting possibilities, which may occur to qualify such conclusions, every reader will judge for himself. It may however, without impropriety, be remarked in this place, that the facts and conclusions here exhibited, approaching, as must be admitted, to some degree of probability, ought to be sufficient to awaken, in the minds of the people of Maine, an attentive consideration to the results which *may* flow from them ; and perhaps it may not be too early, even at the present day, to admit these possible results to a share in those deliberations which have for their object, the future interests and happiness of the State.

TABLE XV.**APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.**

Population of the several Counties and Parishes in the British Province of New-Brunswick in the year 1824.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.		NORTHUMBERLAND CO.		SUNBURY COUNTY.	
Parishes	No. inh.	Parishes.	No. inh.	Parishes.	No. inh.
St. James	453	Beresford	1086	Burton	1338
St. David	1005	Northesk	1443	Lincoln	670
St. Stephen	1678	Saumarez	2777	Magerville	448
St. Andrew	2263	New-Castle	1657	Sheffield	735
St. Patrick	762	Alnwick	618	Total, - - -	3277
St. George	1446	Ludlow	1308		
Pennfield	558	Chatham	1452		
Campo Bello I.	509	Glenel	886		
Grand Manan I.	598	Nelson	1132		
West Isles		Carleton	1965		
Total, - - -	9267	Wellington	1555		
		Total, - - -	15,829		
YORK COUNTY.		KING'S COUNTY.		WESTMORELAND CO.	
Kent	2297	Greenwich	744	Botsford	774
Wakefield	1010	Hampton	1559	Dorchester	2737
Woodstock	816	Kingston	1655	Filtsborough	1152
Northampton	568	Norton	502	Hopewell	1005
Prince William	545	Springfield	924	Monkton	342
Queensbury	716	Sussex	1833	Sackville	1744
Kingsclear	832	Westfield	713	Salisbury	666
Fredericton	1849	Total, - - -	7930	Westmoreland	883
Douglas	1367			Total, - - -	9303
St. Mary	972				
Total, - - -	10,972	QUEEN'S COUNTY.		RECAPITULATION.	
ST. JOHN'S COUNTY.		Brunswick	289	Charlotte	9,267
St. John (city)	8488	Gagetown	606	York	10,972
Portland	3043	Hampstead	723	St. John	12,307
Lancaster	793	Waterborough	2023	Northumberland	15,829
St. Martin	583	Wickham	1100	King's	7,930
Total, - - -	12,307	Total, - - -	4741	Queen's	4,741
				Sunbury	3,277
				Westmoreland	9,303
				Tot. of the Prov.	73,626

CHAPTER VII.

Agriculture.

The vast quantities of valuable timber with which the forests of Maine abounded, during the early period of its settlement, and the multitudes of fish of every kind, with which its rivers, and the bays and sea in its vicinity were stocked, yielded so speedy, and often large, returns to the enterprize and labor of those who were in the pursuit of wealth or subsistence, that a comparatively few were satisfied to wait the slower, though more certain and permanent, returns from the clearing of the forest and cultivation of the soil; agriculture was hardly thought of, as of much importance, by a large proportion of its early inhabitants; and it has, to the present day, formed but a secondary consideration with many in the new settlements, even of those whose ultimate views are to that pursuit as their permanent occupation. The consequence of this has been, to a very considerable degree in some parts of the State, and to some degree in all, an inattention to the riches of the soil; a slight and superficial mode of cultivation, temporary expedients, and want of economy and judicious enterprize in the pursuits of agriculture, which have tended to produce an unfavourable impression with regard to the productive ability of the soil, and in a measure to discourage efforts for eliciting the solid advantages, which its extensive and judicious cultivation will abundantly afford.

It is not to be understood however that this account is of universal application. In some parts of the State, and among a respectable portion of the community in all parts, agriculture of later years has assumed, to a good degree, the elevated rank which its importance demands, and is prosecuted with a

spirit and intelligence honorable to the character of the State, and promising fair to yield the most beneficial and permanent results. Still however, the qualifying influence of the circumstances before mentioned, though diminishing every year, is felt in a considerable measure, in its reduction of the gross amount of the products of the State, and of their average relative amount, when compared with the extent of territory under cultivation and number of persons employed; and, in forming any estimate of the agricultural character of the State from the comparison of the amount of its products, with that of the acres under cultivation, and number of persons employed, great allowance must be made for the effect of those circumstances; and it must also be considered, that as the population increases, the lumber and other temptations to neglect or slight the cultivation of the soil, continually diminish, and the comparative productiveness of agriculture is continually increasing.

The agricultural products of Maine are Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas and beans, potatoes, flax, hops, &c—in general all those articles for the subsistence and comfort of man, which are produced in the New-England States, and other countries of similar climates; and they are too well known to require a more particular enumeration or description. These not only furnish directly the food of the inhabitants, but support a numerous stock of horses, oxen, cows, sheep and swine, which, besides the quantity required for the use and consumption of the inhabitants, form already from some parts of the State, a considerable article of export, and must eventually form the basis and chief support of the commerce and manufactures of the State, as well as the wealth of its agricultural population.

The fertility of the soil is in general equal to that of any part of the northern States, in proportion to its extent—that of the northern part of the State, on the Aroostook and St. John, is considered as far superior, unless it may be some portions of comparatively small extent; but the fertility is to be fairly es-

timated only when the mode of culture is ascertained. In a large part of the State, as has been before observed, circumstances have led to a negligent and wasteful mode, which, as might have been expected, has often rewarded the laborer but with meagre crops ; and when the amount of the whole product of the State is compared with the quantity of land under cultivation, the numerous instances of this description tend to reduce the average very considerably, and lead to very incorrect inferences with regard to the general productiveness of the soil when properly cultivated. But there are not wanting instances of judicious cultivation, which of late years are much on the increase. Wherever these have been adopted, they have been successful, and the crops have been sufficient, abundantly to reward and encourage the cultivator. The crops of Indian corn, in different parts of the State, and different seasons, have varied from 30 to 50 bushels per acre ; in some instances 80 bushels ; wheat from 15 to 40 ; rye rather more ; hay from 1 1-2 to 3 tons—other products in proportion.

There are no data existing from which the amount of the products of every kind in the whole State, can be ascertained ; nor indeed of the whole amount, nor the average crop per acre of any kind. The inventories returned by order of the Legislature in 1820, ought to exhibit this, but they are in many cases deficient, and in many obscure, not only on this, but on other subjects. They must be supposed however to give a nearer approach to the truth, than any other known evidence, and they must necessarily form the basis of the statements on the subject in the subsequent part of this chapter. Yet when the occasion and circumstances under which these returns were made, are taken into consideration, it will be perceived that they must exhibit the agriculture and productive ability of the State, in a light far less favorable than it justly demands, and that they must be received with much allowance.

It has been the long established practice in Massachusetts,

and adopted by Maine since the separation, once in 10 years to require of the assessors of every town, an inventory of all the estates, real and personal, within the town, specifying the various descriptions and incomes or annual productiveness of each. Among other subjects, and with a view to ascertain the comparative value of the land in different towns, the amount of the principal articles of agricultural product is required. The enumeration of articles required however, extends only to those which constitute the great bulk of the production, and leaves others unnoticed ; and as the whole number of acres employed in tillage is required to be returned, and but a part, (though a principal part) of the annual products, a conjectural allowance must be made for the proportion of land employed in the production of articles not enumerated, otherwise the average product per acre, of enumerated articles, will appear much too low. Allowance must be made also for another circumstance. These returns are required by the Legislature as the basis on which to apportion the annual taxes of the respective towns, and their accuracy is made to depend, not only on the integrity and judgment of the assessors in the respective towns, but also, in a measure, on that of each individual inhabitant of each town, in rendering an account of his own property. It is naturally to be supposed therefore, that in every particular in which the judgment is concerned in estimating the amount, it will be sure to be stated low enough, and in a multitude of instances may be expected to be much too low.

There is also another circumstance, tending to reduce the aggregate returned amount of agricultural products, below the quantity actually produced.

In the more recently settled parts of the State, a large proportion, and in some parts the whole, of the Indian corn, wheat, &c. is raised from new lands just cleared, and never yet subjected to the plough. The requisitions of the Legislature are for an account of the amount of the product of those articles from *tilled* lands. The blank lists, furnished to the assessors,

contain the different kinds of land to be returned, the whole included under the several descriptions of mowing, tillage, pasture, wood, unimproved, and unimprovable lands. The assessors of some towns understand the lands just cleared, and cultivated by the hoe and harrow, as falling properly under no other of the required descriptions than that of *tilled* lands, even though their surface has not yet been turned over with the plough (which is not generally done for a number of years) and they therefore return these lands and their products as such. The assessors of other towns, understanding (as is apparently for the interest of their towns that they should do) that by *tilled* lands can be intended only those cultivated by the plough, make no returns of these new lands but as unimproved, and entirely omit their products. How extensively these different modes of construction prevail respectively is not known. From what is known however, it is conjectured that the latter, being supported by the *argumentum ad hominem*, to assist the judgment of the interested party in his understanding of the law, is the prevailing construction. It will be proper therefore to make some allowance for it, in the estimates of the average agricultural productiveness of the state, so far as it is to be drawn from the official returns.

It is impossible perhaps to estimate with much accuracy the amount of allowance, to be made in the aggregate, for the circumstances here noticed. Different persons, acquainted with different facts, and in different parts of the State, will form opinions as different. It will assist the judgment however in this respect, and be interesting in other respects, to examine an abstract from the returns alluded to, which is given in table 1.

TABLE I.

Statement of the amount of Agricultural Capital and Products, as exhibited in the returns made by order of the Legislature in the year 1820.

YORK COUNTY.		TOWNS.		FIXED CAPITAL.				ACTIVE CAPITAL.				ANNUAL PRODUCTS.																				
				Tillage.		Acres.		Pasturage.		Number of Barns.		Horses 3 yrs. old & upwds.		Oxen 4 yrs. old & upwds.		Cows & heifers 3 y. old & up. and upwards.		Bushels.					Tons of Hay.			No of Cows the past year will keep.						
																		Indian Corn.					Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.		Barley.	Peas and Beans.	Pounds of Hops.	Upland.	Fresh Meadow.	Salt.
Alfred	460	1105	334	750	136	84	250	438	233	3119	584	339	271	21	117	623	165							362								
Berwick	1153	1794	1530	6120	361	233	620	1290	627	9719	279	42	65	2095	217	1794	1530							1657								
Biddeford	456	1621	429	172	1969	205	100	230	495	273	3108	41	41	12	1702	308	116	489														
Buxton	971	2521	670	3796	294	181	528	988	557	9674	403	416	3539	981	320	1956	670							1872								
Cornish	451	1486	50	891	133	82	201	392	311	3870	561	201	119	34	159	150	921	40	358													
Elliot	591	1130	1325	51	3430	213	96	209	674	369	5620				1000	95	880	921	72	868												
Hollis	583	1309	226	808	217	103	314	623	392	3685	260	912	145	239	226	889	138		354													
Kittery	402	1133	932	172	3631	236	82	270	465	241	2753		5	15	1018	32		786	612	119	587											
Ke. nebunk	646	1614	449	178	2105	216	121	310	515	327	4626	311	319	666	1165	92		1118	351	127	499											
Kennebunk-port	554	1776	674	298	3001	303	128	389	733	265	4932	236	88	57	1981	235		1501	623	216	815											
Lebanon	911	1863	826	1883	246	172	213	989	515	5246	164	86	146	433	179	1251	667		1251	667				1212								
Lyman	551	1392	223	904	171	103	306	498	272	470	199	538	128	193	166	715	112		222													
Limerick	315	1693	196	1714	142	93	242	501	320	4528	421	334	76	10	140	807	135		807	135				545								
Limington	545	2752	113	2298	225	171	409	791	505	7666	1048	481	177	1	84	1481	102		1481	102				765								
Newfield	452	1822	181	1339	136	85	190	438	280	4368	556	189	60	66	53	708	156		708	156				396								

TABLE I—CONTINUED.
YORK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Tillage.	Upland	Mowing	Fresh	Meadow	Salt	Marsh	Pasture	Barns.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows, &c.	Swine	Totals	Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas & Beans.	Hops.	Upland	Fresh do	Salt do	No. cows &c.
Parsonsfield	646 3119	146				2476	288	229	456	990	689	8554	1269	577	200	64	157	1685	97	1885	97	1885	97	997	
Saco	763 2556	497				193 3459	243	121	367	681	374	6189	248	469	316	1334	168	1804	351	1804	351	97	974		
Shapleigh	908 2229	458				1601	323	188	486	928	695	7490	832	425	25	958	246	1816	423	1816	423		1280		
Sanford	727 1841	134				1821	192	121	365	635	209	4581	161	342	23	110	13	1007	92	1007	92		647		
South Berwick	537 1038	695				14 2040	165	90	248	490	295	4113	50		12	925	137	856	559	856	559	17	586		
Waterborough	575 1639	343				988	133	125	329	608	412	4604	590	757	29	82	276	1054	245	1054	245		466		
Wells	1079 2290	946				902 3531	289	170	598	1009	484	835	610	326	718	684	217	1445	657	1445	657	562	913		
York	863 3034	1195				386 8692	342	196	624	1194	621	8730	106				4580	468	2364	903	2364	903	345	1468	

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Baldwin	192 9821	44	255	94	46	190	306	218 2697	262	189	50	49	500	646	31	255
Bridgeton	418 1848	82	1765	126	122	261	447	304 3115	929	887	701	105	100	1015	53	467
Brunswick	667 1965	52	184 1177	267	141	415	775	407 4993	599	242	716 1635	163	1824	62	148	511
Cape Elizabeth	627 1081	716	134 2588	142	69	275	511	268 2904	113	20	10 2319	136	893	590	144	600
Danville	244 1220	6	985	120	79	119	374	252 4130	1043	228	519	103	162	801	6	430
Durham	727 2067	133	1411	177	120	305	587	383 4164	640	386	1259	680	336	1228	78	556
Falmouth	625 2500	10	107 3517	198	133	343	591	375 3607	270	45	634 1353	104	1978	9	141	853
Freeport	795 2716		114 2625	250	116	288	728	381 3412	176	104	329 2153	238	4	1897	116	721
Gorham	947 2836		2970	347	225	522	1038	645 7097		782	3408	527	280	2239		203

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Tillage.	Upland Wooling	Fresh Meatow	Salt Marsh	Pasture	Harbour.	Horses.	Wen.	Cows.	Swine.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas & Beans.	Hops.	Upland Hay	Fresh do.	Salt do.	No. cows
Gray	5662250	113			1616	161	78	22	426	280	5602	664	160	878	88	179		1247	95		598
Harrison	2581993				1698	87	56	142	264	211	2801	1193				93		841			614
Harpwell	3861534	41		58	1280	144	57	241	587	208	2339	185	45		2175	46		1146	37	58	719
Minot	10013345	61		327	348	217	487	989	702	7544	2197	757	1090	16	137			2531	42		1236
New Gloucester	6792676	698		3363	228	152	334	760	452	7033	918	255	1010	179	282			1793	595		929
North Yarmouth	14245554			132	8402	452	245	566	1281	789	9848	783	379	1542	2311	274		9499		99	1811
Otisfield	5081911			181	150	90	231	418	286	4988	1212	274	1082		277			1282			618
Portland	208	235		6	992	306	162	36	323	375	280	25	30	30	85	12		189		4	171
Pownal	1441477			1355	149	75	242	460	272	2217	399	316	335	176	101			847			460
Poland	3641101	10		942	139	87	266	411	315	3707	1016	29	463					886	5		348
Raymond	348	933	2	614	111	54	200	283	220	2163	597	300	10			60		608	2		199
Scarborough	9582814	1059		1832	8727	266	166	510	1105	484	5646	187	230	657	2024	124		1515	749	1143	1248
Standish	404	962	30	1072	170	97	305	498	357	5147	93	552	970	15				962	30		853
Windham	6531880			2001	198	113	330	562	380	6454	186	146	2264	791	274			1713			793
Westbrook	6762493	374		120	3953	274	157	468	544	843	8867	58	46	1309	966	106		1762	232	80	864
Thompson Pond pl.	152	328		300		16	8	38	42	32	630	145	169			78		208			65

LINCOLN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Tillage.	Upland Mowing.	Fresh Meadow.	Salt Marsh.	Pasture.	Barns.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows &c.	Swine.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas & Beans.	Hops.	Upland Hay.	Fresh do.	Salt do.	No. cows &c.
Alna	383,953	22	728	132	68	180	380	22	3558	668	20	34	411	260	934	22	512				
Bath	205,904	92	23,1260	173	92	165	353	143	882	121	168	78	996	49	745	74	18	260			
Boothbay	262,777	33	20,858	176	61	219	571	346	657	326	60	1396	90	1022	31	16	408				
Bowdoin	380,893	51	802	152	97	347	571	319	532	964	377	426	1340	426	1816	112	1215				
Bowdoinham	558,2104	123	1313	201	98	424	711	339	3318	271	136	343	1421	326	15	1527	101	570			
Bristol	687,2600	520	23,2072	291	90	471	1215	584	5138	1214	338	106	1184	135	2216	456	20	1118			
Cushing	145,650	54	448	74	46	124	270	161	592	356	8	9	317	6	517	46	208				
Dresden	293,303	63	1227	171	66	254	456	272	2695	698	68	927	375	216	1376	71	352				
Edgecomb	345,1435		12,1775	186	60	255	632	322	1882	220	14	1431	59	1276	26	17	548				
Friendship	148,508	31	19,847	58	24	100	226	136	500	219	10	39	361	20	392	26	17	169			
Georgetown	251,813		898,1305	110	19	188	497	256	1360	21	853	27	92	190	622	502	543				
Jefferson	379,1149	168	500	194	111	343	501	3	84425	1398	55	27	92	190	1106	198	383				
Litchfield	471,1957	20	1476	228	112	228	688	534	4844	1350	126	344	310	415	1426	19	730				
Lewiston	218,1912	86	1376	144	93	238	506	397	3013	647	102	441	50	141	11	847	44	629			
Lisbon	730,2447	47	1810	265	133	353	765	542	6069	1669	579	1006	529	472	100	1904	40	1068			
New-Castle	338,880	29	485,1124	152	86	256	442	281	3073	438	92	149	603	967	22	329	561				
Nobleborough	350,759	90	18,1086	180	124	304	621	362	4924	720	6	15	1233	371	852	112	20	591			
Phippsburgh	212,686	327	351	890	114	45	333	420	251	938	192				607	255	188	309			

AGRICULTURE.

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WALDO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

TABLE I—CONTINUED.
HANCOCK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Tillage.	Upland Mowing.	Fresh Meadow.	Salt Marsh.	Pasture.	Barns.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows, &c.	Swine.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas & Beans.	Hops.	Upland Hay.	Fresh.	Salt.	Cows pasture.
Bluehill	169,1737	28	2,152	118	47	212	405	182	935	821					231			1147	26	2	483
Brooksville	144,1554	16	30,1102	112	20	200	457	212	460	376				10	54	616	56	973	9	21	256
Bucksport	386,1530	48	989	159	65	207	426	247	372	796				110	279	60	77	1335	47	8	324
Castine	89,756		20	1371	79	34	58	177	85	241	188				23	252	57	615		8	331
Deer-Isle	466,1901	7	11,1199	156	28	237	713	336	1285	849				3	1911	230		1376	8	8	201
Eden	181,650	23	35	445	68	20	109	278	176	654	573			195	9	68	65	580	23	38	215
Ellsworth	150,818	26	62	559	83	41	226	116	163	125	434			44	91	46	103	881	23	38	197
Gouldsborough	235,426	36	62	445	61	27	152	250	191	585	584			48	166	51	191	601	36	52	219
Mount Desert	340,1262		67	981	108	23	250	510	249	2990								970		36	373
Orland	132,826	4	384	62	21	121	200	133	529	403				114	141	50	196	636	4		150
Penobscot	261,1314	35	143	100	33	203	385	203	444	635				94	170	215		1076	35		325
Sedgewick	219,1231	51	21056	109	46	217	398	201	526	533				43	6	700	83	739	46	1	435
Sullivan	335,1121	13	994	110	31	204	457	347	648	1315				36	227	231	127	15	1106	11	389
Surry	136,534		281	54	21	88	205	123	375	304				12	399	136		581			121
Trenton	163,795		10	223	60	17	98	288	216	147	1462			38	293			693		6	94
Vinalhaven	194,1088	14	47	1540	82	3	201	585	331	827	1100			24	420	56	753	12	30	509	
Mariaville	74,258		237	21	11	40	81	44	252	385				96	79			248			87
No. 14	19,74		45	6	4	14	20	11	67	92				33	6	18		76			20
No. 15	5,35		14	10	1	18	22	12	27	42				10	2			35			7
No. 26	48,205		180	10	5	28	43	14	170	240				31	65			163	9		62
No. 27	26,106		90	5	5	12	26	18	92	180				20				86			34
No. 8 and 9	51,380		17	69	30	17	117	193	105	162				10	11	22		342		16	49

TABLE I—CONTINUED.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Tillage.	Upland Mowing.	Fresh Meadow.	Salt Marsh.	Pasture.	Barns.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows, Ac.	Swine.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oat.	Barley.	Pean & Beans.	Hops.	Upland Hay.	Fresh.	Salt.	Cows pasture.
Addison	155	255		362	608	45	3	99	215	112		294			302			252		339	19
Alexander						10		20	30	40								70			
Baring	60	70		80		18		30	40	60											
Columbia	200	501		153	1095	63	33	170	257	141	605	778	310	520	185	120	12	482		172	230
Cherryfield	82	277	4	184	29	29	15	90	126	63	135	235			5	69		303	3		72
Calais	70	266	43	140	34	34	13	84	91	103		181		125				271	24		65
Charlotte	50	70		70	12	3	20	30	50									70			
Cutler	44	193	2	176	25	15		52	96	94								203	4		71
Cooper	50	70				15		30	50	60								70			
Dennysville	199	705	20	7	704	57	28	117	218	157		735	205	285		10		549	10		181
Eastport	159	190			234	84	24	59	161	195		114	15	138	20		35				86
Harrington	174	432		256	322	49	16	136	269	155	56	541	3	25	8	23		511		219	127
Jonesborough	134	373	15	88	676	51	10	111	203	134	40	166	50	195	34	5		394	15	79	112
Lubec	140	533		761	50	3	104	232	235		*	1072		*	*	*		590			207
Machias	344	1464	153	441	1838	173					26	1324	276	11		37		1396	72	307	646
Perry	192	369		3	195	35	10	81	143	132	56	240	94	155		20		372		2	99
Robbinston	81	385			263	32	8	70	115	107	7	370					18	371			121
Steuben	167	568	38	447	75	23	23	154	298	169	152	494	36	180	34	112		522	39		102
Truscott	21	103	5	80	7	7		42	45	61		72						103	5		37
Whiting	33	182		113	12	12		42	56	43		99						180			
No. 7,	40	60		40	10	10		20	30	40											
No. 10,	30	100		6		8		20	40	40											
No. 23,	25	4		33		9		16	21	14	72	46	24			4		100		6	

* Included in Wheat.

TABLE I—CONTINUED.
KENNEBECK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Tillage.	Upland Mowing.	Fresh Meadow.	Marsh.	Pasture.	Barns.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows, &c.	Swine.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas & Beans.	Hops.	Upland Hay.	Fresh.	Salt.	Cows pasture.
Augusta	680 1495				1689	212	182	276	467	346 4002 1426	267 2601	108	216					1829	26		1121
Belgrade	421 1176	39			845	123	87	193	407	403 2080 910	75 622	45	278					1214	26		474
Chesterville	98 890	5			672	87	58	106	265	183 708 606	6 133	6	57					636	4		347
Clinton	336 1076	29			583	226	57	238	865	887 2762 1267	47 810	2	248					900	28		310
China	308 592	13			509	90	86	134	209	273 1616 1210	306 554	7	46					664	18		332
Dearborn	62 830				296	47	36	60	131	137 441 222								294			118
Fairfax (Albion)	315 968	8			805	145	85	232	420	362 2243 1580	264 752		160					981	8		433
Farmington	564 2294				1888	282	186	377	835	724 2645 3160	324 828	24	339					1880			374
Fayette	228 868	22			835	115	92	191	893	279 642 947	236 455		120					888	22		332
Gardiner	413 1479	4			1270	195	86	315	441	337 2576 1056	59 910	84	239					1499	4		540
Greene	419 1450	25			1284	138	126	264	558	384 2753 1073	243 490	5	76					861	18		535
Hallowell	413 1437	20			1523	229	137	263	453	341 2709 1065	122 768	418	227					1414	18		466
Harlem	195 477				833	84	65	168	242	355 1612 944	31 282	49	167					420			322
Leeds	772 2082				2000	194	122	240	543	355 5097 2514	1709 1295	25	134					1532			365
Malta (Windsor)	175 381	11			204	39	46	122	240	222 1050 441	3 86		58					410	11		96
Morimouth	392 793	27			645	206	127	232	561	412 4401 1638	196 771	11	414					1997	26		457
Mount Vernon	328 1343	11			775	160	181	242	491	335 592 1327	34 614		153					1047	11		500
New-Sharon	283 1067				685	132	108	198	485	421 2647 387	14 58		47					926	28		581
Pittston	446 1747	28			1618	176	116	278	478	251 2061 870	25 222	101	86					1511	48		560
Readfield	409 2633	55			1725	224	132	341	576	474 8549 1399	21 1291	12	45					1745	43		622
Rome	122 282	2			286	33	23	50	145	136 1166 390	60 70	15	100					260	1		174
Sidney	895 2451	17			1499	248	169	295	625	668 5837 3068	159 2934	223	300					72116	12		600

TABLE I—CONTINUED.
OXFORD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Village.	Upland Mowing	Fresh Meadow	Salt Marsh	Pasture	Barns.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows, &c.	Swine.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas & Beans.	Hops.	Upland Hay.	Fresh do.	Salt do.	No. cows
Gilead	174	222	24		230	37	31	56	130	144	595	688	401	196		63		190	24		108
Greenwood	41	144			176	34	26	42	123	97	472	187	134	32		2			144		88
Hartford	375	1518	46		2543	143	87	183	414	315	1663	1142	201	414	4	168		1171	38		728
Hebron	460	1921	19		3116	188	118	301	651	425	3037	1029	39	256		47		1125	16		924
Hiram	169	439	22		301	74	44	132	196	176	830	885	115	65		129		800	380		104
Jay	551	1354	108		1045	189	129	295	618	875	2081	2180	587	1878		377		39	1361	95	621
Lovell	79	266	19		125	58	19	56	113	136	631	109	451	10		34		426	129	19	46
Livermore	725	2595	29		1838	274	157	315	754	610	3652	2057	620	1141		8		1982	20		1262
Mexico	37	105			72	11	11	26	66	43	112	147	118	55		15		105			66
Norway	291	772	22		1779	168	109	254	468	362	1680	899	157	120		33		772	22		872
Newry	61	119			55	32	26	74	146	147	180	602	106	10				179			55
Porter	71	272	17		167	78	26	77	141	164	1091	108	254	30		10		295	11		66
Paris	580	1705			1988	244	154	274	699	413	1774	1345	86	178		71		1250			653
Rumford	221	1225	67		1080	120	97	173	384	339	1398	1417	563	692		210		128	1036	58	455
Sumner	373	1475	40		2637	129	85	174	247	276	1668	503	685	892		7		1091	34		658
Sweden	80	381	5		273	39	16	61	95	70	451	185	32	57				243	5		116
Turner	776	2505	46		2058	265	154	334	676	389	3168	2185	470	1485				1673	56		1045
Waterford	313	1441	20		1533	161	110	186	447	261	1935	633	5	30		94		20	512	10	559
Weld	164	309	62		426	63	39	86	189	126	479	411	80	81		8		245	48		292
Woodstock	32	365			199	26	22	56	162	96	200	170						295			196
Plant. No. 1 (Peru)	100	159			114	32	20	58	102	97	362	417	59	50		38		181			54
Howard's Gore	17	53			66	9	6	8	18	21	56	58	13	13		3		53			30

TABLE 1—CONTINUED.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Tillage.	Upland Mowing.	Fresh Meadow.	Salt Marsh.	Pasture.	Barns.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows &c.	Swine.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas & Beans.	Hops.	Upland Hay.	Fresh.	Salt.	Cows Pasture.
Anson	261	382	9		139	100	57	154	339	307	1354	957	385	651		100	84	745	18		164
Avon	84	276	3		114	46	41	78	179	144	120	246	5	80		25	2	284	3		92
Athens	144	1084			762	77	54	114	256	247	805	706		160		75		879			284
Abbot	16	22			12	4	2	6	11	11	10	160	10					29			12
Bloomfield	339	126			1133	108	69	183	351	326	3648	3112	166	180	3108	1689		920			544
Bingham	65	274			212	33	15	54	116	91	1270	780	975	971		975		274			136
Brighton	2	590			381	41	25	61	117	147	15	30	30	60	15			409			182
Cornville	211	1511			1141	98	63	165	302	275	1156	1088	71	749	30	185		1291			570
Chanaan	242	648	5		286	114	62	201	376	408	3375	2085	314	695	13	308	2	686	7		243
Corinna		99			87	27	12	27	85	71								73			50
Concord	107	367			154	30	15	58	88	74	467	420	103	117		66		367			142
Embsden	138	595			279	71	43	118	204	218	2070	1380	2070	2075	1657		595				167
East pond pl.		25			30	5	5	6	12	10											
Fairfield	613	1544			1140	157	119	256	636	697	3366	2111	136	2641			1578				596
Freeman	57	697			526	57	46	66	145	129	521	337					639				204
Hartland	36	312			255	28	22	46	116	147	210	314	24	40	15	12	270				188
Harmony	147	370			671	55	27	34	237	174	1049	895	215		163		665				334
Industry	256	652			669	101	79	133	276	241	1331	1287	10	301	33	183		621			380
Kingfield	13	87			69	15	15	32	118	108	185	50					111				69
Moscow		97			64	33	20	28	65	85	20	10	15	15		15		97			64
Madison	425	999			692	121	64	206	337	380	1725	1283	1238	1760	672	672		999			446
Mercer	178	566			267	74	58	98	97	193	661	491	260	344	48	53		398			133

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.
SOMERSET COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Tillage.	Upland Mowing.	Fresh Meadow.	Salt Marsh.	Pasture.	Barns.	Horses.	(Xen.	Cows, &c.	Swine.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas & Beans.	Hops.	Upland Hay.	Fresh do.	Salt do.	No. cows &c.
Norridgewick	381 1069				1131 119	114	228	439	409 1712 1703	935 1800					12	86		1045		577	
New Portland	370 1496				1226 85	67	128	305	330 1856 1256	346 414					12	230		1102		490	
New Vineyard	98 755				255 48	75	88	224	178 504 1399	126 191					36	39		405		136	
Phillips	50 271				149 27	16	55	106	108 75 276									254		138	
Palmyra	114 578				519 52	34	45	129	163 620 347	188 327								416		216	
Parkman	30 100				100 20	8	20	30	40												
Ripley	22 122				80 26	19	55	111	127 440 264									122		80	
St. Albans	24 104				47 19	12	36	97	116 116 100	25						10		103		28	
Solon	135 448		10		497 57	18	60	114	97 643 397	13 292						14		455	9	286	
Strong	216 1300				738 83	71	131	346	251 1135 1002	118 35						81	1	941		307	
Starks	463 951				439 91	53	150	334	291 1620 759 681 1335							82		809		265	
Pittsfield	47 125				87 27	9	51	78	109 994 102	66 106								125		79	
Sebasticonk and No. 5, 2nd range }	20 20					5	2	10	15	10											
No. 2, 1st range, } w. of Kenneb. R. }	16 51				3	3	6	19	29	44	35	14	10			12		48			

TABLE 1—CONTINUED.
PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Tillage	Upland Mowing	Fresh Meadow	Salt Marsh	Pasture	Barns.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows, &c.	Swine.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Pears & Beans.	Hops.	Upland Hay.	Fresh.	Salt.	Cows Pasture
Atkinson	52 158				106	26	21	43 105	85 105	669				25 813		53		222		76	
Bangor	235 407	18			434	75	49	83 163	110 685	1464								436	21	144	
Brewer	244 677	73			572	76	40	115 240	163 856	585				25 23	113			637	71	231	
Brownville	63 375				237	26	3	37 70	70 309	374				114 40				254		100	
Blakesburgh pl.	29 100				26 4	8	18	28 29		125						27		74		15	
Carnel	94 327	23			423	26	16	42 94	71 1694	1099				*	*			308	22	118	
Corinth	75 328				245	40	28	52 131	123 608	435				31 38		45	2	372		131	
Charleston	131 524				319	43	26	70 167	35 765	1155				33 151	11	83		435		129	
Dixmont	132 372				759	42	40	86 211	229 15	1320				20 12	14	10		355		121	
Dutton	50 166	17			48	17	17	44 68	12 233	224						24		124	13	22	
Dover	24 93				48	18	12	49 95	79 64	174						18		299		28	
Dexter	160 411				232	44	25	71 150	171 375	282				45 63		98		294	14	170	
Eddington	106 323	15			270	33	20	54 134	66 365	354						12		359		111	
Exeter	100 346				300	63	46	124 123	283 372	532				2 2		12				203	
Etna	63 273				265	17	13	29 72	70 896	613				556 941	412	638		214		92	
Foxcroft	60 199				100	19	12	29 57	54 499	470				108 20		15	9	103		40	
Guilford	31 326				321	31	16	40 99	91 243	143				12 174	20	12		239		114	
Garland	90 458				515	43	29	58 114	153 556	612				12 30		20		461		210	
Hampden	450 1674				1258	173	85	249 424	398 2160	675				15 30	20	20		1456		514	
Hernon	121 374				236	30	20	37 79	61 25	1452				*	*			364		118	
Howland														15 100	4				10		
Maxfield	86 73	10			16	8	2	14 38	33 595	376								73		8	

* Included in Wheat.

TABLE I—CONTINUED.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Tillage	Upland Mowing	Fresh Meadow	Salt Marsh.	Pasture.	Barns.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows, &c.	Swine.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Pears & Beans.	Hops.	Upland Hay.	Fresh	Salt.	Cows pasture.
Jarvis' Gore	50					20	7	20	34	11	80	110						92			31
Kirkland	15	121			63	8															
Kilmarnock																		214			57
Levant	51	164			145	11	12	22	41	30		430									
Milo																					
Newburgh	92	529	20		543	33	25	68	137	120	20	1104	*12	10	10			430	16		245
Newport	151	454			341	53	41	65	206	165	15	1510	10	15				204			241
Orrington	417	984	60		868	123	33	142	260	251	15	6178	20	20	10			829	41		285
Orono	90	254			91	25	12	62	99	91	220	477	30	45				178			36
Sebec	100	352			257	36	32	66	152	140	624	728	†	†				252			183
Sangerville	100	211			164	31	19	52	143	76	22	1392	74	40	15			211			164
Sunkhaze pl.	40	153	100		69	13	8	50	45	22	234	42						153	100		50
Steitson pl.	22	184			154	12	10	22	59	43	230	108						184			124
Williamsburg	40	120			43	8	4	16	25	28	135	216	32	15				86			23
No. 4, E. of Pen.	18	28	8		8	4	6	2	24	19	185	33	5	7	2			25	8		6

* Per acre.

† Included in wheat.

TABLE II.
Summary statement of Agricultural Capital and Products.

COUNTIES.	FIXED CAPITAL.						ACTIVE CAPITAL.						ANNUAL PRODUCTS.									
	Acrea						Barns.						Bushels.									
	Pasturage.						Number of						Tons of Hay									
	Upland	artificial	meadow	Salt	Marsh.	Mowing	Horses 3 yrs.	Oxen 4 yrs.	Cows & steers	3 y. old & up.	Swine 6 mo. and upwards.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas and Beans.	Pounds of Hops.	Upland	Fresh Meadow.	Salt	No of Cows the passage will keep.
York	13,139	42,857	12,672	2,560	59,457	5,190	5,190	3,074	8,324	16,365	9,365	118,365	8,304	6,798	19,628	3,827	1,501	28,664	9,857	1,671	18,532	
Cumberland	13,961	47,666	3,431	2687	58,655	4,950	2,965	7,443	14,910	8,373	13,789	13,789	13,789	6,560	19,141	17,496	3,618	604	33,510	2,616	1,933	17,948
Lincoln	10,614	37,957	3,261	2186	32,925	4,850	2,468	7,758	15,445	5,481	31,731	22,708	2,902	7,743	2,654	4,982	337	32,831	2,842	1,453	6,747	
Waldo	4,868	22,858	593	61	17,789	1,395	1,395	4,083	7,559	5,481	31,731	22,708	2,902	7,743	2,654	4,982	337	32,831	2,842	1,453	6,747	
Hancock	3,323	18,631	314	393	15,145	1,603	520	9,012	6,235	3,000	11,751	11,474	794	1,328	5,971	1,797	15	15,012	299	218	4,881	
Washington	2,350	7,210	265	1316	8,065	903	184	1,467	2,695	2,211	1,259	6,359	807	2,245	1,402	503	86	6,848	172	1,131	2,352	
Kennebec	11,433	37,598	622	29,591	4,770	3,034	6,521	12,915	10,478	75,407	37,637	5,517	25,187	1,180	4,005	873	32,370	458		14,924		
Orford	7,921	24,890	1,850	27,223	3,223	2,041	4,502	9,102	7,393	39,572	30,359	9,289	9,798	115	2,627	15,838	13,901	1,612			11,235	
Somerset	5,273	19,713	27	14,351	2,067	1,414	3,180	6,807	6,841	63,617	25,382	8,149	21,639	3,982	6,621						17,745	
Pembscot	3,582	10,532	344	1,231	737	1,931	3,687	3,882	12,937	25,691	1,935	2,719	351	1,281							10,061	
Total	75,964	289,346	23,169	86,631	772,717	31,019	17,344	40,224	43,691	66,639	509,143	302,761	45,679	102,603	74,373	34,443	17,912	217,303	18,479	167	104,803	

It has been observed that the enumerated articles in the preceding tables do not comprise the whole products of the land employed in tillage. That part which is employed in horticulture, and in the field culture of potatoes and other roots for the food of man or beast, (which includes a considerable proportion of the tillage of all farmers, and of some a large part) flax, and other articles, should be deducted from the number of acres returned, if we would ascertain their productiveness from the quantity of enumerated articles exhibited in the returns. How great deduction should be made on this account, must be only conjectural, but it is believed that it will be found not less than a fourth part, and on this principle is founded the estimate of products per acre in table 3.

TABLE III.
AVERAGE PROPORTIONS.

COUNTIES.	Bushels all kinds per acre.			Acres of improved land to each person employed in agriculture.			Tons Hay per acre.			Total acres tillage, mowing and pasture land.			Number to each farm of 100 acres improved land.				Number to each 100 persons employed in agriculture.					
	Indian Corn.		All other kinds.	Tillage.	Mowing.	Pasture.	Total.	Acres pasture to feed one Cow	Total acres tillage, mowing and pasture land.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows and steers 3 years old.	Swine.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows and steers 3 years old.	Swine.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows and steers 3 years old.	Swine.	
	Wheat.																					
York	14.4	720	64	226	1.7	6.7	6.9	15.3	0.70	3.2	131	731	2.3	6.3	12.4	7.	36	96	190	107		
Cumberland	16.	637	83	280	2.4	9.6	10.4	32.4	0.70	3.2	126	600	2.3	5.8	11.3	7.3	53	133	255	168		
Lincoln	16.6	581	149	270	1.3	5.3	4.	10.6	0.54	1.9	86	943	2.8	8.9	17.8	10.2	30	95	190	108		
Waldo	19.3	434	311	255	1.3	6.2	4.6	12.1	0.89	1.9	45	909	3.	8.9	16.4	11.9	35	111	200	156		
Hancock	11.5	354	846	300	2.3	12.5	9.8	24.6	0.80	3.1	38	256	1.1	7.8	16.3	9.4	32	137	357	225		
Washington	7.2	100	505	395	1.4	5.8	5.4	12.6	0.92	3.	19	226	.9	7.6	13.8	11.5	9	73	183	10		
Kennebec	17.4	503	252	245	1.5	5.3	4.	10.8	0.85	1.9	79	172	3.8	8.2	16.3	13.2	31	67	133	103		
Oxford	15.5	431	330	239	1.6	5.2	5.3	12.1	0.74	2.4	61	834	3.3	7.2	14.7	12.	29	66	133	109		
Somerset	25.	338	355	407	1.2	4.4	3.2	8.8	0.90	2.6	39	364	3.6	8.	17.3	16.4	23	53	115	112		
Penobscot	16.5	291	574	135	1.7	4.9	4.4	11.	0.95	2.3	23	940	3.	8.	15.4	14.1	26	69	131	120		
Total,	16.4	525	209	266	1.8	7.3	6.8	15.9	0.79	2.6	653	076	2.7	7.3	14.5	10.2	32	88	173	121		

The value of the agricultural capital in the State, like the value of all other articles, is arbitrarily expressed by certain sums of money, and when we intend by the value of any article, the sum of money for which it may be exchanged in the market, we express a number which is constantly fluctuating with the tide of events, and often affords no definite idea of the intrinsic worth of the article, or in other words, of the amount which that article will permanently afford to the subsistence and comfort of man. We have, however, no common representative of value but money; and if we compare our ideas of the value of an article, with the sum of money for which an equal amount of articles for the subsistence and comfort of man, may be obtained in exchange, or which at its ordinary rate of interest, or ordinary income, when vested in permanent stocks, or public funds, will produce an equal annual revenue, we shall obtain a correct expression of the permanent intrinsic value of that article; which, however it may differ from the current exchangeable value in the market (which is always fluctuating) still, if the article is not of a perishable nature, and especially if it is of a kind which can not be produced permanently, in greater quantities than to supply the demand, is a more certain measure of its true intrinsic value, than any other measure attainable. * Thus, if the annual surplus product of an acre of land, after deducting so much as shall compensate the laborer who cultivates it, and defray all necessary charges, can always be exchanged for a given sum of money, then that acre is permanently worth as much money (or as much of any other property whose value may be represented by, or which may be obtained in exchange for money) as, if vested in any other stock, will yield an equal annual net revenue. For instance, if money vested in public funds, or in any other permanent and safe stock, will yield an annual interest of six per cent, and if one acre of land will regularly

* This mode of estimating the value is still more safe when applied to an article which not only can not be produced in greater quantity, but in the nature of things must always meet with an increasing demand, and competitions for its possession—as must be the case with land.

yield a product, which after deducting all charges and expenses of cultivation and superintendence, will leave a surplus which can be exchanged for six dollars in money, then that acre must be intrinsically worth one hundred dollars, or in other words, be of equal value, to the owner, with one hundred dollars, or any other property which is currently represented by that sum. And whenever a country contains as many inhabitants as are sufficient to cultivate all the land in it, which is capable of cultivation, then every owner of land will be sure to find a demand for the use of all his land, at a price or rent which will amount to the value of all its surplus products, after deducting a fair compensation for the charges and expenses of cultivation ; and this demand must constantly increase with the increase of population. This, with the secure nature of the investment, and its capacity for increasing productiveness, will create an increasing demand for opportunities to invest money in, or exchange other commodities for this species of estate, and make it the best property at market.

And farther—though in a new country like the United States, the abundance of vacant land at market, and the relative deficiency of purchasers, must operate to reduce the current exchangeable value of land, for a time, while the quantity at market is greatly above the current demand, yet when the quantity of vacant land becomes so far diminished, as that purchasers can perceive sensibly that it must soon be exhausted, and that, in any given time, not exceeding the time to which men of prudence and forecast extend their speculations, the demand must exceed the supply, then those who have capital to spare, and wish to invest it securely for the benefit of their children, will be eager to purchase land, in proportion as the time of its full population draws near ; and the current prices of land will begin to be predicated upon its ultimate intrinsic value, abating interest and expenses of preservation and superintendence.

If these principles are sound, then the measure of the intrinsic

sic value of the agricultural capital of the State, should be deduced from the average net value of its annual product, over the charges of cultivation ; and the same principle will determine the value of the still vacant lands, at the time when the increase of population shall create a demand for the whole, and their *present* value by a discount of ordinary annual rent of money, or interest, for the number of years supposed to be intervening. This latter article however does not strictly pertain to the subject of this chapter ; but an attempt may be made to estimate the value of the former, by the application of the principle assumed.

In Maine, as in other parts of New England, the easy rate at which lands hitherto have been obtained in fee simple, and the scarcity of laborers, compared with the quantity of land to be occupied, have rendered it, in general, difficult to obtain rents for land, on any extensive scale, by which their average value could be measured with any accuracy ; but there are occasional instances which may serve as the basis of a general estimate. In some such instances it has been a custom for the landlord to furnish the implements, cattle, half the seed, and pay half the taxes, and to receive half the products ; in others, the tenant furnishes the whole of these, except the taxes ; and in some the landlord and tenant furnish different proportions according to circumstances. In most cases it is considered that one half of the crops, deducting one half the value of the seed and taxes, pays the expense of cultivation. The taxes however, being assessed upon the value of property of nearly every description, do not enter into nor affect the value of one article more than another, and therefore should be left out of the question. If therefore we can satisfactorily estimate the average net value of the products, we obtain data from which we can deduce, with some certainty, the intrinsic value of the land.

The average products per acre of the lands in Maine, so far as the returns can be depended on, are stated in table 3

as sixteen bushels of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. per acre from the lands under tillage ; about four fifths of a ton of hay per acre from mowing lands ; and as sustaining one cow, through the summer season on two acres and six tenths of pasturage. Any one acquainted with the agricultural products of the land in Maine, must at once perceive that this statement is in general far below the truth ; or that it exhibits proof of very extensive habits of bad husbandry ; or is the estimate of the worst seasons and worst husbandry ; which last is believed to be generally nearest the fact.

It is well known that land of average quality, under good cultivation, yields more frequently 40 bushels of Indian corn, from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and from one to two and three tons of hay per acre, and the knowledge of every intelligent farmer throughout the State, with the considerations before suggested, as the probable cause of the reduction of the amount returned to the lowest possible estimates, may be safely appealed to in support of the opinion, that the product of the lands in the State, if estimated wholly from these returns, must be very much too low. Yet these returns will probably serve to furnish a tolerably correct idea of the *relative* state of agriculture, and value of the land in the different counties ; and as there are no other accounts so extensive, they must be adopted, deficient as they are, as the best evidence at present attainable.

The average product of tillage lands, has been stated at about 16 bushels per acre, principally Indian corn and wheat. Its price may be estimated, on the average, at 75 cents per bushel, or 12 dollars for the value of the crop per acre. Deducting one half of this for the cultivator, leaves six dollars for the income of the land ; and if money vested in safe and permanent funds, is considered as good estate at 6 per cent annual income, then the intrinsic value of the land is as certainly one hundred dollars per acre. It may be said however that the expense of cultivation is more than half the value of

such a crop. This may be true, but it is true also that *many* acres are actually cultivated, or rather pretended to be cultivated, at no greater, and even at a less expense; and that a more expensive and judicious cultivation is always attended with an increase of crops, more than proportioned to the increase of expense. The result therefore must be considered sufficiently low, and the error, if there is any, on the safe side.

The product of hay is stated in the table, at about four fifths of a ton per acre. It is miserable husbandry that does not produce at least one ton on the average. The value of hay per ton is exceedingly variable in different seasons and different parts of the State. Within a convenient distance of the market towns it may be estimated from 8 to 10 dollars; in remote districts at never less than 4 dollars, and it probably will not be considered a high estimate if, on the average, it is taken at 5 dollars. One half this, viz. 2 dollars 50 cents per acre, may be considered then as the average net income of an acre of mowing land. Its intrinsic value therefore must be stated at about 42 dollars, or is equal to that sum vested in any permanent or safe fund or stock yielding an annual revenue of six per cent.

The pasturage of a cow during the summer can not be worth less to the farmer than three dollars, which is equivalent to the revenue of 50 dollars vested in permanent funds. This requires no expense for cultivation, and but an expense not worth naming for repairs. To produce this it appears that, on the average of the State, 2 acres and 6 tenths are requisite; which exhibits the intrinsic value of pasture lands, on the average, at about 19 dollars.

The proportionate quantities of the different descriptions of improved lands to each other, are found to be, tillage 1.8, mowing 7.3, pasture 6.8; and on the foregoing principles it will appear, that the average intrinsic value of the whole of these descriptions, is a little less than 36 dollars per acre. This value varies in the different counties, as will appear in table 4, and probably still more in different towns in each county;—

and it must be very much increased when a spirited and judicious system of husbandry shall generally pervade the State, and fully elicit the productive powers of its soil.

The improved lands constitute the principal part of the fixed agricultural capital of any country, and are all which may be termed fixed and directly productive. There are other articles however which though not so permanent, nor directly productive, yet may be classed with the fixed capital. We have no returns, nor enumeration, of any of this description, except barns, of which the whole number, in each county, is stated in a subsequent table. Of these, probably one eighth belong to persons employed in commerce and manufactures, the remainder may be considered as forming a part of the fixed agricultural capital. Their average value must be conjectured, but it is thought will be low enough if estimated at 40 dollars.

The amount vested in implements of husbandry, forms another item, which may be attached either to fixed or active capital; but there are no means of ascertaining it, better than a random conjecture—it is therefore wholly omitted.

Horses, oxen, cows, and steers of 3 years old, are all which are enumerated among the articles which form the fluctuating or active agricultural capital; but a large part of the horses are employed for other purposes, besides those directly or indirectly connected with agriculture; and in estimating their value therefore in relation to agriculture, we should deduct from their number, perhaps one half. The others also, after a few years, are transferred into the class of products, and their place, as forming a part of the capital, is supplied by the growth of younger animals.

The value of these several species will be estimated, horses at 40 dollars, oxen at 20 dollars, and cows and steers 3 years old at 12 dollars each.

Swine are also among the articles enumerated, but there may be different opinions whether they should be classed with

capital or products. There are considerations however which, as it respects those of the age enumerated, induce the classing them with the capital; but it is of little consequence; their short existence, and continual reproduction and income, will perhaps justify the assignment of the number returned to the capital; as those of less age, more than to replace the original stock, and the flesh of those older, after one year, will properly be considered as products. The value of those enumerated may be considered as, on the average, not less than four dollars each.

Young neat cattle, and horses under 3 years old, must be considered more properly as products, and their average value classed with the amount of revenue—but no returns were made of these, and their numbers and value must be left to conjecture.

Sheep form an important part of the active agricultural capital of the State; their product forms much of its annual income, and will probably, at some day, constitute one of the principal, if not the first, of the staple commodities of the State. It is to be regretted that no returns have been made of the numbers of this valuable animal, with which the State abounds, nor any data exist from which an estimate, to be depended on for any tolerable degree of accuracy, can be drawn. It is known however, that besides furnishing the material for a large portion of the clothing of the inhabitants, and not a small portion of their food, large numbers are annually driven from Maine to other New-England States for a market; but what numbers, we have no means of conjecturing, except from an account of the numbers from this State which passed Haverhill and Piscataqua bridges in the year 1827, which was something more than 3300. How many may have passed westward out of the State by other avenues is wholly uncertain.

So far as the data here given may be considered as evidence, and the principles assumed correct; the intrinsic value of the different enumerated species of the agricultural capital of the State is exhibited in table 4.

TABLE IV.
ESTIMATED VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL.

COUNTIES.	Acres of improved land.	Average value per acre.	Amount of value of land.	Value of barns.	Total value of fixed capital.	Value of Horses.	Oxen.	Cows and steers 3 years old.	Swine 6 months old.	Total value of active capital.	Total Dollars.
York	131,731.38	5.005,773	182,000	5,187,778	61,480	166,480	196,380	37,064	461,404	5,649,182	
Cumberland	126,600	37.50	4,747,500	172,560	4,919,060	59,300	148,860	171,720	37,256	417,136	5,336,196
Lincoln	86,943.40	3,477,720	169,760	3,647,480	49,360	155,120	185,340	35,492	425,312	4,072,792	
Waldo	45,909	39.50	1,813,405	78,320	1,891,725	27,900	81,760	90,708	21,924	222,284	2,114,009
Hancock	38,256	35	1,338,960	56,120	1,395,080	10,400	60,240	74,320	14,400	159,860	1,554,940
Washington	19,226	38.50	740,201	31,640	771,841	3,680	29,340	31,992	8,844	73,856	845,697
Kennebec	79,172	41.50	3,285,638	166,960	3,452,598	61,020	130,420	154,980	42,112	388,532	3,841,130
Oxford	61,884	39.50	2,444,418	152,840	2,597,258	40,820	90,040	109,224	29,572	269,656	2,866,914
Somerset	39,364	41.50	1,633,606	72,360	1,705,966	28,280	63,600	81,684	26,564	200,128	1,906,094
Penobscot	239.40	45	1,077,300	43,160	1,120,460	14,740	38,620	44,244	13,528	111,132	1,231,592
Total, - - - -	753,076	35.75	26,922,467	1,085,680	28,008,147	356,980	964,480	1,145,092	266,556	2,729,108	30,787,255

The agriculture of the western and older counties of the State, including those on Kennebeck river, produces not only a sufficiency for their own consumption, but a considerable quantity for foreign exportation, and also some for exportation coast-wise to other parts of the United States. The eastern counties, being but of comparatively recent settlement, and, in proportion to their numbers, being more largely engaged in the lumbering business, and in commerce, * have not yet devoted their attention so much to agriculture; and this, with the continual accession of immigrants to them, has occasioned a demand for more of the products of agriculture, than as yet has been supplied by their own cultivation. The deficiency has been made up by importations from the western counties of the State, and from other of the States of New-England, and farther south. There are no means of ascertaining the amount or proportion thus imported to the newer counties, and no very accurate means of determining the amount exported from the older counties. The judgment however on the subject may derive some assistance from a few statements and estimates, which have been politely furnished by the Collectors of some of the ports and by intelligent merchants in the State, in answer to inquiries addressed to them for this purpose.

From these statements and estimates it appears, that in the year 1826, the exports of agricultural products from Maine to *Foreign* ports, were as follows.

From Eastport—bread stuffs and salted provisions, value about } \$250 000

But a very small proportion of this could have been the product of the country in the immediate vicinity; and how much of it was produced in Western counties, or in other States is not known.

Belfast, estimated value about	\$1 000
Wiscasset, estimated value about	500
Bath, corn, wheat, potatoes, apples, oats, value	16 000
Portland, Beef, 2481 bbls. value	\$20 351
Butter, 16,660 lbs. }	
Cheese, 3,525 lbs. }	value 3 525

* See Tables 14 and 15 of chapter 2.

Pork,	873 bbls.	}	value	20 959	
Bacon,	19,958 lbs.				
Lard,	74,280 lbs.				
* Flour,	5,133 bbls.		"	26 046	
Corn,	4,789 bushels		"	4 500	
Bread,	1,590 bbls.		"	5 197	
Potatoes,	4,516 bushels		"	1 871	86,000
Other products not enumerated			"	4 166	86 615
Saco,	Beef,	135 bbls.	value	\$886	
	Flour,	155 bbls.	"	881	
	Candles,	21 boxes,	"	221	
	Beans,	49 bushels,	"	52	
	Pork,	27 bbls.	"	373	
	Butter,	1,111 lbs.	"	110	
	Live Stock & other articles,		"	2523	5 046
Kennebunk,	Beef, pork, corn, meal, and other articles, estimated at				50 400
Total,					\$409 561

It may be a question whether a part of the flour exported from Portland and Saco, may not be of the produce of southern States; as also may be some part of the foreign exports of Kennebunk and Eastport; but except the article of flour, and probably some part of the salted provisions from Eastport, the residue is the product of this State; making a deduction therefore of the article of flour, from the exports of agricultural products, from Portland and Saco; with a conjectural allowance for flour from Kennebunk and Eastport, and a part of the salted provisions from Eastport, we may reasonably estimate the value of the annual export of agricultural products of Maine, to foreign ports, as not less than \$250 000; and when the great demand for home consumption, created by the lumber business, as well as for the supply of the commercial and manufacturing part of the population, is considered, and we also take into view the quantity of bread stuff, salted provisions, and other articles required for victualling 175,000 tons of shipping belonging to the State, (a part of which, to say the least, is furnished within the State) and add to this the quantity consumed by the agricultural population itself, it cannot reasonably be doubted that the products of the agriculture of the State is much great-

er than is exhibited in the returns to the Legislature, which have been stated.

An additional estimate of the amount of the agricultural products of the State may be deduced from the numbers of horned cattle and sheep annually driven to Boston, Brighton, Salem, and other places westward, for a market, and also into the province of New Brunswick. But very limited accounts of these however, have been obtained, yet the probable amount, in round numbers, may be inferred from them with a tolerable degree of fairness.

The principal channels through which the live cattle from Maine are driven to markets, at Boston and elsewhere in New-England, are—1st. Across the Piscataqua at Portsmouth. Those which take this road are sometimes sold in Portsmouth, or driven farther, across the Merrimack at Newburyport or Amesbury.—2d. Across the Piscataqua bridge, at Newington. A part of these may find their market at Portsmouth; the residue pass the Merrimack also at the same places with the former.—3d. By New Market and Exeter. These pass the Merrimack at the former places mentioned, and at Haverhill bridge.—4th. Other roads farther north, are the more frequent channels for the cattle of the upper parts of the county of York and of Oxford. These generally cross the Merrimack at Haverhill and Andover bridges.

Accounts from all these bridges, which might easily be taken by the toll gatherers, would furnish a very nearly accurate statement of the exports of the State of this kind, in this direction. None such however, are known, except an account kept at Haverhill bridge, for the year 1827, and an estimate made at Piscataqua bridge for the same year. The former enumerates 3766 oxen, cows and other horned cattle, passing that bridge from Maine, within that year, and 1368 sheep; the latter estimates 1000 horned cattle and 2000 sheep. It may be presumed that the number passing in this direction through all the other avenues, is at least equal to those passing these two, and

probably somewhat greater. The result therefore would be, about 10,000 neat cattle, and about 7000 sheep, annually exported through these channels.

From Lubeck, Eastport, Robbinston and Calais, large numbers of cattle are annually exported into the province of New-Brunswick; and a considerable number also through the wilderness to Houlton, and thence to the settlements on the St. John. The estimates of gentlemen residing on the several roads through which these pass, and near the places from which they are exported, agree that 1500 is the lowest number probably passing the St. Croix, and 500 the lowest number passing up the Penobscot, and by Houlton. The amount of these, added to those before mentioned, would make an aggregate of about 12,000 horned cattle, and 7000 sheep, annually exported by land.

The value of the live stock thus exported, must be principally conjectural; but considering that oxen are often worth from 30 to 40 dollars each, and sometimes more; and that young cattle of various ages may be from 8 to 15 dollars, it cannot be extravagant to suppose them to average 20 dollars; and sheep cannot be estimated as worth less than one dollar and fifty cents. At these estimates, the value annually exported in this way will be about 250,000 dollars;—which, added to that before stated as exported by sea to foreign places, will make the aggregate export of the agricultural products of the State, to be about half a million of dollars annually.

When in addition to the amount of known actual exports, and the known amount of products, it is considered that there is much also, the amount of which is not known; also—that the whole territory included within the exterior limits of the present settlements, forms less than one third part of the State;—that the whole amount of improved land, of every description, is less than one ninth of that within these limits, or little more than one thirtieth part of the whole State;—that the forests with which the vacant land is covered, present strong in-

duements to the neglect of agriculture, for the cutting, manufacturing and transporting of wood, ship timber, and other lumber;—and take into view the vast demand for the products of agriculture occasioned by the numbers, in many parts of the State, employed nominally as agriculturalists, but principally in procuring lumber, as well as many engaged in commerce and manufactures; and by the employment of so large an amount of shipping in the foreign and coasting trade, and the fisheries; it will be evident that whatever causes have heretofore, and may for a time continue to produce an importation of provisions to some parts of the State, it can not be from any want of productive ability of the soil, or congeniality of the climate. And when with the preceding accounts and considerations, we connect the fact that Maine is, and probably must continue to be, one of the most commercial States in the Union, we must come to the conclusion, not only that it is rich in agricultural resources, and capable of sustaining, from the products of its own soil, a very numerous population, in comfort and competence; but that the extensive demand for the products of agriculture, for the consumption of the large proportion of the population engaged in commerce and the fisheries, and in the pursuit of the lumbering business, and manufactures, gives to the farmer of Maine the best of markets for his surplus products—the market near home; and must always give to the agriculture of the State the decided advantage of a sure sale, and comparatively uniform prices; which is not to be found in those countries, the whole or an undue proportion of whose population depends upon agriculture alone for its support;—and that its commerce, which always has contributed largely to the life and activity of its agriculture, will at a future day contribute vastly more, and in return will itself, eventually, be sustained by the same agriculture which it has and will continue so extensively to invigorate and support.

CHAPTER VIII.

Commerce.

From the earliest settlement of Maine, the character of its inhabitants has been, in a great proportion, that of a commercial people. Its numerous and excellent bays and harbors ; its abundant materials for ship-building, its vast quantities of lumber suitable for foreign markets, as well as for those of the United States, and the immense quantities of fish which frequent its coasts and rivers ; and the facility with which all these could be procured in the vicinity of the rivers and harbors, with very little capital except sufficient for the temporary subsistence of the hands employed in procuring them, were strong temptations to the early inhabitants, in every part of the State, to engage in the pursuits of commerce and the fisheries, rather than in those of agriculture.

That part of the country also, which was first known, namely the sea-coast, presented apparently fewer inducements to agricultural enterprise, than are found in other States farther south ; and hence the early immigrants to this part would be, in a great measure, of such a description, as in a choice of circumstances, would prefer the activity and excitement of commerce and the fisheries, to the more quiet scenes of agriculture. And though since the interior has become known, it is found that its soil is fertile, and its circumstances favorable, in a high degree, for the pursuit of agriculture ; and though in fact, at the present day, agriculture forms the chief employment and support of five-sixths of its inhabitants, and affords competence, and even wealth, with much more uniformity, and less hazard, than any other pursuit ; yet the commercial cast of its early character is transmitted to the later inhabi-

tants ; and the peculiar situation and circumstances of the State aided by the enterprising disposition of its inhabitants, from the earliest times to the present ; and the natural tendency of habits once formed in a community, to perpetuate themselves, will warrant the conclusion, that Maine will continue to be largely a commercial State, and as such, will sustain, among those of the Union, a rank, to say the least, but little inferior to the first, and perhaps, in some respects altogether superior to any other of them.

The commerce of this State consists principally in exports of timber, masts, spars, boards, plank, scantling, staves, and other lumber, wood, bark, dried and pickled fish, beef, pork, live stock, butter, cheese, cider, corn, and various other products of agriculture ;—candles, soap, shoes, boots, nails, bricks, lime, marble, house-hold furniture, and some other articles of manufacture ;—and in imports to some parts of the State of similar articles to those exported from others, also of manufactured articles of various kinds, the products of other New England States ; tobacco, rice, flour, pork, tar, pitch, turpentine, &c. from the Southern States ; grindstones and plaster from New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia ; molasses, sugar, rum, coffee, &c. &c., from the West Indies ; salt, iron, earthen, woollen, and other manufactures from Great Britain ; hemp, duck, iron, &c. from the north of Europe ; and a portion of all the various manufactures and products of other countries, which are imported into the United States.

The complex nature and circumstances of the commercial transactions of this State, render it impossible to ascertain, with any degree of precision, its real amount. The Custom-house books will exhibit the amount of the imports and exports *directly* to and from foreign ports ; but this will be far from affording an adequate idea of its actual foreign trade. Many of the cargoes entered in ports of this State are immediately shipped, partly or wholly, coast-wise to Boston, New York, and other ports, for their final market ; and a very large

proportion of the foreign articles consumed in Maine, are entered first in the ports of other States, where the cargoes are subdivided, and distributed, in smaller parcels, coast-wise to the several ports in this and other States. Perhaps the amount of the tonnage of Maine, employed in foreign trade, may be the safest criterion of the extent of the concern of the State in that trade ; yet even this must probably be qualified by the consideration that a part of it is employed in the foreign trade of other States, and a part of the foreign tonnage of other States, is sometimes also employed in the trade of Maine ; but in what degree the proportions in these two cases may approach towards a balance of each other, is not easy to determine.

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, exhibit the tonnage, and amount of revenue collected, in the several districts of this State and that of the aggregate of the United States, for six years ; and will furnish evidence, from which to judge of the *direct* foreign commerce of the State, and its proportion to that of the whole United States ; but, for the reasons before given, this affords no tolerable index to the amount of the real *indirect* foreign trade of the State, which is conducted through the ports of other States, and, on the Custom-house books appears to the credit of those ports. A better relative idea of the commercial importance of the State, will be obtained by a comparison of the tonnage with the population. From this, it will be found that Maine possesses nearly four times its numerical proportion of the foreign tonnage of the United States, and more than four times its proportion of the whole tonnage ;—its population being but about 3 per cent of the whole population of the United States, its tonnage employed in foreign trade is $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, its coasting and fishing tonnage near 13 per cent, fishing tonnage alone $19\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and its whole tonnage $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, of the whole, and of each respective class of the tonnage of the United States.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

1821.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled & Licensed.		Temp y. coas. trade		TONS & 95ths		T. Aggrega. of		Proportion employed in	
	Permanent.	Temporary	Permanent.	Permanent.	Temp y. coas. trade	cod fishery	the Districts	coast. trade.	cod fishery.			
Pasamaquoddy	904.38	3,348.47	985.15	162.83	.351.84	.132.20	5,835.02	.774.52	.323.46			
Machias	875.71	.112.10	3,163.44		.180.61	.135.89	3,967.85	2,323.27	.840.17			
Frenchman's Bay	1,803.06	62.50	4,468.01		.440.58	.436.27	7,210.47	4,142.19	.925.77			
Penobscot	3,810.61	150.93	10,018.43		.506.23	.395.91	15,382.26	7,808.95	2,309.53			
Belfast	2,005.16	.463.10	4,784.13		.90.71	.134.55	7,477.70	4,006.05	.778.08			
Waldoborough	3,292.76	.300.58	15,375.54	23.55	.276.56	1,445.31	20,714.75	14,585.36	.913.73			
Wiscasset	1,332.17	39.65	5,932.87		.83.32	1,270.21	8,658.32	4,337.66	1,545.21			
Bath	9,265.11	747.53	9,292.		.231.27	.601.74	20,137.70	8,093.73	1,198.22			
Portland	22,270.77	.874.85	9,023.16		.797.72	.906.18	33,872.78	7,198.26	1,324.85			
Saco	.878.39		1,956.63		11.77	.109.75	2,956.64	1,820.55	.136.08			
Kennebunk	7,979.23	.431.37	.827.58	231.30	34.92	.100.09	9,373.29	.661.41	.166.17			
York	.878.39		.659.45		25.46	.82.87	1,335.28	.666.10	.224.65			
Total	54,303.65	6,531.33	66,436.59	417.73	3,031.94	6,251.27	139,972.36	56,468.20	16,386.17			

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TABLE I—CONTINUED.

1822.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled & Licensed.		Licensed under 20 T.		Aggrs. of Proportions employed in	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	coast.	trade.	coast.	trade.
					TONS & 98ths.			
Pasamaquoddy	1,518.36	3,350.77	1,222.06	.400.49	148.39	6,644.17	.757.02	.465.04
Machias	.847.14	.118.84	\$,143.67	.169.47	.116.	4,895.22	2,542.14	.091.53
Frenchman's Bay	2,191.29	213.23	5,399.34	.460.29	.403.03	8,667.33	4,833.02	1,046.32
Penobscot	2,735.77	.496.59	11,309.26	.534.01	.969.74	16,019.12	9,066.56	2,242.59
Belfast	2,123.54	.573.08	6,671.56	85.91	.115.24	9,589.43	5,731.39	.946.17
Waldoborough	2,691.92	216.70	16,233.66	.295.17	1,496.54	26,984.14	15,312.73	.320.88
Wiscasset	1,067.25		6,966.72	.121.44	1,126.44	9,273.90	5,193.	1,760.72
Bath	9,141.70	1,252.52	10,337.74	.310.44	.602.33	21,624.73	9,243.39	1,044.44
Portland	22,064.34	719.51	10,807.29	.816.05	.981.34	35,369.13	8,926.72	1,880.52
Saco	1,813.78		2,252.04	43.76	.121.19	3,760.92	2,179.77	.102.23
Kennebunk	7,541.03	258.42	.757.47	17.12	.177.89	8,692.03	.616.27	.141.20
York	.410.85		.562.93	.231.80	55.56	1,321.43	.862.11	.412.17
Total	53,647.27	7,213.57	75,735.93	.231.80	3,213.94	146,291.60	64,409.23	11,558.05

1823.

[illegible]

TABLE II.

Aggregate statement of the tonnage of the shipping of the several Districts of the United States on the 31st day of December, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825.

YEARS.	Registered tonnage.		Enrolled & Licensed tonnage.		Aggregate of		Reg. in the		Produce of emro. and lic. ton. emp. in	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	each year.	each year.	whale fishery.	Coast. trade.	Fisheries.	Steam nav.
TONS & 96ths.										
1820	545,193.29	73,854.24	588,447.24	17,529.48	48,944.53	11,197.36	1,280,166.24	35,891.44	589,080.46	61,896.36
1821	546,063.32	73,882.53	594,681.07	18,080.44	55,408.80	10,941.89	1,296,958.70	26,070.83	569,435.57	53,275.39
1822	559,717.93	68,482.58	619,920.51	14,698.86	51,108.92	10,820.82	1,324,699.17	45,449.42	573,080.02	61,538.85
1823	576,182.06	64,788.71	617,770.19	16,264.84	51,896.17	11,213.63	1,386,565.68	39,918.13	566,408.88	67,626.14
1824	598,432.77	71,589.78	641,556.40	16,085.56	52,340.03	9,208.33	1,389,163.02	33,165.70	589,223.01	68,419
1825	614,999.73	85,788.30	644,058	13,841.09	53,588.48	10,886.17	1,423,111.77	35,379.24	587,273.07	70,626.02
Av. 6 yrs.										
	573,264.39	73,031.04	616,897.23	16,083.30	52,131.16	10,706.06	1,342,110.74	35,895.77	569,083.49	63,897.36

Treasury Department, October 25th, 1827.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

TABLE III.

Statement exhibiting the amount of Duties on Imports and Tonnage, &c.—Payments for Drawbacks on Foreign Merchandise, Domestic Refined Sugars and Domestic distilled Spirits exported;—Payments for Bounties on salted fish State exported;—Allowance to vessels employed in the fisheries;—And of the expenses of collection of said duties in the of Maine, for the years 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825.

1820.

DISTRICTS.	Gross amount of						Amount received of Captors, being 2 per cent on prizes.	Net amount of Marine Hospital Money.	Gross amount of Revenue.
	Duties on Merchandise.	Duties on Tonnage.	Light Money.	Passports and clearances.	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties.				
Passamaquoddy	\$ 41,245.18	1,437.10	4.75		.506.47		.233.61	43,427.06	
Machias	17,698.28	.331.71					91.90	18,121.89	
Frenchman's Bay	2,445.71	.446.21	74.24				.103.24	3,089.40	
Penobscot	12,567.97	.794.16					.211.86	13,573.99	
Waldoborough	13,209.69	.994.49		14.00			.364.02	14,592.20	
Belfast	32,669.33	1,000.88			83.17		.256.25	34,009.63	
Wiscasset	8,022.74	.446.10		18.00	.232.88		.127.37	8,847.09	
Bath	79,904.94	1,464.88		92.00			.678.86	82,040.68	
Portland	137,086.74	2,774.62		14.00	.264.78	1,961.54	.806.36	142,908.04	
Saco	3,183.87	.191.38					42.79	3,417.99	
Kennebunk	60,657.51	.724.14			.280.00		.304.15	61,986.80	
York	4,802.22	84.10					47.99	4,484.31	
Total	402,944.13	10,708.72	78.99	138.00	1,337.30	1,961.54	3,168.40	420,386.08	

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

1820—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.	Payments for							
	Drawback on foreign Mer- chandise ex- ported.	Drawback on dom. ref. sugar, oil, spu- r, etc., exported.	Expenses at tending pros- ecution.	Bounty on salted fish exported.	Allow'nc's to vessels employed in fisheries.	Duties Refunded.	Expenses of Collection.	Net amount of Revenue.
Pasamunquoddy	1,968.60			.145.66	1,228.36		7,083.60	34,229.20
Machias			49.71		86.25		3,117.78	13,726.04
Frenchman's Bay	.710.64		.959.93		7,024.00		520.60	2,482.55
Penobscot					6,083.24		1,577.74	3,301.68
Waldoborough			.950.16	48.20	4,078.41		2,433.49	6,065.47
Belfast	.633.34				6,451.89		2,939.94	25,359.53
Wiscasset	.351.08		.730.31	14.00	6,194.19		1,918.51	1,125.66
Bath	3,455.91			.229.20	6,061.42		13,741.09	65,404.46
Portland	5,965.71							116,910.62
Saco				.683.00	.668.43		1,163.81	1,585.75
Kennebunk	11,877.71				1,925.51		2,816.05	34,633.53
York					1,424.10		.728.56	2,281.65
Total	24,962.94		2,690.11	1,120.06	41,225.80		44,382.96	306,106.19

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

1821.

DISTRICTS.	Gross Amount of				Amount received of Captors at 2 per cent on prizes.	Net Amount of Marine Hospital Money.	Gross amount of Revenue.
	Duties on Merchandise.	Duties on Tonnage.	Light Money.	Passports and clearance fees.	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties.		
Pasamaquoddy	7,735.24	1,032.92			251.14	277.62	9,316.92
Machias	9,528.68	.348.52			378.74	91.40	10,247.34
Frenchman's Bay	1,695.95	.561.31				136.16	2,392.42
Penobscot	11,466.76	.784.53				226.91	12,477.30
Waldoborough	9,107.13	1,187.14			639.36	411.42	11,345.05
Belfast	20,849.89	.791.55		42.00	226.14	242.32	22,161.90
Wiscasset	5,878.65	.494.66			275.00	118.06	6,766.37
Bath	59,867.80	1,157.18		32.00		838.88	61,255.86
Portland	173,605.19	2,708.60		46.00	122.46	731.12	177,213.37
Saco	8,599.63	.226.13				62.26	8,907.02
Kennebunk	50,381.44	.638.75				245.95	51,260.14
York	5,189.33	31.48		14.00		47.21	5,318.02
Total	363,845.69	10,031.77		134.00	1,892.34	2,947.91	378,862.21

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

1821—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.	Payments for						
	Drawback on foreign Mer- chandise ex- ported.	Drawback on demer- ral, sugar &c., spirits exported.	Expenses attending prosecu- tion.	Bounty on salted fish exported.	Allowances to vessels employ- ed in the fish- eries.	Duties refunded.	Net amount of Revenue.
Passamaquoddy	1,968.60		626.77		697.50		6,517.68
Machias					2,327.03		8,855.94
Frenchman's Bay			145.25		6,529.70		942.57
Penobscot	.141.96		3.66	94.90	7,099.00		1,199.23
Waldoborough	.295.43		87.31		6,597.38		2,439.32
Belfast	5,304.76			27.60	1,597.10		8,200.69
Wiscasset	.875.53				7,814.77		1,783.54
Bath	4,831.72			.110.50	4,414.37		5,301.69
Portland	12,245.08		11.44	.712.50	6,171.55		18,582.53
Saco					480.95		1,127.99
Kennebunk	18,066.12			1,403.60	1,107.82		2,283.09
York				10.00	902.34		719.97
Total	43,229.20		844.43	2,364.10	46,730.01		42,409.80
							253,150.12

The net amount of revenue in 9 Districts is

\$253,150.12

From which deduct excess of expenses beyond the duties in { Passamaquoddy, 483.88
Frenchman's Bay, 5,224.10
Wiscasset, 3,157.47

8,375.45

True net amount of Revenue from the whole State

\$244,274.67

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

1892.

DISTRICTS.	Gross amount of						Amount re- ceived of captors.	Amount of Marine Hos- pital money.	Gross amount of Revenue.
	Duties on Mer- chandise.	Duties on Tonnage.	Light Money.	passports & clear- ances.	Fines, forfeit- ures & Pen- alties.				
Pasamquoddy	29,497.21	3,098.28	2,154.95		923.86		258.12		35,932.42
Machias	6,620.68	211.63			654.32		112.16		6,598.79
Frenchman's Bay	752.76	536.09			178.46		140.64		1,607.95
Penobscot	9,184.03	697.79		4.00			239.69		10,125.51
Waldoborough	7,653.51	1,136.58			715.31		404.25		9,909.65
Belfast	6,919.51	654.00			363.68		228.35		8,175.54
Wiscasset	9,451.01	489.00			271.86		135.63		10,847.50
Bath	59,328.51	1,213.68		42.00			407.67		61,591.86
Portland	176,712.36	2,552.97		76.00	989.75		1,056.74		181,387.82
Saco	3,751.59	218.41					72.72		4,042.72
Kennebunk	35,281.27	619.54		4.00	16.79		194.10		36,115.70
York	2,763.63	77.25			746.87		43.25		3,631.50
Total	347,516.07	11,515.22	2,154.95	126.00	4,860.90		3,298.92		369,466.96

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

1822.

DISTRICTS.	Payments for						Net amount of Revenue.
	Drawback on foreign merchandise exported.	Drawback on dem. sugar, dist. spirits, etc. exported.	Expense at leading prosecutions.	Bounty on pickled fish exported.	Allowances to vessel-employes in his fisheries.	Duties Refunded	
Passamaquoddy	187.57				755.08		27,737.06
Machias			74.63		1,597.41		3,035.07
Frenchman's Bay			75.79		3,099.49		553.10
Penobscot	1,475.95		53.52	17.80	6,937.50		1,311.43
Waldoborough	453.66		151.36	32.40	6,143.57		2,745.59
Belfast	2,472.40			10.00	2,101.14		3,155.56
Wiscasset				20.00	7,675.02		2,057.11
Bath	4,782.56			160.70	4,620.00		7,160.15
Portland	14,146.29		40.32	590.20	7,353.84		14,871.57
Saco			39.67				1,273.33
Kennebunk					804.89		2,622.88
York	12,461.08			1,069.40			667.61
Total	35,979.51		435.34	1,932.50	42,604.20		46,708.16
Deduct excess of expenses beyond duties, in Frenchman's Bay, - - -							2,120.43
True net amount of Revenue - - -							\$41,807.35

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

1823.

DISTRICTS.	Gross amount of					Amount received of captors.	net amount of Marine Hospital money.	Gross amount of Revenue.
	Duties on Merchandise.	Duties on Tonnage.	Light Money.	passports & clearances & Penalties.	Fines, forfeitures & Penalties.			
Panamaquoddy	40,899.78	627.63			788.31		211.10	42,526.81
Machias	171.70	229.39			8,245.66		99.68	8,746.88
Frenchman's Bay	401.68	464.27			200.00		155.98	1,311.88
Penobscot	8,424.41	662.53			297.44		288.76	9,643.14
Waldoborough	4,752.66	967.46			421.08		377.68	6,518.88
Belfast	10,254.16	580.32			150.00		261.69	1,186.17
Wiscasset	12,500.66	487.12			495.80		175.12	13,628.70
Bath	58,117.46	1,291.58		52.00	1,273.91		460.81	61,185.76
Portland	165,163.61	2,176.16		106.00	1,545.63		918.89	169,305.28
Saco	14,824.20	233.33					91.04	14,648.57
Kennebunk	41,980.12	653.94					179.77	42,773.83
York	15.72	40.23		10.00			36.40	52.85
Total	356,956.16	8,323.95		168.00	8,417.83		3,191.81	377,067.75

1893—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.	Payments for					
	Drawback on Drawn for foreign Mer- on dom. for dem. rel. sugar and spirit. exported, its expor.	Expenses at landing pro- tection.	Bounty on picked fish exported.	Allowance to vessels employed in fisheries	Duties Refunded	Expenses of Collection.
Panamaquoddy						
Machias	3,677.93		49.62	1,495.50		9,290.56
Frenchman's Bay			142.50	2,129.59	6,180.36	3,396.81
Penobscot				3,254.70		590.80
Waldoborough	238.44		72.82	8,538.64		1,186.70
Belfast	269.35		66.50	6,201.54		2,968.97
Wiscasset				2,823.85		2,952.33
Bath	8,109.79		17.96	8,081.54		2,378.73
Portland	10,286.02		28.96	5,143.64		7,889.98
Saco				7,708.28		14,813.98
Kennebunk				725.86		1,931.92
York	14,592.12		1,327.40	756.58		2,483.47
Total	37,393.55		379.36	2,570.70	43,069.67	49,489.70
Deduct excess of expenses beyond duties in						
{ Machias, 11,772.21 Frenchman's Bay, 2,633.62 Penobscot, 232.82 Waldoborough, 2,956.57 York, 1,482.61						
True net amount of Revenue,						19,087.83
						\$292,975.41

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

1825.

DISTRICTS.	Gross Amount of				Amount received of Captors at 2 per cent on prizes.	Net Amount of Marine Hospital Money.	Gross amount of Revenue.
	Duties on Merchandise.	Duties on Tonnage.	Light Money.	Passports and clearances.	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties.		
Pasamaquoddy	82,196.57	1,879.98	330.09		3,448.18	.335.98	88,190.80
Machias	240.45	.305.15			.892.80	.141.16	1,578.56
Frenchman's Bay	56.40	.506.96			11.97	.163.34	.738.67
Penobscot	106,956.55	1,088.13		42.00		.414.55	108,501.23
Waldoborough	6,104.49	.974.80				.344.33	7,423.62
Belfast	9,966.87	570.59				.322.34	10,859.80
Wiscasset	11,413.26	.517.71			25.00	.171.47	12,127.44
Bath	57,983.78	1,269.16		18.00		.483.91	59,754.85
Portland	183,410.98	2,810.74	134.13	162.00	.163.61	1,118.73	187,800.14
Saco	4,152.47	.298.44		10.00	.233.09	.131.48	4,825.48
Kennebunk	34,318.11	.452.20				.169.10	34,928.41
York		56.86				.31.82	88.18
Total	446,799.88	10,780.72	464.22	232.00	4,774.65	3,817.71	466,819.18

COMMERCE.

23

1825—CONCLUDED.

DISTRICTS.	Payments for						Expenses of Collection.	Net amount Revenue.
	Drawback on foreign Mer- chandise ex- ported.	Drawback on domes- tic sugar ex- ported.	Drawback on domes- tic spirits ex- ported.	Expenses attending pickled fish exported.	Allowances to vessels em- ployed in the fisheries.	Duties re- funded.		
Pasamaquoddy	1,011.05			199.57	3,421.12		13,490.46	20,068.69
Machias				147.08	1,706.74		2,506.87	
Frenchman's Bay	4,999.86	462.04			1,882.84		680.27	
Penobscot	.924.20		122.12		11,151.20		3,688.20	88,075.91
Waldoborough	1,720.69			169.50	7,900.77		2,850.03	
Belfast					2,151.82		3,648.73	3,888.56
Wiscasset	7,725.68				8,442.58	3.04	2,126.36	1,561.46
Bath	16,584.01				4,329.84		7,682.84	40,010.19
Portland	5,780.19				5,721.86	55.91	15,102.53	149,268.63
Saco	16,788.25				.632.82		1,983.76	
Kennebunk	1,793.69				1,272.62		2,173.24	13,977.50
York					1,257.56		.886.14	
Total	57,277.12	462.04	122.12	516.10	1,983.20	49,871.27	56,188.42	316,295.85

Deduct excess of expenses beyond Duties in Machias, 2,781.08—Frenchman's Bay, 1,834.44 - - - 4,615.52
Waldoborough, 4,420.87—Saco, 7,982.16
York, 3,541.29 - - - 3,579.41

True net amount of revenue. *Treasury Department, October 25th, 1827.* JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Average of the State per annum for 6 years, { Gross amount of Revenue, \$300,337.96
Drawback, Bounties, Allowances, &c. 86,398.47
Expenses of collection, &c. &c. 48,471.29 } \$397,574.76
Net amount of Revenue, \$362,465.00

TABLE IV.

Statement of the amount of Duties on Imports and Tonnage, &c. of payments for Drawbacks on Foreign Merchandise, Domestic refined Sugar, and Domestic distilled Spirits exported, and of the expenses of Collection of said Duties in the United States, during the years ending on the 31st day of December, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825.

YEARS.	Gross amount of					Net amount of unclaim-est on merchandize.	Inter-est on treasury notes.	Am't rec'd from Cap-tors, being 2 per cent on net proceeds of prizes.	Surplus of official enrolments.	Draw- on do- on in- estic refined sugar, Hospital mon.	Net amount of Marine Revenue.	Gross amount of
	Duties on Mer- chandize.	Duties on Tonnage.	Light Money.	passp'ts fines, Penalties and clearances.	and duties and forfeitures.							
1820	16,591.215.03	157,661.83	14,439.85	10,528	54,246.56	3,734.07	1,774	1,961.54	10,542.32	48,765.01	16,894,868.64	
1821	18,883.252.36	123,305.50	8,420.99	9,858	15,191.30	2,648.77		1,221.62	7,861.84	48,569.99	19,099,843.94	
1822	24,095.336.87	116,770.77	13,283.46	10,144	23,734.05	1,191.61				51,933.72	24,812,384.48	
1823	22,416.277.19	111,926.19	17,236.65	12,572	16,545.28	1,966.50			12.24	53,062.91	22,629,601.96	
1824	25,516.966.48	112,908.24	17,455.95	10,996	12,470.37	4,143.80				51,896.38	25,726,836.22	
1825	31,683.096.15	120,855.46	18,286.25	12,638	11,179.72	787.76				57,032.89	31,908,875.73	
Total	139,186,144.98	743,428.04	89,123,156.736	133,370.28	14,462.51	1,774	3,183.16	17,904.16	12,241	1,249.40	140,567,400.97	
av. 6 y.	23,192,697.68	123,904.67	14,853.86	11,122	22,225.38	2,410.41	295	530.32	2,984.02	2.04	51,874.90	23,426,900.16

TABLE IV—CONCLUDED.

YEARS.	Payments for								Net amount of Revenue.	
	Drawback on foreign merchandise exported.	Drawback on domestic ref. sugar exported.	Drawback on domestic (dist. spirits, &c.) exported.	Expenses of protection, pickled fish exported.	Bounties on vessels employed in fisheries.	Duties re-funded.	Taxes on lands, &c. Delays & sur-charges	Insolven-cies.		Expenses of Collection.
1820	3,509,555.23	879.84		5,780.19	11,168.71	197,894.68	61,097.88		777,764.32	12,330,777.79
1821	2,909,212.48	5,362.80	36,970.61	5,884.98	11,107.30	170,052.91	73,659.26	13.57	700,528.97	15,187,064.13
1822	2,126,914.67	3,560.95	1,609.99	9,251.05	10,158.30	149,897.83	18,579.41	5,065.07	728,964.82	21,258,882.40
1823	3,774,065.69	2,281.68	3,517.60	9,139.38	10,938.50	176,706.08	79,424.68		768,699.02	17,806,829.33
1824	4,437,830.35	2,308.72	3,265.60	6,888.78	10,162.80	208,924.08	26,171.18		779,789.88	20,261,551.83
1825	5,372,859.11	1,612.68	1,952.32	11,759.65	10,560.60	198,724.97	9,781.94		889,302.98	25,407,321.53
Total	22,130,437.53	16,006.67	47,309.11	48,704.03	64,096.71	1,102,140.55	268,714.35	13.57	4,642,999.94	112,241,927.01
av. 6 y.	3,688,406.25	2,667.77	7,884.81	8,117.33	10,682.78	183,690.09	44,785.72	844.17	773,883.32	18,706,986.83

Treasury Department, Register's Office, October 24th, 1827.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

TABLE VI.

A statement of the Commerce of the United States for the years ending on the 30th day of September 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826.

YEARS.	Value of Merchandise imported				Value of Merchandise exported.						American Ton.		Foreign Tonn.	
					Domestic Produce.			Foreign Produce			Entered.		Depart.	
					In Americ.	In For.	Total.	In Americ.	In For.	Total.				
	In Americ.	In For.	Total.		vessels.	vessels.		vessels.	vessels.					
1821	58,025,906	4,569,818	62,595,724	34,465,572	9,208,622	49,871,814	20,710,700	591,788	21,302,498	64,974,302	785,098	804,947	81,526	83,073
1822	76,984,831	6,257,210	83,241,541	39,691,918	9,942,166	49,634,079	20,783,655	1,502,417	22,286,202	72,180,291	787,981	813,749	100,541	97,490
1823	71,511,541	6,067,726	77,579,267	39,074,562	8,086,846	47,155,408	26,241,004	1,302,618	27,543,622	74,699,030	775,271	810,761	118,459	118,818
1824	75,865,054	5,263,953	80,549,007	43,444,619	7,204,881	50,649,500	23,987,067	1,370,076	25,357,157	75,986,657	880,059	919,378	102,367	102,552
1825	91,902,512	4,437,563	96,340,075	53,316,045	8,628,650	66,944,745	30,483,654	2,106,969	32,590,642	99,535,398	880,754	960,369	32,927	95,080
1826	80,778,120	4,136,557	84,914,677	46,199,528	6,856,182	53,055,710	23,353,989	1,185,624	24,539,612	77,595,822	942,208	853,012	105,654	99,417
Total.	454,367,404	30,802,627	485,270,091	261,451,989	49,918,347	311,361,396	145,540,088	8,056,636	153,399,724	464,951,060	5,001,323	5,362,172	602,473	596,450

Av. 6 yrs.	75,744,577	5,183,771	80,878,348	43,571,996	8,319,724	51,891,889	24,256,691	1,946,272	25,599,954	77,491,843	833,563	877,018	100,412	99,905
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Treasury Department, Register's Office, October 24th, 1827.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Inquiries have been addressed to the Collectors of the different ports in the State, and to other mercantile gentlemen, with a view to obtain such facts, or estimates, as they might respectively be able to furnish, on which to ground some general estimate of the extent of the commerce of the State, and form some opinion of the amount of its mercantile capital. These inquiries were in most cases answered with much promptness and politeness ; and they collectively contain a mass of information on the subject, for which much credit is due to the gentlemen who have respectively furnished it. The nature of the subject was such that much minuteness of detail could not be reasonably expected ; and in many respects, the answers could only be matters of opinion ; but being the opinions of intelligent men, practically conversant with the subject, they may doubtless, be depended on as substantially correct, as far as the nature of the case will admit, and sufficiently near the truth for a fair general estimate.

The account of the commerce of the State given in this chapter, is drawn from the information thus obtained, assisted by the evidence afforded by the preceding and subsequent tables.

The amount of direct exports, from the several collection districts in this State, to foreign ports, for the year 1826 (exclusive of exports coastwise) is in substance stated as follows :

District of York,

principally boards, total value about	\$ 800
Kennebunk, (estimated)	
lumber, various kinds, value	\$ 50 400
products of agriculture, &c. &c"	50 400 — 100 800
Saco,	
1 340 663 feet boards, value	10 550
65 200 Staves "	622
276 M. Shingles	312
1616 Shooks and heading - - -	1006
4000 Hoops	65
185 bbls Beef	1860
155 bbls flour	881
251 quintals dried fish	541

	220	bbls pickled fish, value	\$ 868	
	21	boxes Candles	221	
	49	bushels beans	52	
	27	bbls pork	373	
	1 111	lbs butter	110	
	64	head live stock	1890	
		corn, meal, potatoes, apples, } poultry, spars, &c. &c. }	2549	21 810
Portland,		Specie	2 361	
	18 790	quintals dried fish	51 452	
	6 879	bbls pickled fish	344 501	
	26 004	lbs Spermaceti candles	8 750	
	2 710	M. Shingles }	344 501	
	32 212 676	ft. boards }	66 645	
		all other lumber	895	
	303	bbls tar, pitch, &c.	20 351	
	2481	bbls beef	2 798	
	16 660	lbs butter }	20 958	
	3 525	lbs cheese }	28 046	
	19 55	lbs bacon }	4 500	
	74 230	lbs lard }	5 187	
	5 333	bbls. flour	1 871	
	4 789	bushels corn	6 306	
	1 590	bbls bread	20 629	
	4 316	bushels potatoes	25 984	
	293	tierces rice	7 627	
	303	hhd. tobacco	1 998	
	94 987	lbs tallow candles }	1 198	
	157 307	lbs soap }	1 511	
		Leather, shoes and boots	829	
	4 884	Gallons domestic }	3 020	
		distilled spirits }	11 750	
		Household furniture	4 166	\$ 661 413
	25 308	lbs nails	160 00	
		Castings and all manufactures of iron	17 700	177 700
	21 798	lbs powder.	4 000	
		manufactures not enumerated	uncertain	
		raw products not enumerated	500	4 500
Bath.		boards, shingles and other }	22 000	
		lumber }	1 000	
		corn, wheat, potatoes, }		
		apples, oats, &c. }		
Wiscasset.		boards		
		staves, shingles, masts, }		
		spars &c. }		
		products of agriculture		
Belfast,		boards, scantling, shingles, }		
		sugar box shooks, hhd. shooks }		
		spars, staves, oars, &c. &c. }		
		products of agriculture		

	pickled fish, dry fish, soap, candles, bricks, &c. &c.	}	3 000	* 26 000
Frenchman's bay,	lumber, various kinds		5 000	
Bangor	lumber (estimated)		20 000	
Machias	boards		7 000	
Eastport	boards, scantling, timber, staves, &c.	}	93 000	
	bread stuff and salted provisions,	}	250 000	
	tea, tobacco, nails, silks, and American manufactures	}	156 250	499 250
Total—Dollars			1 524 273	

From the foregoing statements and estimates, it appears that the direct foreign exports of this State, exclusive of those from the ports of Waldoborough and Penobscot, (from which no accounts have been obtained,) amount in one year to more than \$1,500,000.† The exports coastwise however, which constitute the principal trade of the State, do not appear; and the only method we have to arrive at any tolerable estimate of the amount of this trade, is by a conjectural computation from the quantity of coasting tonnage, and the time in which vessels are generally employed, with an average estimate for the value of their cargoes. Yet even in this method there must be a considerable degree of uncertainty. A part of the coasting tonnage of Maine may be occasionally employed in the coasting trade of other States, (though probably not a large part) and it is difficult to form any tolerable estimate of the average value of cargoes, except those of lumber. A part also of the coasting trade of Maine is conducted by vessels of other States, which take cargoes directly from the ports of this State to those of their respective States. Any estimates therefore on this subject must be received with due allowance for these circumstances.

* Before the closing of the British Colonial ports, the exports from this port were much greater (as they probably were from other ports.) The exports from Belfast to the British provinces in 1820 were 60 000.

† This exceeds the official account of exports for the same year, stated in table 5, by about 50 per cent. Whether this is owing to incompleteness of the official returns, or to lower statements of the value in those returns, or to errors in the estimates here given: Or, whether it may not be owing to the difference in the time for which the several accounts are stated (the one being for the year ending 30th September, the other for the year ending 31st December) is uncertain.

From the information communicated in answer to the inquiries before mentioned, with regard to the coasting trade of the State, a calculation predicated upon the tonnage of the several ports for the year 1825, is made respecting the export coasting trade of the State, which though it must be far from a correct account, yet will serve to give some tolerable idea of its extent and value. The following is a summary of the accounts and estimates—the tonnage is as it stood on the Custom house books for 1825—the exports are estimated for 1826:—

YORK.—Coasting tonnage 825 tons. About one third part finds its employ in other ports.—Export,—wood—principally to Boston. Vessels make about 20 trips per annum,—cargoes valued at about \$220 per 100 tons of vessels. The resulting estimate gives the annual value of exports coastwise \$24,200.

KENNEBUNK.—Coasting tonnage 851 tons—export, wood, principally to Boston,—value of cargoes \$220 per 100 tons—vessels make about 20 trips per annum,—estimated amount of exports \$37,400.

SACO.—Tonnage 2387, in addition to which about one third of the export coastwise is in vessels from other States.—principal exports—boards, plank, dimension stuff and other lumber, to Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, New Bedford, Bristol, Warren, Providence and New York.—Vessels make about 15 trips per annum.—Average cargo about 80,000 feet of boards, (or other lumber equal) per 100 tons of vessel—value about \$500. Total coasting export \$162,500.—Sawed lumber at this port the year ending 30th September 1827, about 21,000,000 feet.

PORTLAND.—Tonnage 11,931. Probably a larger share of the coasting tonnage of Portland than of any other port in the State, is employed in carrying part of the cargoes of foreign importation to Boston and elsewhere for a market. The value however of its own coasting export, of the products of the State, may perhaps be measured nearly, by estimating it at

that of the quantity of the cheapest article which its tonnage would carry—viz. lumber, and the number of trips somewhat less than from Saco—say 12 per annum.—It exports boards, shingles, staves, shooks, &c. &c. The value, on the principles assumed, may be estimated at \$800,000.

BATH.—Tonnage 9538.—Exports boards, shingles, wood, spars, staves, &c. &c.,—to Salem, Boston, Providence, New York, &c. Coasters make about 10 trips per annum,—about one half its produce is carried by vessels of other States. The value of its coasting export therefore must be estimated at \$1,064,000. It will be observed that the estimate for Bath includes the whole trade of Kennebeck river.

WISCASSET.—Tonnage 7705. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of its exports are in vessels of other States. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of its tonnage is estimated to be employed in carrying boards, sugar boxes, &c. ; and $\frac{1}{4}$ in wood, bark, &c. Vessels make about 15 trips per annum. Cargo of wood valued at \$150. Total value of exports \$320,400.

WALDOBOROUGH.—Tonnage 17,455. The principal exports from the ports composing the district of Waldeborough, are lumber and lime—we have no account nor estimate of their quantity. A considerable part of the coasting tonnage of this district is employed in the trade from Bangor and other places ; any estimate therefore, of the exports of this district, drawn from the amount of its tonnage, would be exceedingly fallacious. On the other hand, the tonnage of the district of Belfast, which includes Bangor, and other places on Penobscot river is far from sufficient to carry all its exports, and a large proportion of them is carried by vessels from the districts of Waldeborough, Penobscot, and Frenchman's bay. The estimate therefore of the value of exports by means of the tonnage of these three districts, must be understood as made up, in a considerable part, from the district of Belfast ; that is from Bangor, Hampden, and Frankfort ; and perhaps from other places. The value of cargoes from Bangor is es-

estimated at \$800 each. From Waldoborough, to avoid over-rating, they are considered as at \$500 each ; average trips 11 per annum.—Estimated exports from Waldoborough and other places, by the shipping of Waldoborough is \$1.244.000.

BELFAST.—Tonnage 6691. Exports,—wood, bark, shingles, timber, spars, &c. &c. Wood and bark principally to Boston and other ports in Massachusetts bay. Lumber to ports south of Cape Cod, and to Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, &c. Hay, potatoes, oats, butter, fresh beef, pork, mutton, poultry, &c. to Eastport and other places on or near Passamaquoddy bay. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of the export is in vessels of other States. Vessels make about 14 trips per annum. The tonnage of Belfast district includes that of all ports on the west side of Penobscot river, and the estimate of exports is blended with those of Bangor. Estimated value of exports is \$672.000.

BANGOR.—Included in Belfast district. Exports,—boards, shingles, clapboards, timber, laths, oars, staves, heading, hoops, &c. &c. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of the exports of this place is carried in vessels from other States. The tonnage owned here is enrolled at Belfast, and is included in the statement of the tonnage of that port. The transportation of the lumber from this place employs, besides the tonnage owned here, and that above stated from ports out of the State, a large amount of tonnage from the districts of Waldoborough, Penobscot and Frenchman's bay. The amount exported coastwise in 1826 is estimated as follows :

Boards, plank, and joists, surveyed		23.478.180 feet.	
do	shipped without survey	3.854.000	
		29.827.180 at \$8.14—	\$218.471
4538 tons timber, average price	\$2.75 per ton		11.929
89.671 feet ranging timber	" 2.50 " "		2.491
Shingles, clapboards, and laths			98.000
Oars, staves, heading, hoops, &c. &c.			7.000
Total estimated value			\$335.891

* **PENOBSCOT.**—tonnage 14.353. The principal exports from this district coastwise, are wood, lumber and fish. Its tonnage finds a large share of its employment at Bangor, and other places out of the district. The value of the cargoes it exports from this, and other ports and places, may be estimated at \$ 1 030 000.

FRENCHMANS BAY.—Tonnage 6454—Exports, pine boards, spruce joints &c. &c. to Boston and Providence. About 1-20 of its exports is in vessels from other States.—Average value of cargoes estimated at \$515. A part of the tonnage of this district finds its employment on Penobscot river and elsewhere. Estimated amount transported by its tonnage \$ 385 000

MACHIAS.—Tonnage 3620—Exports, principally boards, plank, scantling, pine and spruce timber, shingles, laths &c. and some furs. About 1-3 of the sawed lumber, and timber, goes to New-York, the best pine boards to Boston and Salem, the residue chiefly to Rhode Island and Connecticut. About 1-20 of the tonnage is employed in the plaster trade from Passamaquoddy; and about an equal proportion of the export from this port is in vessels from other States. Vessels usually make 6 trips per annum to places beyond Cape Cod, and 10 to places this side. Value of sawed lumber exported per annum, is estimated to be, boards \$165 000, laths \$21 000. other lumber uncertain. Furs \$1500—total estimated \$ 187-500. Besides shingles clapboards &c. &c. which may be conjectured as not less than \$40 000.

PASSAMAQUODDY.—Tonnage 2693. Exports, boards, plank, scantling, laths, &c. &c., to Boston and New-York: plaster, grindstones, fish, oil, herrings, mackerel, salt, potatoes, &c. to Boston, New-York and other places. The ports in this district, Lubec, Eastport and Calais, carry on an extensive coasting trade with other ports of this State, and of the United States, and also with the neighboring British provinces, the

* To prevent misunderstanding it should be observed that the district of Penobscot, includes only the ports and places on the east side of Penobscot bay and river. Those on the west are included in the district of Belfast.

amount of which is not easy to ascertain. The shipments coast-wise annually from Passamaquoddy are estimated as about

200 cargoes lumber, total value at	\$128 000
500 cargoes (140 tons each) plaster "	105 000
800 barrels oil	8 000
30 000 quintals fish	60 000
800 tons grindstones	8 000
40 000 boxes herrings	22 000
500 tons salt (20 000 bushels)	8 000
20 000 bushels potatoes	3 500
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 342 500

The exports from Lubec and Calais are generally of a similar kind with some of those from Eastport; those from Calais are principally lumber; from Lubec plaster forms a more prominent article; but we have no data for discriminating or conjecturing the amount of exports from each of these ports respectively.

The following notice of the trade of Passamaquoddy is from the pen of a respectable and intelligent merchant, who is evidently well acquainted with the subject, and from whom also is derived the preceding estimate of its details.

"The principal articles, which support a great trade from the port of Passamaquoddy, are lumber, plaster, and fish. The resources for the first are vast, and the trade rapidly increasing. The plaster trade is always dependent on the quantity required, and that is closely connected with the price of flour; more or less being used as the price of flour is low or high; and if other causes, growing out of a supposed inutility in its permanent and constant use, exist, no data are yet furnished to warrant the conclusion that the trade has declined in consequence.

The fish trade in this bay, has been nearly stationary for some years; but that part arising from the taking of fish, at the Labrador coast, is an increasing one, and has well rewarded the recent attention given to it from this port.

The shipping of the State of Maine have nearly the whole carrying trade from this port, and must continue to monopo-

lize it, owing to their contiguity, and perfect knowledge of the coast, added to an economy and enterprize which can compete with any nation on the globe.

All the exchanges growing out of the trade of this port, domestic and foreign, are estimated not much short of two millions of dollars annually. Much of the export is made in small boats, and goes to supply the neighboring British provinces; and the largest portion of the lumber is taken down through the sluices on the British side (boards being in a degree common above these sluices) and thence exported in British vessels to the West Indies.

Owing to the great depth, and saltness of the water, and rapidity of the current in the bay of Passamaquoddy, there is no ice in the coldest winter, and the navigation is always open, 20 miles at least, above Eastport. The access to this spacious harbor is easy at all times; and a fleet of men of war of the largest class, would be able to enter with the wind from any quarter, and come to safe anchorage from all winds.

Communications are opening with the interior settlements on the St. Croix, which promise great benefit to the general trade."

It is far from probable that the preceding account of the coasting export of the State, is very accurate in its amount, and still less so that it exhibits, in every instance, the relative proportion of the exports of each port. The shipping of the several ports is so much concerned in the trade of other ports than those to which they belong, that to separate them wholly in the account is impossible, unless there were some official record of the coasting import, and export, which might be resorted to as authority.

The value of the whole amount of the coasting export of this State, so far as the preceding estimates afford ground to judge, appears to be upwards of six millions of dollars per annum; of which about 220 000 dollars is in articles principally

the products of other states, and a small portion those of foreign countries.

The amount of exports direct to foreign countries, is upwards of 1 524 000 dollars; of which about 204 000 is the product of other States or countries, leaving about 1 220 000 the product of Maine. These, with the value of live stock exported by land, as stated in the preceding chapter, to the estimated amount of 250 000 dollars, makes the total export trade of Maine more than 8 000 000 dollars, annually; of which about 424 000 dollars is the product of other States, and the residue the surplus fruits of the industry of the inhabitants of Maine.

That these estimates are accurate, cannot be affirmed, but it is believed that they approach tolerably near to a general view of the gross amount of the exterior trade of the State. If this is the case, it results that, taking the whole population of the State upon the average, the labor of the inhabitants produces annually, besides what is necessary for the consumption within the State, an average surplus of about 29 dollars for each individual, or about 143 dollars for each family of five persons, exclusive of its own direct consumption, and is the surplus which it has to exchange for those articles of its consumption, which it requires of the growth or manufacture of other States, or of foreign countries.

The fisheries of Maine are conducted partly by boats, and small vessels near the shore, which are employed at all seasons when practicable, and at other times hauled up, idle; and partly by large vessels employed in the Bank and Labrador fisheries from 4 to 6 months in the year, and the residue of the time in the coasting trade, or sometimes laid up for a few months in the winter. The average amount of fish taken by these different descriptions of vessels, must be expected to vary considerably. The quantity annually taken by the boats and vessels of all descriptions, from the different ports in the State, is estimated to differ in value, according to the

time respectively employed annually, and other circumstances, from 1300 to 3500 dollars per 100 tons of vessels employed. Taking the whole amount of the fishing tonnage of the several ports throughout the State, with the estimated amount taken annually by the boats and vessels from each port respectively, the average annual value of the fish taken by each 100 tons of vessels, is 2314 dollars, and the gross value of the whole of the fish taken annually is 470,987 dollars.

From a statement of the Cod-fishery of Massachusetts, in Pitkin's statistical View of the Commerce of the United States, it appears, that from the year 1765 to 1775, Maine employed in that fishery about 60 vessels annually, amounting to 1000 tons, and manned with 230 seamen; and exported annually to Europe and the West Indies, about 12,000 quintals, the value of which is stated at 2 dollars to 6 dollars per quintal; at the average of which the total amount is 48,000 dollars. At the revolutionary war this branch of trade was nearly cut off, and from the year 1786 to 1790 its annual extent was 30 vessels, amounting to 300 tons, manned with 120 seamen. The exports were, to Europe 1000 quintals valued at 3 dollars per quintal; and to the West Indies 3500 quintals at 2 dollars. Total annual value 10,000 dollars.

The statements, and estimates in this chapter exhibit a great increase of this trade. The whole fishing tonnage of the United States, from the year 1820 to 1826 inclusive, amounts to an average of 63,987 tons per annum, of which that of Maine alone is 12,326 tons, being 19 1-4 per cent, or nearly one fifth of the whole. The export of fish to foreign ports, in the year 1826, is stated, in the preceding pages from the ports of Portland and Saco alone, to amount to \$73,124; and the export of fish and oil coastwise, from the port of Passamaquoddy alone, is estimated to amount to 90,000 dollars. If the export of fish to foreign countries, from those ports in the State from which no account has been obtained is equal, in proportion to their foreign tonnage, to the export from Portland and Saco,

than the whole annual export of fish from this State to foreign countries would be upwards of 288,000 dollars; but the great amount exported coastwise, (judging from that of Passamaquoddy,) added to the quantity consumed within the State, renders it improbable that the direct foreign export from other ports has been so great in proportion. The whole accounts, however, are sufficient to show that this branch of the industry and commerce of the State is of no small importance, whether as it regards the inhabitants of the State, or the Union at large.

The number of seamen employed in the whole commerce of Maine, may be estimated, in some measure, from the tonnage; but as some part of the time, particularly in the winter season, a part of the vessels are unemployed; and as a part of the vessels are, for some months in the year, employed in the fisheries, when they require more hands; and for other months in the coasting trade, when they require fewer, the estimate will not be found very accurate, yet will probably approach nearer to the truth than any other mode of estimating, which is at present to be obtained, and near enough, on the average, for general purposes.

The number of seamen, including officers, requisite to navigate vessels averaging about 100 tons, or upwards, is stated variously at different ports, (varying principally according to the size of the vessel,) being from 4 to 7 men per 100 tons of vessels employed in the coasting and foreign trade, and from 12 to 15 men per 100 tons of fishing vessels. The average of the whole will be about 5 men, including officers, per 100 tons employed in coasting and foreign trade, and 13 in the fisheries. The result, predicated on the tonnage of 1825, gives 4023 men employed in foreign commerce, 3700 in the coasting trade, and 2639 in the fisheries. Total 10,362 seamen, including officers.

It is not to be supposed that these are constantly employed at all times; but, as during the time in which the vessels are out of employ, the seamen in general have very little opportunity to find steady employment in other business, it

may be reasonably estimated that the number of seamen generally employed or attached to, and dependent on the navigation of Maine, is, on the average, not far from 10,000.

It is highly important, in a view of the statistics of the State, or in any attempt to estimate its productive ability, or strength and resources, to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the amount of its available capital of every description; and perhaps that of no description infuses more life and vigor into the political system than mercantile and navigating capital. The amount of the several species of this capital ought to be exhibited in the decennial inventories, which are required by the Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining an accurate knowledge of the amount of capital, in order to equalize the assessment of taxes.

The inventory of 1820, which is the only one taken since the separate existence of the State, purports to be a true account of the tonnage, goods, wares and merchandize of every description, &c. &c. constituting the active and fixed capital of every town in the State. But the remarks made in Chapter 7, respecting the returns of agricultural capital, apply also to the case of this. The account is rendered by each individual, of his own capital, under the expectation that his own account is to be the relative measure of his own taxes; and by the assessors of the towns, under the same expectation with regard to the taxes of their respective towns. And, without implicating the integrity of any one, it may be said that, where the principal object is to obtain a relative valuation, to compare fairly with that of other towns, there may be modes of reasoning, on the subject of estimating the amount and value of property, by which, even honest men, interested in the result, may be led to estimate it very far below its real worth. Table 7 exhibits the amount of tonnage returned in the inventory of 1820, compared with the amount officially stated from the books of the Treasury department of the United States for the same year.

And Table 6 the whole amount of stock in trade, or goods, wares, or merchandize, of every description, at home or abroad, paid for or not paid for, according to the returns of each county, together with a comparison of the same with the number of persons engaged in commerce, and with the average families for whose supply, or to meet whose annual exchanges, these returns exhibit the annual stock in trade.

TABLE VII.

Comparison of the tonnage of the several districts in the State, as stated on the books of the Treasury department of the United States, with that returned by order of the Legislature of the State, in the year 1820.

Ports in the Counties of	True amount from the Custom-House Books.	Amount returned to the State Legislature.
Washington	9.805 tons	8.685 tons
Hancock, Waldo and Penobscot,	80.182	18.879
Lincoln and Kennebeck,	54.004	48.661
Cumberland and York,	46.882	86.803
Total	140.873	102.478

TABLE VIII.

Statement and comparative view of the stock in trade, viz. goods, wares, and merchandise of every description, at home or abroad, paid for or not paid for—returned to the Legislature in the inventories of 1820.

COUNTIES.	Amount of stock in trade returned in A. D. 1820.	Estimated No. families in 1820.	Av. stock in trade for exchanges & supply of each family	Number of persons engaged in Commerce.	Average stock returned to each person engaged in commerce.
York	\$186,598	9,257	\$ 20	538	\$ 350
Cumberland	668,120	9,889	67	662	1009
Lincoln	121,945	9,768	12	1265	96
Waldo	39,180	4,450	9	*	
Hancock	70,542	3,571	19	{ 1085 }	{ 101 }
Washington	169,957	3,549	47	452	376
Kennebeck	136,081	8,030	16	211	645
Oxford	26,349	5,420	5	13	2026
Bathurst	24,364	4,857	6	16	1522
Penobscot	40,005	2,774	14	140	285
Total	1,483,141	61,065	24	4297	345

* Waldo is included principally in the returns from Hancock—with a part of Lincoln and a few towns from Kennebeck.

A moment's reflection, with a single glance at the tables, will satisfy any intelligent person that such returns, notwithstanding their official character, are not to be depended on as affording any even tolerable evidence of the amount of capital, neither positive nor comparative. The stock employed by merchants and traders in different counties, though very different among individuals, can not be so different, in the average of the counties, as exhibited in the tables. Nor can the average sum of 24 dollars annually be the whole amount of the stock in trade, to supply the consumption, and exchange for the surplus products and labors, of an average family. We must, therefore, in the absence of sufficient official data, resort in part to conjectural estimates, to obtain any tolerably correct idea of the amount and value of the commercial capital of the State.

The principal articles which constitute the fixed capital pertaining to the concerns of commerce and navigation, are wharves, shops, stores and warehouses, vessels, &c. Vessels, however, sometimes constitute a part of the articles of merchandize, but in this case they perhaps more properly belong to the account of manufactures; of which ship-building forms an important part, and, in many ports, constitutes, in its various branches, the principal business of a large part of the inhabitants. The goods, wares and merchandize, raw and manufactured products, foreign and domestic, which constitute the subjects of commerce, form an endless variety, impossible to enumerate, and are all embraced in the general term, stock in trade.

The capital vested in wharves varies so much with the nature of the harbor, and its value depends so much, not on its cost but on local and contingent circumstances, that no satisfactory nor useful estimate can be formed of it on the whole.

Shops, stores, and warehouses vary also in their value, from local and contingent circumstances; but their general value may be, in some measure, conjectured, though not with much accuracy, yet sufficient to obtain some general idea of the amount.

The cost of different buildings of this kind, will be found to vary from a few hundred to several thousand dollars. It will probably be not a high estimate, if we consider the average value of shops, stores, and warehouses, including the land on which they stand, throughout the State, as not less than 300 dollars. And if we take the medium between the extreme values affixed, by the committee on the valuation in 1820, to the average of this description of buildings, in the different towns in each county, as the *relative* average value of the aggregate of each county, and from this deduce the proportionate value of those in each county, to the value here assumed, as that of the average of this description of buildings throughout the State, it will give results probably as near the truth as are at present to be obtained.

TABLE IX.

Estimated number and value of buildings employed in Commerce.

COUNTIES.	No. of Shops, Stores and Warehouses.	Average value.	Total value.
York	280	\$290	\$ 66.700
Cumberland	396	850	336.600
Lincoln	169	240	40.560
Waldo	76	210	15.960
Hancock	70	260	18.200
Washington	78	330	25.740
Kennebeck	225	270	60.750
Oxford	75	130	9.750
Somerset	31	190	5.890
Penobscot	37	230	8.510
Total	1377	300	\$588.860

The value of the shipping of the State may perhaps be more accurately estimated than that of most other articles, yet this is not without some difficulties. Different descriptions of vessels, fitted for sea, cost different sums per ton, and there are no means of obtaining a knowledge of the respective amount of tonnage of such different descriptions. They also cost more or less at different times, and under different circumstances, which can not be discriminated. The only mode therefore, is

to attempt to obtain an average estimate for the whole, distinguishing, as far as means are afforded, the average value of those at each port.

The cost of the different descriptions of vessels built at the several ports, is stated by the collectors of the ports, and other gentlemen conversant with the subject, to be various, according to the kinds most generally built at the respective ports; and probably also may be affected by a difference in the prices of labor and raw materials at different ports. The average cost, resulting from the different estimates and descriptions of vessels built at different ports, together with the aggregate amount of the tonnage of each, is given in

TABLE X.

Amount of tonnage and estimated value of vessels fitted for sea.

PORTS.	Amount of tonnage in 1825.	Estimated average cost per ton	Total value.
York	1.093 tons.	\$40	\$43.620
Kennebunk	8.681	40	347.240
Saco	4.798	35	167.930
Portland	45.698	45	2,056.185
Bath	27.372	35	958.020
Wiscasset	11.564	40	462.560
Waldoborough	22.163	40	886.520
Belfast	9.542	45	429.390
Penobscot	20.194	40	807.760
Frenchman's Bay	10.700	38	374.500
Machias	4.524	35	158.340
Passamaquoddy	8.192	46	376.832
Total	174.790	\$40.50	7,078.907

The amount of goods, wares, and merchandize, or what may be considered the stock in trade, or active commercial capital, annually exchanged in the State, is perhaps only to be conjectured. The statements in table 8, which ought to exhibit an accurate account, it must be evident afford scarcely a ground for conjecture, whether of the absolute amount, or the relative proportions among the several counties. It may be supposed, that, taking the whole number of persons engaged in commerce, from the larger capitalists in the seaport and principal towns,

to the smaller traders in the country towns, some conjecture may be made of a sum which each, on the average, employs as his annual stock in trade. What that sum may be, will be estimated very differently by different persons, and in different parts of every county. It can not, however, be supposed that there are many, even of the smallest class of country dealers, who can support themselves upon the fair profits of a less capital than 1000 dollars, and there are not many who do not annually employ four times that sum, while there are not a few who employ from 10 to 20, and some upwards of 50 times as much. It will therefore be at least a reasonable, and probably very low estimate, to allow that for each person engaged in commerce, the annual commercial exchanges, or the stock in trade annually employed, amounts to not less than 2000 dollars.

Another mode of estimating the amount of capital of this description, may be from the probable amount of that part of the products, or income, or labor of each family, on the average, which is annually exchanged for such other articles of consumption as usually form the stock in trade of merchants and traders of all sorts. This, judging from the amount of the foreign and coasting export trade, as well as from other circumstances, it is believed can not, on the average to each family, be less than 140 dollars. The estimated number of families in each county is given in table 8 of this chapter; and the number of persons engaged in commerce will be found in table 7 of chapter 6. Upon these principles, as applied to the probable amount of the surplus or exchangeable products, or income, or labor of each family, the commercial capital annually employed in the inland trade, or exchanges of each county, will be nearly as stated in table 11.

TABLE XI.

Estimate of the circulating Commercial Capital, or surplus products and exchanges of the aggregate of the families of each County.

York	-	-	-	-	-	1,295,980
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	1,384,460
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	1,367,520
Waldo	-	-	-	-	-	623,000
Hancock	-	-	-	-	-	499,940
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	496,860
Kennebeck	-	-	-	-	-	1,124,200
Oxford	-	-	-	-	-	758,800
Somerset	-	-	-	-	-	609,980
Penobscot	-	-	-	-	-	388,560
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,540,100

This table will not be understood as exhibiting the amount of mercantile capital actually deposited in each county; but merely the amount deposited somewhere within the State, to supply the demand for the exchanges and consumption of each county. A considerable proportion of the exchanges of the inland counties is transacted at places near the seaboard, out of the county; and circumstances, in several instances, occasion the transaction of the exchanges of some parts of the seaboard counties in the ports of other counties. Thus, the trade of Oxford and Somerset is conducted in considerable proportions, respectively, with Cumberland, Kennebeck, and Penobscot. A part of that of York and Kennebeck with Cumberland, &c. &c. The actual distribution of the capital, or amount of stock actually vested within each county, will probably be better estimated from the number of persons engaged in commerce, taking the average amount of the stock of each at the estimate before made, viz. 2000 dollars.

TABLE XII.

Estimate of the value of Goods, Wares and Merchandize exchanged, or amount of Stock in trade annually employed in the domestic trade of each County.

York	-	-	-	-	\$1,086,000
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	1,324,000
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	2,530,000
Waldo	-	-	-	-	*
Hancock	-	-	-	-	2,170,000
Washington	-	-	-	-	904,000
Kennebeck	-	-	-	-	422,000
Oxford	-	-	-	-	26,000
Somerset	-	-	-	-	32,000
Penobscot	-	-	-	-	280,000
Total	-	-	-	-	\$8,754,000

* The amount for Waldo is included in that of Hancock and Lincoln, with a small part in Kennebeck

The aggregate result of this table does not differ materially from that of the preceding ; but the relative results among the several counties, differ exceedingly. Still more do both differ from the official returns stated in table 8. But the whole are so far the results and subjects of conjecture, that they must, be considered only as attempts to approach to the truth ; and which of them approaches nearest, every one will judge for himself. It seems hardly probable that the amount of the whole stock in trade annually circulated within the State, can be much less than 10,000,000 dollars, but in this opinion the concurrence of no one is to be expected, farther than the facts here exhibited, or other circumstances shall warrant, in the judgment of each individual.

If the principles of the preceding statements and estimates approach near to the truth, then the whole amount of the capital annually employed in the foreign, coasting and inland trade of Maine, including the tonnage employed in the fisheries, and excluding articles of which no estimate has been attempted is, in the aggregate,

Vessels of all sizes and classes, including their tackle, apparel, and furniture -	-	-	-	\$7 078 000.
Shops, Stores and Warehouses	-	-	-	588 000
				<hr/>
				\$7 666 000

Admitting the average net earnings of the shipping, exclusive of fishing vessels, to be one dollar per ton per month, the insurance and losses annually to be 10 per cent per annum of the capital, and the value of the rent of stores and warehouses, or the amount which they add, directly or indirectly to the convenience or value of the circulating capital, to be 3 per cent on the estimated cost, then the net income, or annual circulation derived from or created by this fixed capital, is nearly 23 per cent on its amount, or the gross sum of **\$1.752.000**

Annual exchange of goods, wares and merchandise, - - - - - **8.754.000**

Gross amount of fish annually taken, **470.000**

Total commercial circulation within the State, **\$10.976.000**

Another view of the relative foreign commerce of different parts of the State, so far as it may be indicated by the amount of revenue paid on the direct foreign importations, may be obtained by a comparison of the proportions of population and absolute wealth, as it is represented in the State valuations of taxable property, with the proportions of gross revenue collected in different sections of the State. For this purpose, if we divide the State into parts; the first, including the Counties of York, Cumberland and Oxford; the second, Lincoln, Kennebeck and Somerset; the third, Waldo, Hancock, Washington and Penobscot; we shall obtain sections, the foreign and inland trade of which are very nearly connected within themselves, and but comparatively little intermixed or interfering with each other, except the last may be subdivided by considering Washington by itself; and the proportions between the population, wealth and amount of revenue collected in these

different sections respectively, will suggest some interesting subjects of inquiry and reflection.

TABLE XIII.

Proportion of Population, Wealth, and direct Foreign Import trade, each to 1000 parts of the whole.

COUNTIES.	Population.			Taxable prop.			Revenue paid to Government.		
	1805	1810	1820	1805	1810	1820	3 yrs ending with 1807.	3 yrs ending with 1810.	3 yrs ending with 1822.
York, Cumb. & Oxford,	453	450	412	591	478	457	815	689	573
Westmoreland, Kenne. & Somerset,	363	385	362	299	362	354	148	151	314
Bedford, Han. Wash. & Penob.	184	165	226	110	160	189	37	160	118

A farther and more detailed view, of a similar kind, is given

TABLE XIV.

Proportions of the tonnage, merchandise imported, population and taxable property of different districts of the State at the year 1820.

Districts in and comprising the Counties of	TONNAGE.						Merchandise directly imported	
	Average to each 1000 persons.	empl. in foreign trade.	in coasting trade.	in the fisheries.	ves's un. 20 ton. & coast.	total ton. all descri.	to ea. \$1000 prop.	to ea. \$1000 pop.
York, Cumb. and Oxford,	261	82	23	16	382	4.8	3,968	50
Westmoreland, Ken. & Somerset,	202	223	30	35	496	7.8	2,304	37
Bedford, Hancock and Penob.	145	280	68	66	559	9.3	2,309	40
Washington	396	215	63	57	731	8.8	11,526	141
Average of the State.	223	178	38	33	472	6.7	3,375	48
Average of the United States,	68	61	11	7	147		6,502	
Average of U. S. exclusive of the fishing tonnage					126			

From the preceding table it appears that the commercial enterprise of different parts of the State, bears no equal proportion to the population nor wealth of the several parts ; nor does a direct foreign trade, and the tonnage, to the population nor each, nor to each other. The greatest amount of tonnage employed in foreign trade, in proportion to the population, is

found in the county of Washington, the least in the counties on Penobscot bay and river. The greatest proportion of the coasting tonnage is in the Penobscot counties, the least in the western section of the State. The same is the case with respect to the proportions employed in the fisheries, and also in the coasting and fishing trade in vessels under 20 tons.

In the aggregate of the tonnage, the proportion appears to be nearly in an inverse ratio to the density of the population, being relatively much the greatest in the county of Washington, and diminishing with considerable regularity in proceeding westward.

The proportions of tonnage to absolute wealth, vary in a different manner, being greatest in the Penobscot counties, next greatest in Washington, next in Lincoln and Kennebeck, and least in the western counties. In this respect they agree nearly with the proportions between the population and the whole tonnage employed in the fisheries, and also in a measure with that of the tonnage of vessels under 20 tons.

The proportions however between the value of merchandise imported directly from foreign countries, and the amount of the population, and also that of the taxable property, differ considerably in their relation to different districts. In both cases, the proportion of direct imports is greatest in Washington, next greatest in York and Cumberland, and least in the counties on the Kennebeck and Penobscot.

The proportions exhibited on the average of the whole United States, show the superior importance of Maine to the general commerce of the Union, in relation to the proportion of its tonnage to the population. And if we suppose that Maine consumes an average proportion of foreign commodities, as is probably nearly the case, it shows also that much the largest proportion of foreign imports to Maine, is made coastwise from ports in other States, where they were originally entered; and the amount of duties accruing on them, which are paid, eventually by the consumers in Maine, appear wholly to the credit

of the commerce of the States or ports of their original entry.

A view of the relative progress of the commerce of Maine and that of the United States, may be obtained by a comparison of the preceding with the following table; which exhibits also the proportions of the tonnage and population of Maine, and that of each of the United States.

TABLE XV.

Abstract of the Foreign and Coasting Tonnage of the several Districts in Maine, and of the several United States (exclusive of the fisheries) on the last day of December 1809—compared with the population of 1810.

	Employed in foreign trade.	Employed in Coasting trade.	Total tons to each 1000 persons of the whole population.			
	Tons.	Tons.	tons in foreign trade.	tons in coasting, ves. over boats, &c 20 tons. under 20.	Total tons.	
Passamaquoddy	.645	1.126	178	310	488	
Machias	.760	1.315				
Frenchman's Bay	1.369	2.779	375	541	916	
Penobscot	6.624	8.840				
Waldoborough	6.018	11.266	469	229	698	
Wiscasset	13.933	3.563				
Bath	18.766	4.124				
Portland	21.370	6.289	343	95	438	
Saco	4.730	1.310				
Kennebunk	7.666	.615				
York	1.682	1.647				
Total of Maine	88.664	43.075	365	200	565	
New-Hampshire	23.010	3.183	106	14	120	
Vermont	.476					
Massachusetts	241.025	72.271	510	153	663	
Rhode-Island	28.403	8.626	369	111	480	
Connecticut	21.306	20.910	81	79	160	
Total Northern States	\$97.884	148.065	269	100	369	
New-York	169.535	82.330	176	85	261	
New-Jersey	15.596	25.818	63	107	170	
Pennsylvania	106.621	14.921	131	17	148	
Delaware	1.461	7.005	20	95	115	
Total Middle States	293.213	130.074	140	62	202	
Maryland	88.188	55.205	232	144	376	
Dist. of Columbia	7.482	6.332	311	260	571	
Virginia	36.699	36.018	37	36	73	
North Carolina	23.161	13.610	41	24	65	
South Carolina	42.675	8.144	102	19	121	
Georgia	10.942	3.499	43	13	56	
Orleans Territory	9.805	2.616	101	33	134	
Total Southern States	218.952	125.424	79	45	124	
Total United States	910.059	405.162	112	55	167	

This table exhibits the navigating interest of Maine, in proportion to its population, as nearly four times as great as that of the average of the United States, and greater than that of any other individual State, except Massachusetts. Compared with table 14, it also exhibits an interesting fact with regard to the relative decrease of the tonnage from 1810 to 1820; and this, with the statements of tables 1 and 2 show that from 1810 to 1820, the shipping of the State had increased more than 13,000 tons, while the population, notwithstanding all the check it suffered during that period, had increased in so much greater degree that the comparative ratio of the tonnage to the population had diminished 93 in 1000. At the same time the tonnage of the United States, exclusive of that employed in the fisheries, had diminished nearly 93,000 tons, and its relative ratio to the population had diminished 41 in 1000. And it results also that the rank, which Maine sustains, in relation to the commerce of the United States, has advanced in the proportion of 96 to 105, while its population, though under singularly unfavorable circumstances, still kept pace with the average of the nation.

This table also, compared with table 5, chapter 6, shows nearly the same relative ratio between the proportions of the tonnage and density of population, as in table 14, except with regard to the county of Washington. The effect of the frontier position of that county upon its commerce, and relative proportion of tonnage to population, will be seen by the difference between its relative tonnage stated in tables 14 and 15, and the relative amount of merchandize imported, as stated in table 14.

TABLE XVI.

Proportions of the gross amount of duties paid on Imports, Tonnage, &c. to the gross amount of Merchandize imported for 5 years.

YEARS.	In Maine.	In the whole U. S.
1821	41† per cent.	30 1-2 per cent.
1822	39† "	29 1-4 "
1823	42 1-4 "	24 1-4 "
1824	48 1-4 "	31 3-4 "
1825	31 1-2 "	33† "
av. 5 yrs.	39 "	30 3-4 "

TABLE XVII.

Proportions of the Commerce of Maine, and of the whole United States, conducted in foreign vessels.

Years ending 30th September	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.				TONNAGE.			
	Maine.	Total U. States	Maine.		Total U. States.		Maine.		United States.	
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Entered.	Departing.	Entered.	Departing.
1821	.000.7.	.072.8.	.000.0	none.	.210.8.	.027.7.	.000.1.	.000.4.	.096.8.	.093.4
1822	.001.3.	.075.1.	.000.3	"	.199.1.	.067.4.	.006.8.	.004.0.	.113.6.	.106.9
1823	.000.2.	.078.2.	.000.2	"	.171.4.	.047.3.	.001.8.	.001.7.	.133.1.	.127.1
1824	.000.2.	.065.5.	.002.8	"	.142.2.	.054.0.	.003.3.	.000.8.	.107.1.	.099.9
1825	.000.3.	.046.0.	.003.9	"	.128.3.	.064.6.	.003.0.	.002.8.	.034.8.	.090.0
1826	.000.4.	.049.3.	.007.6.	.012.9.	.129.2.	.048.3.	.002.7.	.001.4.	.100.2.	.094.1
av. 6 yrs.	.000.6.	.063.4.	.002.5.	.002.1.	.160.3.	.052.4.	.003.0.	.001.8.	.107.4.	.101.9

Table 16 is deduced from a comparison of tables 3 and 5, and table 17 from a like comparison of tables 5 and 6. It may here be remarked, that a large proportion of the foreign voyages from the ports of Maine, do not exceed 3 or 4 months continuance, and few more than 6 months. From this it results, that many of its vessels enter and clear at the custom houses several times in a year. Consequently, if all the foreign tonnage of the State was employed in voyages directly from the ports of this State to foreign ports, and directly returning, the amount of American tonnage entered and departing, in table 5, would be 2 or 3 times the amount of foreign tonnage exhibited in table 1. And, as the account of entries and departures, is mani-

festly much less than it would have been in such a case, we, by this consideration, arrive at a tolerable indication of how large a share the shipping and seamen of Maine contribute to the foreign commerce of others of the United States; and when, from the amount of merchandize imported, or revenue collected, a comparison is instituted between the commerce of Maine and that of other States, the same consideration proves that, for a very considerable proportion of the indications thus afforded, in regard to the commerce of other States, they are indebted to the enterprize and industry of Maine.

The importance of Maine as a commercial State, in relation to the rest of the Union, is farther illustrated by the proportions, exhibited in table 16, between the amount of duties paid, and that of foreign merchandize imported. From this it appears, that on the average of 5 years, every 100 dollars imported into Maine, contributes 39 dollars to the treasury of the United States, while the same amount of imports into the average of the United States, contributes to the treasury but 30 dollars and 75 cents. Maine thus contributing to the support of Government about 22 per cent. more than her share of the value of the merchandize directly imported from foreign countries.

On the whole, when it is considered that the extent of the territory of Maine, and the fertility of its interior, will allow it to sustain a population superior to that of most of the States of the Union, and surpassed by few if any;—that its superior advantages for commerce and the fisheries, by drawing the subsistence of a large class from the ocean, and from foreign countries, and adding largely to the means of subsistence in the interior, enable it to support a population more dense than probably any other State, except Massachusetts;—that the ratio of its physical strength, or productive ability is nearly one tenth greater than that of the rest of the United States;—that the proportion of its inhabitants engaged in commerce, and the proportion of the fields it cultivates upon the ocean (measured

its tonnage) are vastly greater than the rest of the United States, and considerably greater than any State, excepting Massachusetts;—that it pays relatively much more than its proportion to the support of Government; that while one sixth of the exported products, and a considerable share of the whole commerce of the Union are conducted by foreign vessels, Maine conducts a large share of the remainder, and almost the whole of its own;—that its vast fund of materials for ship-building, and the numerous facilities for that branch of business, afforded by its ports and harbors, must continue to contribute annually a great amount to the increasing tonnage of the nation;—that of the great national nursery for seamen, the Academics, Maine now forms one fifth of the whole;—and that the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants are surpassed by none in the union; it will, upon a review of these collective circumstances, become evident that Maine actually sustains a high degree of importance among her sister States, in some respects already exceeding that of any other State, and eventually, from the concurrence of so many causes, must, as a commercial and maritime State, take precedence not only of the greater part of the States, but far from impossible, of any one of them.

CHAPTER IX.

Manufactures.

In those branches of manufacture and handicraft trades, which are immediately connected with and indispensably necessary to, the ordinary pursuits of agriculture, and are necessarily to be obtained in the neighborhood of every farming establishment, Maine has already made a progress, in general nearly sufficient for its wants, and perhaps in most cases quite so. In building, and the various branches dependent on or per-

taining to it, she greatly exceeds most of the States in the Union, and, with a few exceptions, is probably equal to any ; as is also the case with respect to many of those which are conducted by the females of families whose principal occupation is agriculture, especially in the important article of cloths of which wool forms the chief or entire material. But in respect to many other kinds of manufacture, this State is yet in its infancy, and, in some, it depends wholly upon Massachusetts and other New-England States, or upon foreign countries.

The principal articles, manufactured in any quantity for exportation, are, lumber of various kinds, ships and vessels, which constitute an extensive and important branch, iron castings, nails, bricks, lime and marble, paper, gunpowder, rum and whiskey, candles, soap, cotton cloths, leather, shoes, boots, household furniture, &c.

Most of the manufactures of the State are conducted in small establishments, and many of them in private families, a part of whose time is employed in agriculture. Establishments for the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloths, nails, leather, on a somewhat extended scale, have of late years been introduced in a few places ; one for the manufacture of salt, from the raw mineral imported from England, has been recently established at Eastport ; and there are other manufactories of different articles on smaller scales, in various parts of the country ; but taken collectively, a much smaller proportion of the inhabitants devote themselves wholly, or principally, to manufactures, than in any other State north of Virginia.*

No authentic accounts are known to exist from which the amount of all the various manufactures of the State can be accurately known ; and to collect any tolerable account of them, from individual information, would be next to impracticable. At the census of 1810, a return was made of the principal articles of manufacture ; but it was deficient in several counties, and probably in many towns in every county ; besides this, many

* The proportion in each State will be found in table 11 of chapter 6.

articles were not enumerated, some of which are manufactured to a considerable extent. In 1820 the returns made to the Legislature, by the assessors of the several towns, exhibit the number and kinds of the principal manufacturing establishments, but give no account of their annual products. These two sources are all, from which can be derived any extended and comprehensive view of the manufactures of the State; and though the materials are very deficient in some respects, and far from perfect in any; yet by comparing them with the population, and taking into consideration the circumstances and advantages of the State in respect to its agriculture, commerce, and fisheries, we may arrive at some general comparative idea of its manufacturing interests; which is as much as, in the present state of information on the subject, can be expected,

TABLE I.

Statement of the Manufactures of Maine, as returned to Congress in the year 1810, with the amount of the corresponding articles in Massachusetts, and in the whole United States respectively.

MANUFACTURES.		In Maine.	Massachusetts.	U. States.
Cotton Cloth	yards	811.912		16,581.290
Blended and unnamed do.	yds.	1,020.047		22,131.533
Woolen	yds.	453.410		4,004.290
Total	yds.	2,285.369	4,055.069	42,717.112
Average to each person	yds.	11	8	6
Looms	No.	16,057	22,564	325,392
Carding Machines	No.	75	180	1,776
Wool Carded	lbs.	450.255	797.236	7,417.261
Average carded by each	lbs.	6.003	4.429	4.232
Fulking Mills	No.	59	221	1,682
Cloth dressed	yds.	357.386	730.948	5,452.900
Average by each Mill	yds.	6.057	3.307	3.241
Spindles	No.	780	19,448	122,647
Hats	No.	60,123	142,645	457,666
Furnaces and Forges	No.	2	37	153
Trip Hammers	No.	14		316
Naileries	No.	6	36	410
Nails	lbs.	1,265.594	15,240.320	25,727.914
Average by each	"	210.932	423.342	62,751
Augers	value	\$2,000		\$10,000
Soap	value	\$31,650	\$239,697	\$409,508
Shoes and Boots	value	\$135,281	\$2,201,671	\$4,686,624
Saddlery	value	\$24,678	\$188,726	\$834,787
Tanneries	No.	200	299	4,316
Hides and Skins dressed	No.	55,153	507,020	1,242,235
Leather	value	\$231,174	\$1,352,639	\$8,358,250
Flax-seed Oil	value	\$3,000	\$46,982	\$848,809
Spirits Distilled	gallons	160,300	2,852,210	22,977,167
Carriages made	value	\$9,000	\$122,674	\$1,449,849
Paper	value	\$16,500	\$257,451	\$1,689,718
Rope Walks	No.	11	29	173
Cordage	value	\$234,600	\$1,080,661	\$4,243,368

TABLE II.

Excess and deficiency of Manufactures in Maine, in proportion to its population in 1810, compared with Massachusetts and the United States respectively.

Manufactures.	Compared with Massachu.		Compared with the U. S.	
	Excess.	Deficit.	Excess.	Deficit.
Yards of Cotton Cloth			277.032	
Do. blended and unnamed do.			306.095	
Do. Woolen do.			324.271	
Total	340.450		907.398	
Number of looms	4.211		5.561	
Number of carding machines	3		18	
Pounds of Wool carded	64.522		210.959	
Number of Fulling Mills		27	4	
Yards of Cloth dressed	23.542		190.781	
Number of Spindles		5.425		3.176
Number of Hats		2.075	45.360	
Number of Furnaces, &c.		10		3
Number of Naileries		7		7
Pounds of Nails		3.797.569	459.143	
Value of Augers			\$1.665	
Value of Soap		\$51.585	\$19.440	
Value of Shoes and Boots		\$581.575		\$15.90
Value of Saddlery		\$40.770		\$2.250
Number of Tanneries	47		61	
Number of hides & skins dressed		1 17.476	15.081	
Value of Leather		\$254.658		\$39.414
Value of Flax-seed Oil		\$12.330		\$24.380
Gallons of Spirits distilled		763 782		580.899
Value of Carriages		\$31.390		\$37.769
Value of Paper		\$67.534		\$38.007
Number of Rope-walks		1	6	
Value of Cordage		\$153.576	\$97.718	

TABLE III.

Statement of the number of Manufacturing establishments, as returned to the Legislature in the year 1820, with the proportions of each to the population of the several Counties.

COUNTIES.	Mechanics' Work-shops, &c.	Proportions to 1000 souls.	Rope-walks.	Distilleries.	Tanneries.	Proportions to 10,000 pop.	Port and Pearl-ash Works.	Brake-Houses.	All other work houses	Grist Mills	Pairs of Stones.	Saw Mills.	Number of Saws.	Proportions to 1000.	Carding Machines.	Proportions to 10,000.	Felling Mills	Proportions to 10,000.	Spinning Machines.	Cotton & Woollen Factories.	Sitting Mills.	Iron works and Furnaces.	All other Mills.			
York	270	6	1	2	43	9 1-2	1	2	4	90	1203	123	146	19	4	19	4	19	4	2	1	1	4			
Cumberland	422	8	5	6	53	11	6	13	37	59	88	79	85	25	5	25	5	20	4	2	2	1	5			
Lincoln	250	5	1		43	9 1-2	8	4	3	78	101	115	117	21	2	27	6	18	4	2	2	1	5			
Waldo	98	4			13	6	5	1	11	38	52	59	67	27	12	27	12	11	5	1	1	1	1			
Hancock	105	6			9	5	4		1	33	35	70	81	4	1	14	8	10	5	1	1	1	1			
Washington	78	6			7	5				22	22	65	84	6	2	5	4	21	1	2	1	1	1			
Kennebeck	319	8	1	3	43	10 1-2	17	2	21	63	107	87	91	2	1	42	10	38	7	15	2	1	4			
Oxford	114	4		10	18	7	19		5	63	86	69	69	2	1	20	7	17	6	1		1	7			
Somerset	47	2			14	6	16			48	66	43	43	2	1	16	8	14	6				1			
Penobscot	65	5			5	4	9	1	1	30	36	36	43	3	15	11	9	6	1				1			
Total.	1768	6	8	21	248	8 1-4	85	23	84	524	713	746	826	2	3	4	210	7	1	2	149	5	17	9	1	228

The preceding tables, though they exhibit but a very limited and imperfect view of the manufacturing interests of the State, yet they afford results of some importance, in respect to its industry and character, and furnish grounds for some useful estimates with regard to the future.

For the manufacture of cloth, which is one of prime necessity, it appears that (exclusive of household manufactures) there are but comparatively few factories in the State. These are principally employed in the manufacture of cotton, and send, a part at least, of their products to Boston and elsewhere out of the State for their market. The great number of carding machines and fulling mills, which are employed only in the previous preparation of the wool, and in dressing the cloth after it is fabricated, together with the great number of yards of cloth of various descriptions stated in table 1, indicate clearly that this important manufacture is conducted chiefly in private families; and it is well known that it is confined almost wholly to the female part of the families, to whom other modes of profitable employment, are not generally open; and a large part of whom, without this manufacture, would probably have opportunity to contribute but very little to the general wealth of the State. The fact is highly creditable to the character of the inhabitants for domestic economy and industry; and this will appear in a still stronger light from the comparisons in table 2, exhibiting the excess of this household manufacture in proportion to the population, when compared with Massachusetts; but especially when compared with the average of the United States; this excess being about 17 per cent. over the proportion compared with Massachusetts, and more than 65 per cent. over that of the average of the United States.

It may be farther remarked with respect to the manufacture of woollen cloth, that the climate and soil of Maine, fit it especially for a grazing country, and more particularly for the growth of sheep, and of the finest kinds of wool; that every circumstance of the country is favorable to the growth and manufacture

of this highly important article ; and considering the evidence of the quantity manufactured already, with the character, habits, and wants of the inhabitants, and the nature of the climate, soils, and face of the country, it may be anticipated that, whenever Maine shall be distinguished in any considerable degree for its manufactures, that of wollen cloths, manufactured in the families of farmers, will form the principal article ; the interior of Maine will become to the United States, in a measure, what the west riding of Yorkshire is to England ; and the growth and manufacture of wool, will form the employment of a large portion of its inhabitants, and one of the most productive sources of its general wealth.

In other branches of manufacture (except ship-building) Maine does not compete with the other New-England States ; but in several, it exceeds its proportion compared with the average of the United States. In some, however, it is considerably deficient, among which, it may be mentioned, to the *comparative* credit of the State, the impoverishing and demoralizing manufacture of distilled spirits, appears among the articles enumerated in the greatest relative deficiency.

From the kinds of raw materials which the State produces, and is best fitted to produce, and from the habits and wants of the inhabitants, it may be expected that manufactures of ships and vessels of various descriptions, cloth, cordage, castings and other articles of iron, nails, leather, shoes, saddlery, soap, candles, bricks, household furniture, &c. will be always among the principal articles it will furnish. Those of less importance to the first wants of mankind, though already produced to a considerable extent, yet will advance more slowly, so long as the inducements to agricultural and commercial pursuits remain in their present comparative state ; and will always have to encounter the competition of the older and more perfect establishments of the other New-England States.

The manufacture of ships and vessels of various descriptions, constitutes one of the most important branches of the

ndustry of the State; and, considered in all its multiplied connections, gives employment and support to a large portion of the most effective part of its population. Its own commerce requires, and absorbs a large proportion of this manufacture; but in its supply to the commerce of other States of the Union, it constitutes one of principal articles of the coasting export of the State; and in its whole amount it is one of the chief, if not the very first, of its manufactures. The total amount of this manufacture for 8 years, is given in the Appendix to table 1, of Chapter 8, (page 226) from which, compared with the tonnage employed, as stated in that table, is deduced the amount of this manufacture exported for 5 years, as exhibited in

TABLE IV.

Manufacture of ships and vessels, more than to supply the losses and consumption of the State.

Variation of tonnage employed in the State from the year 1820			Tonnage built and exported, for sale out of the State.
	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
to 1821		402	14.649
1822	6.319		5.960
1823	.147		11.611
1824	15.055		3.790
1825	13.297		11.841
total	- - - - -	- - - - -	47.851
average of the 5 years	- - - - -	- - - - -	9.570

The value of the vessels thus exported from this State to other ports in the Union, if equal, on the average, to the estimated value before stated, would amount for the five years, to the sum of 1,928,000 dollars; or the average sum of 387,000 dollars per annum. The estimated value of the whole quantity built annually for the use of the citizens of the State, as well as for exportation to other States, is given in table 6 of this Chapter.

There are many manufactures devoted solely to the supply of the population in the immediate vicinity, or at no very great

distance from their establishment. Of these no estimate can be made, other than from the probable wants of any given portion of the population. Some of these establishments must always be in the vicinity of the demand, and of course are distributed nearly in proportion to the population ;—others may transport their products more easily ; and hence are not always to be found in that proportion ; but are distributed according to other circumstances. Table 3 exhibits the number of establishments, of the principal kinds, in each county, in the year 1820, with their relative proportion to the population ; but it affords no indication of the productiveness of any of them.

Of the establishments enumerated in the table, grist-mills, saw-mills, carding machines, and fulling mills, are generally distributed in some degree proportioned to the population ; and the number of these which are required to supply the usual demand of the inhabitants ; or the amount of population, which on the average, will support one of these establishments, may be inferred, with tolerable certainty, from the relative proportions exhibited in the table ; making allowance however, for the circumstances of different counties, to account for the disproportion between them.

It will also be observed in the table, that the number of workshops for mechanics and manufacturers is distributed, with a considerable degree of uniformity, in proportion to the population of most of the counties. The average number is 6 to 1000 of the whole population of the State ; or 1 to every 33 families of five persons each, on the average. The number of tanneries is also diffused through every county, but not very uniformly. Other establishments are found, respectively, in but a part of the counties ; but these are of kinds, the establishment of which, requires large capitals, or the product of which, may be easily transported to distant places. They are all of the most important and useful kinds, except one—which to the credit and advantage of the State, exists but in four counties—

and it is devoutly to be hoped, will, at some time, disappear from every part of the State.

With respect to the amount of capital vested in manufacturing establishments, or to the annual value of manufactured articles produced, we have very scanty data on which to found an estimate. From the returns of 1810, an estimate may be formed, so far as respects the articles enumerated at that time; and supposing the increase no more than to have kept pace with the increase of population to 1820, an estimate may be made of the probable amount of the annual value of the same articles, at the latter period; but the probable amount of other articles (excepting ships and vessels,) must depend so much on mere conjecture, that no attempt will be made to estimate them.

The aggregate amount of the fixed capital vested in manufacturing establishments, may, from the number reported in each county, be conjectured rather more nearly than the annual value of products; and might be estimated with some certainty, if we could obtain a fixed value as the average of that of the establishments of each kind; but as this is impossible or nearly so, it will be of little use to make the attempt, except so far as, by assuming a conjectural sum as the average cost, we may obtain a *comparative* estimate of the fixed manufacturing capital of the respective counties; and this, imperfect as it must be, will not be without its use in investigations respecting the relative state of the several counties in this respect.

TABLE V.
Estimated aggregate value of Capital invested in Shops, Mills, and other Manufacturing establishments in 1820, and proportions to each person engaged in Manufactures, and of the whole population.

	York.	Cumberland.	Lincoln.	Waldo.	Hancock.	Washington.	Kennebec.	Oxford.	Barnes.	Penobscot.	Total.	Proport. to each pers. eng. in man.	Proport. to each pers. of the whole pop.
Shops and Work Houses	54,000	84,000	50,000	19,600	21,000	16,600	63,300	22,800	9,400	13,000	333,200	46.40	1.18
Rope Walks	400	10,000	1,000				400				11,800	1.50	04
Distilleries	600	10,000					900	3,000			14,500	1.90	04
Pot and Pearl Ash Works	300	1,500	2,400	1,500	1,200		5,100	5,700	4,800	2,700	25,500	3.30	08
Tanneries	17,200	21,200	17,200	5,200	3,600	2,800	17,200	7,200	5,600	2,000	99,200	12.90	33
Bakehouses	400	2,600	800	200			400			200	4,600	60	01
Grist Mills	48,000	35,200	40,400	20,800	14,000	8,800	42,800	34,400	26,400	14,400	285,200	37.30	95
Saw Mills	97,600	51,000	70,200	49,200	48,600	50,400	54,600	41,400	25,800	25,800	495,600	64.80	1.65
Carding Machines	7,600	10,000	10,800	10,800	5,600	2,000	16,800	8,000	6,400	6,000	84,000	10.90	28
Fuling Mills.	7,600	8,000	7,200	4,400	4,000	800	11,600	6,800	5,600	3,600	59,600	7.70	20
Spinning Machines				50			750	50			850	10	
Cotton and Wollen Factories	2,000	3,000	2,000		1,000		3,000				11,000	1.40	03
Slitting Mills	4,000										4,000	50	01
Iron Works and Furnaces		1,500					500				2,000	25	
All other Mills	1,200	1,500	1,500	300			1,200	2,100	300	300	8,400	1.10	03
Total enumerated articles	230,900	239,800	203,500	103,050	99,000	80,400	219,050	131,450	84,300	68,000	1,459,450	190.90	4.89
Proportion to each person engaged in Manufactures.	308.10	147.02	129.40	286.10	296.10	213.30	167.34	230.20	176.40	270.90	190.90		
Prop. to each pers. of wh'l. pop.	4.98	4.85	4.84	4.63	5.54	6.80	5.45	4.85	3.87	4.90	4.89		

The estimated cost of the establishments enumerated in this table, it is believed, is in most cases rather below than above the truth. In several it is stated from a knowledge of facts; but in some it is merely conjectural, having however for a guide, the value affixed to them by the Legislature, in the year 1820, as compared with the value of others, the cost of which is better known. In the aggregate, the estimate is about four times the amount of that affixed by the Legislature as the relative value.

From the statement of the amount and value of manufactured articles in table 1, with a conjectural allowance predicated upon the increase of population since 1810; and from other sources, an estimate of the probable annual value of manufactures, since 1820, is formed as in

TABLE VI.

Estimate of the annual value of Manufactures.

		aver. for each fam.
	Doll.	cts.
Cloths, of all kinds	1,528,600	25.65
Hats	160,300	2.69
Nails	185,000	2.26
Augers	3,000	05
Soap	42,200	71
Tallow & Sperm. Candles	80,700	51
Shoes and Boots	182,000	3.06
Leather	308,000	5.17
Skins dressed	73,500	1.24
Saddlery	38,900	57
Flax-seed Oil	4,000	6
Distilled Spirits	213,000	3.57
Pleasure Carriages	12,000	20
Paper	12,000	20
Cordage	312,800	5.25
Ships and Vessels	1,037,000	23.15
Total enumerated	4,088,000	74.33

It will be observed that the foregoing enumeration comprises but a part of the manufactures of the State; and omits some, of which the annual products very considerably exceed many of those which are enumerated. Of those omitted are lime,

marble, bricks, iron castings, edgetools and other manufactures of iron, brass and copper foundry, tin, gunpowder, cabinet work and household furniture, casks and other wooden ware, clocks, silver ware and jewelry, combs, &c. &c. It is known that most of these are manufactured to a very considerable extent, but no account, or estimate of their amount has been obtained.

But, notwithstanding all these omissions, it still appears that, in the manufacture of only the few articles enumerated in the tables, the industry of Maine exhibits a gross amount of products which must be sufficiently gratifying to its friends. And it is satisfactory also to observe that, (with one solitary exception, to qualify the satisfaction) its principal manufactures are of those essential articles, which are best adapted to its circumstances and necessities, and for which it has abundant materials, and in the production of which it has no occasion to apprehend any serious disadvantages from the competition of other States, nor from an excessive production, nor deficient demand.

The account of boards and other lumber manufactured has already been noticed in chapter 8, so far as it respects the quantity and value of the articles exported. The quantity manufactured for home consumption must be immense; but can only be left to conjecture.

When it is considered that the increase of an active industrious population, with the direction of its labor to the production of articles of general necessity and convenience, economy and intelligence in the employment of its time, and frugality in its expenditures, are the foundations on which any addition to the wealth and resources of the State must be built; that these almost inevitably imply an extended culture of the earth, either by additional improvement of that already under partial cultivation, or by clearing and subduing the now

vacant lands ; that, in the present state of the country, the latter will, most probably, be the principal course pursued for many years ; that, in doing this, vast quantities of lumber and potash, with comparatively very little additional labor, may be prepared from the raw material now utterly useless, and profitably exchanged for the manufactures of other States ; that the crops produced from the labor bestowed in clearing new lands, and the consequent improved value of the lands, yield to the laborer a much greater profit than he can earn in the same time, from the same labor in any other employment ; and that they also conduce more effectually to the ultimate resources of the State ; that there are yet vast forests to be subdued, and extensive vacant lands, waiting for the increasing population to furnish hands for their cultivation ; that the soil and circumstances of the State offer great inducements to agricultural enterprise ; and that it possesses superior advantages for commerce, navigation and the fisheries ; it will become evident, that, in manufactures generally, and especially in those of the first importance, Maine is as far advanced, and produces as much, as is expedient on the whole, or as its *present* circumstances and situation require. Should these advantages be properly improved, by a wise and liberal system of internal policy ; and proper facilities be rendered, so that all classes of the inhabitants may avail themselves to the utmost, of the opportunities which nature affords ; the reciprocally beneficial action of these several pursuits upon each other, will render the clearing and improvement of the wild lands, and the exportation or exchanges of the surplus products of the forest, the field, and the sea, and such manufactures as may be produced without disproportionate encouragement, more conducive to the real wealth and independence of the State, and contribute more to the efficient resources of the nation at large, than can possibly be experienced from the diversion of the physical energies of the State, in an undue proportion, to the purposes of manufacture, at this early period.

But, a time must arrive, when manufactures will form a more extensive branch of the employment of the inhabitants of the State. The vast quantity of its lumber must diminish before the increasing population, and finally cease, as an article of exportation. Its place will be occupied with fields and pastures, and the products of agriculture must sustain the manufactures which the necessities of the population will require, and both of these must continue the commerce which the lumber trade, and the fisheries, have created. The immense quantity of water power, distributed over every part of the State, will suffice for the most extended system of manufactures which may require its aid. The raw products of its soil and its commerce will furnish abundant materials for every manufacture which can be necessary or useful, and the industrious and enterprising character of its inhabitants will not fail to prompt them to avail themselves of all those facilities, to produce every important manufacture, which may be required for their own consumption, or be advantageously exchanged by means of their commerce with other States and countries.

CHAPTER X.

Revenues and public burdens.

The revenues derived from Commerce, being by the Constitution of the United States, under the control of the General Government; and the expense of erecting and maintaining fortifications, and national arsenals; the administration of maritime law, and the laws of the United States in general, and those laws of the State which affect the rights of citizens of other States, being exclusively at the national charge; they do not fall within the object of this chapter, and any notice of them will be unnecessary.

The proper revenues of the State of Maine, are derived

principally from direct taxation on the polls and estates of the inhabitants. The taxes are assessed by the Legislature, on the several towns and plantations, in proportion to the number of polls, and the estimated value of the aggregate real and personal estates within each respectively. The amount annually to be derived from this source, depends wholly on the discretion of the Legislature* to impose, and the ability of the people to pay. In some sense it may be said, that the practicable amount of revenue from this source, may be equal to the aggregate of all the annual incomes of the skill, industry, and property, of all the inhabitants of the State; except so much of it as is indispensably necessary for their ordinary subsistence. This perhaps may be true under the extreme pressure of extraordinary emergencies; but, between this, and the point which may be safely approached by ordinary Legislation, there is a wide difference. To form a right estimate of this difference, and to ascertain the amount which may, without oppression, be derived from direct taxation on the value or income of estates, in proportion to their amount, requires an investigation of the nature, extent, and distribution of the wealth or productive ability, and the necessary consumption, of the mass of the people, which will not form the proper subject of this chapter.

Besides the amount derived from assessments on the value of polls and estates of all classes of inhabitants equally, the

* It will be observed that reference is here had only to revenues appropriated to those objects of disbursement which come within the exclusive control of the Legislature. There are objects of disbursement, to a much greater amount in the aggregate, some of which are under the direction of the courts and officers of the respective counties, and the revenues for which are principally from taxes assessed by the Courts of Sessions of each county, under the sanction of the Legislature, and in part from fees &c. accruing within the county, all of which pass through the county treasuries only; and others which are confined wholly to the several towns, under the direction of their respective inhabitants; and, the revenues to meet which, are derived wholly from taxes assessed by the inhabitants, on the polls and estates within their respective towns. These different subjects will be noticed in their place, in the subsequent part of this chapter.

State receives no other direct revenue, except from a tax of one per cent. on the capital stock of the several banks incorporated within its jurisdiction. The amount of this is necessarily limited by the extent to which banking institutions will bear taxation, and sustain their standing ; and the amount of capital they can employ ; and this must depend upon the service which they may render to the public, in furnishing a convenient circulating medium, with sufficient security for its redemption in specie whenever it may be required ; or, in other words, on the confidence which the public may place in their paper. So that when by due vigilance on the part of the Legislature, and due prudence and integrity on the part of the managers of the banking institutions, this conventional substitute for the precious metals, is kept within the limits of a healthy circulation, and supplied in sufficient quantity to meet the ordinary occasions of commercial operations, the revenue to be derived from this source may be considered as permanent ; increasing with the increase and prosperity of the country ; without any oppressive exaction upon the fair profits of the stockholders.

The revenues from these two sources will be considered as permanent direct revenue. Others equally direct might be found, but have not yet been sought for, in this State, to any extent worth noticing.

The indirect revenues of the State, have been derived hitherto from but few sources ; and may be considered chiefly, as taxes on litigation. They are levied in the form of duties on commissions to public officers ; fees to the officers of the judicial courts ; and, fines, forfeitures, and bills of cost, continually occurring, with more or less fluctuation, in different counties of the State.

The existence of this branch of revenue must be considered as permanent, but its amount must necessarily be fluctuating. The amount derived from the first part, depends on the number of appointments to office, the frequency of their renewal, and the tax which the incumbents may be willing to pay,

for the honors, or can afford to pay, for the emoluments, of the office. The amount of the second depends on the number of lawsuits; and therefore may be expected to increase or diminish, with the general diffusion or diminution of virtue and intelligence, prudence or imprudence in commercial and other speculations, and general prosperity, or misfortune, of the community. It can not be desirable that its product to the public coffers should ever be very great. The third, though it flows from causes which, in the constitution of society, are unavoidable, and therefore may be considered, in its kind, as of a permanent character, yet can, in no community, long constitute a large source of revenue, and must always be the most undesirable. These three have formed, hitherto, the only permanent indirect sources of revenue within the State.

There are also receipts into the Treasury, occasionally, of small amount, transient and accidental. These may be classed under the general description of temporary and miscellaneous.

Besides the foregoing, however, there are monies derived to the treasury of the State from other sources, which have hitherto been applied, with the ordinary annual revenues, to the discharge of current annual expenditures; but which, in all calculations upon the resources of the State, should be carefully distinguished from ordinary revenue; as they belong in fact, not to that, but to the capital stock of the community; from the income, or product, of which, ordinary revenue is to be derived; and any consumption of this capital, for the purpose of ordinary annual expenditure, is just so much subduction from the fund which should afford only its annual income for that purpose, and the principal of which should be preserved, and carefully cherished, to be touched only on great and pressing emergencies.

The capital here referred to is, that received from Massachusetts in the distribution of the joint property of the two States, and the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and

timber. Maine has no other permanent funds, nor resources for creating any other, unless by a direct draft upon the fruits of the labor of its individual citizens.

It needs no argument to prove that the proceeds of the sales of lands and timber, though they have been received, and will still be receivable, for a length of time, perhaps for many years, yet they possess no part of the character of permanent revenues, or annual incomes, or products. The application, therefore, of these sums, to the purposes of ordinary annual expenditure, introduces a distinct article in the classification, for which no name is thought more appropriate than that of "capital consumed."

The amount of monies received into the State Treasury, from the first organization of the Government, to the close of the year 1827, is abstracted from the Reports of the Treasurers, as follows: viz.

From the organization of the Government to the close of the year 1821.

Received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	8.00
from loans,	83.50
Taxes on the several Banks within the State,	29.63 .47
State Tax, (on polls and estates) of 1820,	27.58 .98
State Tax, 1821,	6.24 .50
Clerks of Courts, for Justices' fees, S. J. Court,	544.40
Treasurers of Counties,	1,352.40
Treasurers of towns,	198
Duties on Commissions of civil officers,	364
Refunded the Treasury,	114.76
Total,	Dollars 107,482.51

Receipts during the year 1822.

Cash in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1822,	9,705.81
Received on State Tax of 1820,	1,250.36
State Tax of 1821,	43,569.40
State Tax of 1822,	7,844.27
Taxes on Banks	14.625
from Treasurers of Counties, viz.	
Oxford,	275.24
Penobscot,	397.10
Lincoln,	121.73
	792.67

from Treasurers of towns, received by } them for military exemptions, for commissions to fish inspectors, for Justices' commissions,		248.90 105 200
Justices' fees, S. J. Court, viz.		
York County,	124.20	
Cumberland,	145.40	
Lincoln,	324.70	
Hancock, (in part,)	75.80	
Washington,	103.70	
Oxford,	56.48	
Kennebeck,	230	
Somerset,	61.70	
Penobscot,	45.30	
		1.167.20
Justices' fees, C. C. Pleas, viz.		
York,	490.10	
Cumberland,	242.30	
Lincoln,	567.40	
Washington,	290.40	
Oxford,	134.40	
Kennebeck,	625.90	
Somerset,	241.90	
Penobscot,	157.60	
		2.690
Fines, forfeitures, and bills of cost, viz.		
In Cumberland,	193.06	
Lincoln,	231.07	
Somerset,	131.48	
		555.59
Unexpended balance of appropriations for the Conven- } tion on the Constitution,		215.03
Received on loans, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts— } award of Commissioners,		40.000 15,717.50
Premium on loans, for timber sold on public lands,		1.000 290
Total,		139,999.13

Receipts during the year 1823.

Cash in the treasury Jan. 1, 1823,	25,501.52
Received on State tax of 1821,	190.15
State tax of 1822,	32,431.60
State tax of 1823,	4,492.62
Taxes on Banks,	15,000
Justices' fees, S. J. Court, viz.	
York County,	84.80
Cumberland,	90
Lincoln,	103
Hancock,	132.20
Washington,	60.46

Oxford,	18.40	
Kennebeck,	77.70	
Somerset,	40.20	
Penobscot,	51.80	
		<u>658.00</u>
Justices' fees, C. C. Pleas, viz.		
York,	655.80	
Cumberland,	828 .	
Lincoln,	821	
Hancock,	788.90	
Washington,	553.40	
Oxford,	329.20	
Kennebeck,	976	
Somerset,	406.20	
Penobscot,	264.20	
		<u>5,602.00</u>
Fines, forfeitures, and bills of cost, viz.		
In Cumberland,	621.85	
Lincoln,	752.50	
Oxford,	10.19	
Somerset,	35.21	
		<u>1,419 .</u>
Balance from Treasurer of Kennebeck,		21
Fees received by Secretary of State,		71
Military exemptions,		<u>124</u>
Duties on commissions, viz.		
Sheriff of Oxford,	25	
Fish Inspectors,	20	
Justices of the peace,	100	
Coroners,	15	
		<u>160</u>
Sales of timber, and interest,	366.68	
do.	42.25	
do.	216	
		<u>624.99</u>
Sales of land,	82.47	
do.	228	
do. and tenements	400	
		<u>710.47</u>
Assigned from Massachusetts		165.12
Miscellaneous receipts		393.70
Received from Massachusetts, on account of } engagements to Indians		30.000
Premiums for exchange on Boston		124.18
		<u>115,697.95</u>
Total		
<i>Receipts during the year 1824.</i>		
Cash in the treasury Jan. 1 1824		19,035.92
Received on State tax of 1821	30.15	
State tax of 1822	31.15	
State tax of 1823	35,811.24	

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State tax of 1824	5,379.11	41,251.65
Taxes on Banks,		
ces' fees, S. J. Court.—viz.		14,420.81
York,	80.40	
Cumberland,	153.40	
Lincoln,	134.20	
Hancock,	63.50	
Washington,	71.70	
Kennebeck,	109.60	
Somerset,	53	
Penobscot,	83.90	749.70
ces' fees, C. C. Pleas. viz.		
York,	784.90	
Cumberland,	848.40	
Lincoln,	940.40	
Hancock,	510.10	
Washington,	584.80	
Oxford,	274.10	
Kennebeck,	1,135.50	
Somerset,	431.10	
Penobscot,	444.40	5,803.70
forfeitures and bills of cost,		
In York,	80.	
Cumberland,	551.04	
Lincoln,	1,164.04	
Oxford,	143.57	
Kennebeck,	12.03	
Somerset.	187.50	1,938.18
ived on Notes due the State,	618.55	
Interest on do.	44.98	663.53
as on commissions to civil officers		237
military exemptions,		44
laims assigned by Massachusetts,		1,274.92
nd agents for timber and grass sold, viz.		
Of Mark Trafton,	604.50	
Of James Irish,	1,000	1,604.50
and sold under Massachusetts,		24,28
Secretary of State, for fees received by him,		62.16
A. K. Parris, Governor, balance of } contingent fund, }		85
Total receipts of revenue,		87,245.55
roceeds of lottery for benefit of } d and Cumberland Canal, }		2,437.50
Total receipts		89,682.85

Receipts during the year 1825.

Cash in the treasury Jan 1825		11,100.65
received on State tax of 1822	6.56	
State tax of 1823	10.	
State tax of 1824	39,691.05	
State tax of 1825	4,938.51	44,639.92
Taxes on Banks,		15,972.54
Justices' fees, S. J. Court, viz.		
York,	89.40	
Cumberland,	141.80	
Lincoln,	100.80	
Hancock,	81.80	
Washington,	40.60	
Oxford,	85.80	
Kennebeck,	95.60	
Somerset,	33.20	
Penobscot,	122.40	
		791.40
Justices' fees C. C. Pleas, viz.		
York,	754.40	
Cumberland,	741.60	
Lincoln,	756.90	
Kennebeck,	967.80	
Penobscot,	303.80	
Hancock,	481.80	
Oxford,	325.10	
Somerset,	357.70	
Washington,	402.10	
		5,050.60
Duties on commissions, viz.		
Of Justices of the peace,	110	
Other officers,	71	
On appointments, viz.		
Of Justices of the peace,	503	
Other officers,	185	
		688
On commissions to fish inspectors,		60
On Notes due to the State,	260	
Interest on do.	32.90	
		292.90
Fines, forfeitures, and bills of costs, viz.		
In Lincoln,	116.26	
Cumberland,	40.89	
Somerset,	49.09	
		206.24
For military exemptions,		6
On claims assigned by Massachusetts,		308.05
Fees received in Secretary's office,		43.70
Received of land agents, viz.		
Anson G. Chandler,	279.13	
James Irish,	870.70	
		1,149.80

REVENUES AND PUBLIC BURDENS.

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Chief Agent, unexpended balance,	42.28
Unexpended balance of contingent fund,	227.23
Total receipts,	30,758.28
Amount of expenditure over receipts,	6,187.48
	36,945.76
Proceeds of lottery for the benefit of Cumberland and Oxford Canal,	11,077.58

Receipts during the year 1826.

On State taxes of 1823,	10.35	
State taxes of 1824,	41.34	
State taxes of 1825,	40,148.02	
State taxes of 1826,	4,064.94	
	<u>44,264.65</u>	
On Banks,		17,871.97
Attorney's fees in S. J. Court, viz.		
York,	77.20	
Cumberland,	140	
Lincoln,	142.40	
Hancock,	66.80	
Washington,	42.60	
Oxford,	55.40	
Somerset,	51.20	
Kennebeck,	69.80	
Penobscot,	129.70	
	<u>778.70</u>	
Attorney's fees, C. C. Pleas, viz.		
York,	912.90	
Cumberland,	960.50	
Lincoln,	963.30	
Hancock,	569.50	
Washington,	498.20	
Oxford,	212	
Somerset,	611.60	
Kennebeck,	1,066.70	
Penobscot,	900.80	
	<u>6,165.60</u>	
On Commissions, viz		
Justices of the peace,	895	
Other civil officers,	196	1,091.
On Fish inspectors,		45.
On outstanding notes.	778.45	
Interest on do.	44.28	
	<u>822.73</u>	
Forfeitures, and bills of costs, viz.		
Sundry persons,	7.	
In Penobscot Co.	66.38	
	<u>73.38</u>	

For Military exemptions,	2.
On claims assigned by Massachusetts,	158.00
Of James Irish, land agent,	1.000
Miscellaneous,	30.
Appropriation for expense at Arsenal, refunded,	200.
Unexpended balance of contingent fund,	85.40
Temporary loan,	10.000.
Appropriated of Cumb. and Oxf. Canal money } to discharge temporary loan, and other debts, }	15.000
Total,	<u>97,587.12</u>

Receipts during the year 1827.

Cash in the treasury Jan 1 1827		2,097.17.
Received on State tax of 1821	9.11	
State tax of 1822	7.43	
State tax of 1823	7.43	
State tax of 1824	8.27	
State tax of 1825	18.27	
State tax of 1826	45,927.03	
State tax of 1827	3,603.96	49,581.46

Taxes on Banks,
Justices' fees, in S. J. Court, viz.

York,	161	
Cumberland,	233 60	
Lincoln,	171.40	
Hancock,	90.80	
Kennebeck,	115	
Penobscot.	305.40	
Oxford,	35.80	
Somerset,	45.80	
Washington.	238.40	1,597.20

Justices' fees in C. C. Pleas viz.

York,	1,366.50	
Cumberland,	1,308.90	
Lincoln,	1,069.70	
Hancock,	687.20	
Kennebeck,	1,316.70	
Penobscot,	1,001.50	
Oxford,	335.60	
do. deficit of last year,	8	
Somerset,	474.20	
Washington,	639.10	
Waldo,	62.10	8,269.50

Duties on commissions, viz.

To Justices of the peace,	855	
Other civil officers,	369	
	<u>1,224</u>	

REVENUES AND PUBLIC BURDENS.

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commissions to fish inspectors,		50.
notes due the State,	90.	
Interest,	23,61	
	<hr/>	113.61
military exemptions,		4
forfeitures and penalties,		2
claims assigned by Massachusetts,		18
James Irish, land agent,		13,037.39
on loans,		22,000
appropriated from Cumberland and } Oxford canal fund, }		3,900
drawn by mistake on pay roll of Council 1825,		100
seeds of Sullivan bridge lottery,		3,173.55
		<hr/>
Total,		124,935.85
		<hr/>
seeds of Cumberland and Oxford } canal fund, }	4,051.36	
rest on appropriations from said } to the use of the State, }	892.72	
	<hr/>	4,944.08

TABLE I.

Abstract and Digest of the amount and sources of Receipts into the Treasury of the State, (exclusive of loans) from the first organization of the Government, to the close of the year 1827.

YEARS.	Permanent Direct Revenue.		Permanent Indirect Revenue.		Capital Consumed.		Temporary & Miscellaneous Revenue		Total.
	Taxes on Polls and Estates.	Taxes on Banks	Duties on commissions.	Justices' Fees, foit. fees, &c.	Fines, Forfeitures, &c.	Receipts from Massachusetts, lands & timber	Proceeds of		
1820 and									
1821	33,837.48	29,631.47	364.00	544.40	1,490.40	8,000.00		114.76	73,982.51
1822	52,664.03	14,625.00	330.00	3,857.20	1,596.56	15,717.50	290.00	1,215.03	90,295.32
1823	37,114.37	13,000.00	160.00	6,261.20	1,636.45	30,166.12	1,335.40	522.89	90,196.43
1824	41,251.65	14,420.81	287.00	6,553.40	2,044.34	1,274.82	2,292.31	85.00	68,209.43
1825	44,639.92	15,972.54	929.00	5,842.00	255.94	306.05	1,442.80	269.49	69,637.74
1826	44,264.65	17,871.97	1,136.00	6,944.30	75.88	158.69	1,922.73	313.40	72,537.12
1827	49,581.46	19,967.97	1,274.00	9,666.70	2.00	18.00	18,037.39	217.61	98,765.13
Total	303,353.56	125,489.76	4,480.00	39,669.20	7,101.07	55,641.18	20,230.63	2,738.18	558,693.69

Expenditures.

The expenditures of a State, or nation, as well as its population, have been arranged by political economists, under different titles as suited their respective systems ; and no small ingenuity has been displayed, by the partizans of different theories, each in illustrating, and defending his own theory, and disproving the propriety of those of others. The various heads under which the different items of expenditure, or classes of the population have been arranged, may be chiefly, if not wholly, included in the terms, guardian, distributive, directly, indirectly or partially productive, unproductive, consumptive ; and different writers have sometimes referred the same subject to different classes ; but it is not within the design of this work to enter into disquisitions upon the propriety or impropriety, of any particular mode of arranging these different subjects ; Yet as some principle of classification, is to say the least, convenient, an attempt will be made to assign to each of the different branches of the public expenditure of the State, a distinctive title ; without, however, undertaking to defend the propriety of the assignment, any farther than by a simple statement of the principles on which it is made ; and each reader, as his own judgment shall dictate, will suffer the assignment to remain, or remove it to some other class, to which, in his opinion, it may more properly be referred.

Those expenditures of public monies, which are made for objects which do not directly reproduce money, or other capital equivalent ; nor partake of the character of those public improvements, which of themselves, either directly yield a revenue to the government, or facilitate the acquisition of wealth by the citizens of the State, or increase the intrinsic value of the property of the individual citizens of the State, or that of the community, may, in some sense be with propriety considered as unproductive ; or, perhaps without much impropriety, as *consumptions* of the public revenue.

This however is not always correct, and these terms sometimes convey an idea stronger than is intended. There are many objects of expenditure, which do not directly reproduce capital nor revenue, yet which are equally necessary and advantageous with those which do so; and without which the welfare of the people could not be efficiently promoted, nor their rights and liberties securely exist; and the terms guardian, or distributive, will express their character with much more accuracy.

To this class belong all that pertains to the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments, with all their circumstances and contingencies, so far as is necessary for the discharge of their proper functions; but any excess, beyond this point, must be termed consumptive, or waste expenditure. To these also, within certain limits, and under certain qualifications, may be added the Military department.

Expenditures for the education of youth, and for public instruction generally, in all its various forms, are also, by some, included in this class; and no doubt with propriety; but when it is considered that these *may* have a direct, and powerful, bearing on the means of increasing the wealth of the community (as unquestionably its happiness) and diminishing many of the public burdens; that the proper intellectual and moral culture of the rising generations, forms the surest basis for any increase, or even the continuance, of the power of the community; and that virtue and intelligence, the foundation of which must be laid in youth, and preserved by continual instruction, may be said to be incorporated with, and form an essential part of the capital stock, from which the disposable public wealth and strength are to flow; or, are qualities without which all capital must fail of accomplishing its proper end, and may be mischievous instead of useful; this article may with great propriety be classed with those of productive expenditure; qualified however, by the condition that it is properly directed. With some, the propriety of this may be questiona-

ble ; and it may be admitted that if this can be in any sense properly assigned to the productive class, it is less directly so ; but it is not intended to enter the lists of debate on the question, and it will merely be said, that, for the purposes of this work, and for the reasons here assigned, this subject will be considered as belonging to those of productive expenditure.

Those public expenditures the objects of which directly produce wealth, or reproduce the capital expended, with a profit ; or which, by the facilities or conveniences they render to the people, enable them to increase their wealth or comforts ; or which give an intrinsic value to the property of the individual citizens in general, or to that of the State at large, must be styled productive expenditures ; and, however large may be their amount, yet, if they are made judiciously, and with proper economy, they can not be considered as consumptions of the public revenue, but are in fact secure investments of so much of the floating public capital, and additions to the public resources, or in many cases, the actual creation of new capital.

And, even if these expenditures are made, not from capital, or revenue actually existing and disposable ; but from anticipations on the faith of future reimbursement, with an annual rent, or interest, for the use of them ; still, if they add to the annual wealth or income of the community, any thing more than sufficient to re-imburse the annual rent, or interest required as a compensation for the anticipation, they add to the public capital, precisely the amount of this surplus.

The importance of the distinction between the effects of expenditures of this and the preceding, or any other class ; and the extensive interest which this State peculiarly, may have in the result of such distinctions, will justify the introduction of some illustrations of the different principles.

If the State should adopt the system of borrowing money to defray the ordinary annual expenses of government ; or, to meet those expenditures which are considered as belonging to the unproductive, or guardian class ; the interest annually paid

for the loan, is a perpetual subduction from the annual revenues of the State, or from the aggregate of the individual revenues of the community. And, if the process is repeated, from year to year, it must eventually produce an accumulation of public debt, to discharge which, or even the interest of which, nothing but a correspondent, or superior, accumulation of general wealth and prosperity will be equal ; and, whenever the wealth and prosperity of the country become stationary, the additional interest on the continual additional loans, must accumulate until the whole disposable annual revenues of the country will be unequal to its discharge, and the end must be a general bankruptcy. So with a private individual, who borrows continually to defray the current expenses of his family. In process of time he must mortgage his estate. The accumulating interest on his annual loans, must, by degrees, arrive to a sum which exceeds his annual revenues ; and, at length absorb his capital stock, and leave him bankrupt.

Or if, instead of borrowing money for these purposes, they are effected by means of revenue annually accruing, still, as they directly reproduce nothing, the amount of the expenditure is so much subduction from the means of effecting other objects, and therefore should be carefully guarded, and limited to the least possible sum ; but as these objects, though not directly productive, yet are indispensably necessary for the well being of the community, this least possible sum should not be less than that which will command the talents of the best and ablest men to perform the services required, and prompt their utmost diligence and economy in the administration of the public concerns.

On the other hand, if the State borrows money, or creates a stock, to be appropriated to expenditures of the productive class ; for example—internal improvements, such as roads, canals, railways, &c. for the accommodation of the citizens at large, or for the promotion of the sale and settlement of its public lands ; and if these improvements enable the people gene-

rally to transact their business with an annual saving of time and labor, the available value of which is equivalent to the interest of the money borrowed, or stock created ; then the expenditure takes nothing from the capital, nor revenue, of the community ; and if the available value of the labor, which the improvements enable the community to save annually, exceeds that of the labor requisite to produce the sum necessary to defray the interest of the loan, or stock created ; then the expenditure becomes productive, or is an investment of capital, or creation of new capital, to an amount equal to the value of the surplus of the labor it saves, over the value of the labor requisite to produce the means of discharging the annual interest :—Or, if the improvements consist in opening its vacant lands, to the access of settlement and improvement, and facilitating the means of transporting their products to a market, then they impart an additional value to the lands ; and the available excess of this value, over that of the expenditure, is a creation of so much additional public capital. It is not material to the principle, whether this excess of value, or actual increase of capital, is drawn into the public treasury, in the shape of the increased price which may be paid by purchasers for their lands, or by the people generally, in the shape of tolls, or compensation for their individual use of the improvements effected ; or whether it remains in the hands of the community who may have received the benefit, as a fund from which they may be better enabled to meet any taxes, which the public exigencies may require at a future time. The increased ability exists somewhere—either in the hands of the government or people ; and is available when occasion may require.

So it is in individual cases ; and the principle may be illustrated in various ways, and its application may be made to various other subjects ; but these will suffice.

The different objects of public expenditure, which occur within this State, may be considered separately, as falling un-

der the more immediate supervision of the Legislature, local authorities of the several counties, and the inhabitants of the towns respectively, in their corporate capacities. The funds appropriated to them, are received at, and expended directly from, the treasuries of the State, counties and towns respectively; and administered under the immediate control of these respective authorities.

Those expenditures which are within the direct care of the Legislature may be classed, and distinguished, as follows :

First. Guardian, or distributive.

To this class belong, 1. The support of the Executive and Legislative departments, including the pay of their members, officers and servants, with all the expenses, permanent and contingent, which pertain to the discharge of their functions. 2. That of the administration of civil and criminal justice; so far as relates to the salaries of the Judges, and a part of the officers of the Supreme Court, and Court of Common Pleas—support of the State Prison—costs in criminal prosecutions, &c. 3. Militia establishment, except so far as is borne by the officers and soldiers, in their personal services, and incidental expenses, of which no account is made. 4. Miscellaneous contingencies.

Second. Productive.

1. Surveys and general management of the concerns and sales of the public lands and timber. 2. Location, opening and maintenance of public roads, generally those connected with the public lands—occasional grants for the support of other public roads, and bridges. 3. Promotion of education, by grants of land, or annuities, to colleges and academies.

Third. Unproductive.

1. Support of paupers. 2. Grants and pensions to, and agencies for the care of the Indians. 3. Pensions and gratuities for services rendered, or injuries sustained in public service.

Fourth. Miscellaneous.

The following is an abstract of the amount of disbursements

EXPENDITURES.

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from the State treasury from the first organization of the government to the close of the year 1827, viz.

From the organization of the Government, to the close of the year 1821.

Pay of the House of Representatives,	33,052.50
Senate,	5,581
Council,	3,193.50
Appropriations,	20,134.16
Salaries,	14,965.95
Interest on State debt,	1,773.32
Miscellaneous Accounts, 1820,	1,329.91
do. do. 1821,	3,487.92
Military accounts, 1821,	3,486.53
Court martial at Bucksport,	1,313.70
Pay of Committee on valuation,	2,001.70
Electors of President and Vice President,	182
Pauper accounts,	7,276.51
Total,	97,778.70

Disbursements during the year 1822.

Pay of the House of Representatives,	14,104.00
Senate,	2,349
Council,	1,764
Reimbursement of loans,	46,800
Interest on State debt,	3,368.90
Salaries, viz.	
Governor,	1,230.45
Secretary of State,	700
Adjutant General,	700
Treasurer,	900
Chief Justice S. J. Court,	1,800
2 Associates, do.	3,000
Attorney General,	950
Reporter,	600
	11,493.85
former Chief J. C. C. C.P.	294.80
Commissioners under the act of Separation,	3,127
Board of Jurisprudence,	750
Annuities,	
To Bowdoin College,	3,000
To Medical School,	1,000
To Waterville College,	1,000
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions, viz.	
In York County,	952.39

EXPENDITURES.

Cumberland,	1,466.38	
Lincoln,	1,947.42	
Hancock,	1,446.77	
Washington,	937.57	
Oxford,	54.81	
Kennebeck,	1,559.81	
Somerset,	215.58	
Penobscot,	466.50	
	<hr/>	9,047.23
To Land Agents, per special resolves,		81.80
Clerks in Sec'y. Adj. Gen. and Treas. Offices.		337.50
Engrossing clerks,		260
Chaplains,		65
Indians,		412
Pensions,		132
Reward to Informer,		40
State Printing,		2,232.01
Fuel,		407.81
Postage,		83.70
Removal of Ordnance and Military Stores.		400.
Military expenses,		7,259.24
Paupers,		2,579.39
Sheriffs' accounts,		490.29
Coroners' accounts,		147.98
Miscellaneous accounts,		1,470.11
		<hr/>
Total,		114,497.61

Disbursements during the year 1823.

Pay of the House of representatives,		14,582.50
Senate,		2,521
Council,		1,729
Pay roll of accounts, No. 4. viz.		
Paupers account,	204.27	
Military accounts,	7,173.44	
Sheriffs',	195.28	
Coroners',	130.23	
Printers',	715.64	
Miscellaneous,	1,422.33	
	<hr/>	9,841.19
Deduct an unpaid balance,	51	
	<hr/>	9,790.19
Salaries, viz.		
Governor,	1,500	
Secretary of State,	700	

EXPENDITURES.

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Adjutant General,	700	
Treasurer,	553.85	
Chief Justice S. J. Court,	1.800	
2 associates,	3.000	
3 Justices C. C. Pleas,	3.291	
Attorney General,	1.000	
Reporter,	600	
	<hr/>	13.144.85
Annuities,		
To Bowdoin College,	3.000	
To Medical School,	1.000	
Waterville College,	1.000	
Gardiner Lyceum,	1.000	
	<hr/>	6.000
Interest on State debt,		2.250
Costs in criminal prosecutions, viz.		
York county,	1.599.28	
Cumberland,	4.072.01	
Lincoln,	1.583.07	
Hancock,	1.129.69	
Washington,	331.60	
Oxford,	772.23	
Somerset,	248.60	
Penobscot,	592.13	
Kennebeck,	953.14	
Lincoln,	1.801.09	
	<hr/>	13.083.70
Pay of commissioners under the act of Separation,		1.345.42
Miscellaneous services,		614.14
Pensions and gratuities,		534
Engrossing clerks,		400
Chaplains,		70
Miscellaneous,		2.481.73
Military,		700
Printing,		500
Reports,		600
To land agents,		
William Vance,	75	
James Irish,	240.50	
	<hr/>	315.50
In part for State prison,		26.000
		<hr/>
Total,		96.662.03
		<hr/>
<i>Disbursements during the year 1824.</i>		
Pay of the House of Representatives,		16.985.50

Pay of the Senate,		2,719.50
Council.		2,538
On roll of accounts No. 4.		41
On roll of accounts No. 5. viz.		
Military accounts,	5,530.50	
Sheriffs',	463.28	
Coroners',	1,033.60	
Indian agents',	65.76	
Miscellaneous,	1,836.30	
	<hr/>	
	9,029.18	
deduct unpaid balance,	107.25	
	<hr/>	
		8,921.93
Salaries, viz.		
Governor,	1,500	
Secretary of State,	850	
do. extra,	200	
Treasurer,	639.86	
do.	595.02	
Justices S. J. Court,	4,800	
Justices C. C. Pleas,	3,609	
Attorney General,	750	
Reporter,	600	
	<hr/>	
		14,243.88
Annuities.		
Bowdoin College,	3,000	
Medical school,	1,000	
Waterville College,	1,000	
	<hr/>	
		5,000
Interest on State debt,		1,750
Cost in criminal prosecutions, viz.		
In York,	1,278.70	
Cumberland,	575.56	
Oxford,	450.23	
Lincoln,	2,124.51	
Hancock,	471.08	
Kennebeck,	1,507.88	
Penobscot,	630.58	
Somerset,	426.80	
Washington,	609.05	
	<hr/>	
		8,074.39
On account of State prison,		
Commissioners,	163.72	
Superintendent,	2,914.35	
Warden, for supplies,	3,500	
	<hr/>	
		6,578.07
State arsenal,		2,000

EXPENDITURES.

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Quarter Master General's department,		400
Land Agents, viz.		
Mark Trafton,	650.19	
Eben. C. Wilder,	104.85	
James Irish,	100	
	<hr/>	805.04
wards for informing,		120
sions,		444
plains,		80
tingent fund for 1823,		14.50
o. do. 1824,		649.96
ian Agents,		732.81
ks, viz.		
In Secretary's Office,	674	
Treasurer's Office,	100	
Adjutant Gen's. Office,	150	
	<hr/>	924
e Printing,		500
ry of commissioners under act of Separation,		98
nts for opening public roads,		610
sengers, door keepers, &c.		450
ctors of President and Vice President,		198
cellaneous,		1.171.12
		<hr/>
Total,		76.144.71
		<hr/>

Disbursements during the year 1825.

of House of Representatives,		18.055
Senate,		3.233
Council,		2.365
nce of roll of accounts, No. 5,		107
of accounts, No. 6, viz.		
Military Accounts,	5.248.96	
Sheriffs'	247.61	
Coroners'	66.40	
Printers'	1.114.77	
Miscellaneous,	1.892.39	
	<hr/>	8.570.13
Error and unpaid bal.	101.66	
	<hr/>	8.468.47
ries, viz.		
Governor,	1.500	
Justices Supreme J. C.	4.800	
Justices C. C. P.	3.900	
Secretary of State,	900	

EXPENDITURES.

Treasurer,	900	
Adjutant General,	700	
Attorney General,	1,250	
Reporters,	600	
Warden of State Prison,	875	
		15,425
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions, viz.		
In York,	2,624.27	
Cumberland,	2,790.47	
Oxford,	766.96	
Somerset,	775.56	
Lincoln,	1,963.42	
Hancock,	1,356.39	
Penobscot,	850.01	
Kennebeck,	523.97	
Washington,	376.15	
		12,047.20
Annuities and Grants,		
To Bowdoin College,	3,000	
Medical School,	1,000	
Waterville College,	1,500	
Gardiner Lyceum,	1,000	
		6,500
Annuity to American Asylum at Hartford,		500
Interest on State debt,		2,250
Support of State Prison,		3,652
State Arsenal,		541
Quarter Master General's department,		100
Land Agent, James Irish,		1,000.10
Indian Agents, for supplies and services,		3,404.10
Pensions,		336
Commissioners under the act of Separation,		
For expenses,	750	
For services,	255	
		1,005
Surveyors of public lands,		298.60
To Agents to locate and clear roads, viz.		
Daniel Wilkins,	600	
William Vance,	279	
Joseph Fairbank,	400	
		1,279
For Reports of decisions of Sup. J. Court,		731.25
State Printing,		850
Stationary,		300
Chaplains,		80
Duties on commissions refunded,		50
Fuel,		263.62

EXPENDITURES.**311**

Engrossing Clerks, &c.	815.50
Contingent Fund,	582.95
Tax on township No. 1, 7th range, remitted,	4.05
Miscellaneous,	2.686.05
Total,	86.945.76

Amount of State debt at the close of this year viz.

Loan,	40.000	
Due the Treas. for adv.	6.187.48	
Sundry outstanding balances,	4.633.01	
		50.820.49

Disbursements during the year 1826.

Unadjusted corrected balance due the Treas. last year,	6.185.48
of House of Representatives,	21.271
Senate,	3.344
Council,	2.364
Balance of roll of accounts, No. 6,	80
of accounts, No. 7, viz.	

Military accounts,	5.097.77
Sheriffs'	89.12
Coroners'	85.07
Pauper	52
Printers'	1.102.52
Miscellaneous,	1.101.30

7.527.78

Deduct unpaid balance, 2.50

7.525.28

Salaries, viz.

Governor,	1.500
Secretary of State,	900
Treasurer,	900
Adjutant General,	700
Justices Sup. J. Court,	4.800
Justices C. C. P.	3.600
Attorney General,	1.000
Reporter,	600
Warden of State Prison,	525

14.525

Costs in criminal prosecutions, viz.

York,	531.40
Cumberland,	626.73
Oxford,	246.49
Somerset,	318.56
Lincoln,	1.391.06

EXPENDITURES.

Hancock,	189.40	
Kennebeck,	452.48	
Penobscot,	139.27	
Washington,	431.52	
	<hr/>	4.327.43
Annuities and Grants,		
To Bowdoin College,	3.000	
Medical School,	1.000	
Waterville College,	2.000	
Gardiner Lyceum,	1.000	
	<hr/>	7.000
American Asylum at Hartford,		385
State Prison,		2.080
State Arsenal,		1.692.35
Quarter Master General's department,		2.900
Land Agent, (James Irish,)		1.000
Commissioners under the act of separation,		
for services,	401.87	
for surveys,	1.250	
	<hr/>	1.651.87
Surveyors of public lands,		644.62
Agents for opening public roads, viz.		
Obed Wilson,	500	
Luther Eaton,	100	
	<hr/>	600
Indian Agents,		
For Penobscot tribe,	1.726.89	
For Passamaquoddy tribe,	225	
	<hr/>	1.951.89
Reports of decisions of S. J. Court,		150
Stationary,		300
Purchase of Laws, &c. of United States,		100
Postage,		222.69
Chaplains,		75
Attorney General, for extra services,		231.26
Taxes on Township No. 8, 8th range, remitted,		32.44
Duty on commissions, refunded,		50
Pensions,		480
Engrossing clerks, &c.		850
Interest on State Debt,		2.000
Temporary loan refunded,		10.000
Interest on do.		281.97
Contingent fund,		200
Miscellaneous,		1.088.67
		<hr/>
Total,		95.489.95
		<hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

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Amount of State debt at the close of this year,	
Contracted previous to this year,	40.000
this year, to Canal fund,	15.000
Sundry unpaid balances,	4.844.71
	<u>59.844.71</u>

Disbursements during the year 1827.

of House of Representatives,		19.047
Senate,		3.236
Council,		2.151
Military accounts.	4.687.79	
Coroners'	8.28	
Sheriffs'	270.98	
Printers' accounts,	1.670.17	
Miscellaneous,	1.979.46	
	<u>8.616.68</u>	
Deduct unpaid balance,	19.	
		<u>8.597.68</u>

ties, viz.

Late Governor, balance,	391.44
Present Governor in part,	1.108.56
Secretary,	900
Treasurer,	900
Adjutant General,	700
Justices S. J. C.	4.800
Attorney General,	1.000
Reporter,	600
Justices C. C. P.	3.300
Warden of State prison,	700
do. balance of former year,	175
	<u>14.575.00</u>

in criminal prosecutions, viz.

York,	2.081.78
Cumberland,	1.727.25
Oxford,	445.08
Somerset,	199.13
Lincoln,	1.755.34
Hancock,	1.449.50
Penobscot,	1.509.19
Kennebeck,	641.22
Washington,	426.07
	<u>10.234.56</u>

ities, viz.

Bowdoin College,	3.000
Medical School,	1.000
Waterville College,	2.000

EXPENDITURES.

Gardiner Lyceum,	<u>1.000</u>	7.000
American Asylum at Hartford,		1.028.75
State prison,		9.810.25
State Arsenal,		632.09
Commissioners under act of Separation,		549.17
Surveyors of public lands,		2.170
Preparations for permanent seat of Government,		373.13
Indian Agents, viz.		
For Penobscot tribe,	1.769.69	
Passamaquoddy tribe,	<u>150</u>	1.919.67
State Printing,		500
Reports of decisions of S. J. Court,		787
Books and Stationary,		550
Postage,		200.30
Chaplains,		75
Pensions,		753
Engrossing clerks,		956
State taxes on Thompson Pond plantation, Houl-		
ton and Howland, remitted,		93.73
Temporary loans refunded,		23.000
Interest on State debt,		3,093.57
Sullivan Bridge,		2.173.55
Miscellaneous, viz.		
Military	15.00	
Supplies for laying out } road to Houlton	68.82	
Sundry contingencies	<u>229.91</u>	313.73
Counterfeit and uncurrent money received		<u>14</u>
	Total,	<u>\$124.035.03</u>
Amount of State debt at the close of this year		57.900
Unpaid balances of accounts and warrants		<u>4.790.31</u>
		62.690.31
Cash in the treasury		<u>8.206.82</u>
Balance		<u>\$54.483.49</u>

TABLE II.

Abstract and Digest of the amount and objects of the Disbursements of the Treasury of the State (exclusive of temporary loans refunded) from the first organization of the Government, to the close of the year 1827.

OBJECTS OF DISBURSEMENT.	YEARS.									
	1820—1	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827			
Pay of Legislature	41,827.00	18,317.00	18,532.50	22,243.00	23,633.00	26,979.00	24,434.00			
Chaplains and Clerks		682.50	470.00	1,404.00	895.50	925.00	1,031.00			
Salaries	14,965.95	11,785.65	13,144.86	14,243.88	15,435.00	14,325.00	14,575.00			
Military, including Quarter Master Gen. Dep'ty.	4,800.23	7,653.24	7,373.44	7,930.50	5,889.96	9,690.12	5,334.88			
State Prison			26,000.00	6,573.07	3,652.00	2,050.00	9,810.25			
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions		9,047.23	13,063.70	8,074.39	12,047.20	4,327.43	10,234.56			
Expenses pertaining to Public Lands and Roads		3,208.80	1,660.92	1,513.04	3,592.78	3,396.49	2,787.89			
Indian Department		412.00		793.57	3,404.14	1,951.89	1,919.67			
Pensions and Gratuities		132.00	528.00	444.00	386.00	450.00	753.00			
Annuities and Grants		5,000.00	6,060.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	7,395.00	8,025.75			
Interest on State Debt	1,773.32	3,365.90	2,250.00	1,750.00	2,250.00	2,281.97	3,093.57			
Miscellaneous	34,412.20	8,201.29	6,318.62	6,468.26	8,794.68	4,382.57	6,657.86			
Total of each year	97,773.70	67,697.61	96,662.03	76,047.71	86,980.26	79,404.47	97,861.48			

TABLE III.

Classification of the disbursements from the Treasury of the State, to objects of the guardians or distributive, productive, and unproductive classes respectively, from the year 1820 to 1827, inclusive.

CLASSES.	YEARS.						
	1820—1	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Guardian	*	56,217.74	88,642.03	67,306.83	72,556.44	71,589.50	84,370.06
Productive	-	8,188.50	7,660.92	6,513.04	10,592.78	11,281.49	10,816.74
Unproductive	-	3,271.37	358.50	2,324.84	3,806.54	2,568.96	2,650.95
Total	-	97,778.70	67,697.51	96,662.03	76,144.71	86,945.76	95,439.95

* The Treasurer's Report for 1820—1 does not afford the means of discriminating the different objects of expenditure, except in few instances.

It is not uncommon to consider as the revenues and expenditures of the State, those sums only, which pass directly into the State Treasury, and from thence are appropriated directly to purposes, under the immediate cognizance of the Legislative body ; but these, in reality, constitute but a comparatively small part of the aggregate of the public burdens.

So much of the expense of the general administration of justice as arises from the support of the Judiciary, and principal law officers ; and so much of that of the administration of criminal justice, as arises from the costs of prosecutions for certain crimes and offences ; and for the support of the State prison, passes through the State Treasury. The amount of this branch of the public receipts and disbursements, is exhibited in

TABLE IV.

Abstract of the amount of receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury on account of the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS.	
	Justices' fees, fines, forfeit. &c duties on Commins &c	Salaries, bills of cost, &c.	Expenditures for building and supporting the State Prison.
1822	\$5,404.86	17,050.73	
1823	7,767.00	22,774.70	26,000.00
1824	8,778.58	17,953.39	6,578.07
1825	6,916.64	22,597.20	4,527.00
1826	8,108.38	14,327.43	2,605.00
1827	10,892.70	29,934.56	10,510.00

But, much the greater part of the expense of the administration of justice is received and paid at the several county treasuries, and does not appear in the annual reports of the finances of the State, rendered by the State treasurer to the Legislature.

And, besides these, the expenses of the administration of justice, in petty concerns between individuals, amounts in reality to a large sum in the aggregate ; but being paid wholly by the litigant parties it is not generally viewed in the light of a

public expenditure ; yet it is so in fact, as the money so expended is the representative of so much time employed in the most unproductive of labors, and is a perpetual sinking fund of the aggregate productive ability of the community. There are no means however of ascertaining, nor of forming any tolerable conjecture of its amount.

In addition to the various expenses incident to the administration of justice, the several counties incur some comparatively trivial expenses in the location of public roads ; and sometimes, but not frequently, for their maintenance. To defray these expenses in part, certain fees and duties are levied, on certain transactions within the respective counties ; and the residue is assessed upon the inhabitants at large, in proportion to the relative amount of their State taxes.

For the purpose of a proper supervision of the county authorities, and to judge of the extent and necessity of the annual county taxes proposed, the laws require an annual account of the receipts and expenditures of each county, and an estimate of their probable amount for each ensuing year, to be laid before the Legislature, previous to the grant of any county tax. From these estimates, as they appear on the files of the Legislature, a general view of the classification and amount of county receipts and expenditures is *attempted* in tables 5 and 7 ; but as the accounts and estimates are rendered differently in different counties ; and in some rather loosely and imperfectly, the attempt can be considered only as an approximation towards the truth.

TABLE V.

Estimate of receipts into the several county treasuries, exclusive of direct taxes.

YORK.

YEARS.	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Jury fees, fines, costs, &c.	\$706				\$200	\$280	\$250
Probate fees -		\$815			250		
Entries -					350	310	320
1-2 overplus clerk's fees					200	100	150
Justices fees -					200	200	
Duty on deeds							150

REVENUES.

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TABLE V—CONTINUED.

CUMBERLAND.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Entries		400.00	270.00	350.00	350.00	280.00	450.00
Jury fees		300.00	250.00	400.00	350.00	300.00	300.00
Duties on deeds		200.00	200.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Probate fees					100.00	100.00	

LINCOLN.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Licenses	46.00						
Jury fees	42.00		483.00	259.00	490.00	427.00	357.00
Unclaimed bills of costs	9.05						26.00
Of state for poor pris'ners		239.55	501.69			380.41	
Duties on deeds		126.00	251.47	257.06	261.90	130.00	301.00
Surplus court fees, ent. &c		906.81	979.66	352.00	401.20	329.00	414.00
1-2 surplus clerk's fees				551.44	128.44	455.91	604.96
Probate fees			145.21	153.75	223.40	193.98	
Received of Co. Treas.			483.00				

HANCOCK.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Lic., duties, jury fees, &c		435.76					
Jury fees					140.00	259.00	
Costs in crim. pros.		417.25					
Duties on deeds			116.79		131.62	150.28	
Probate fees			71.96			58.65	
Fines, &c.						6.50	
Entries		142.40	252.00		195.60	221.60	

WASHINGTON.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Jury fees		91.00	98.00				
Entries		104.80	188.86	407.90	386	391.20	371.40
Bills of cost		61.61	24.31			54.81	
Duty on deeds		103.67	99.17	97.24	92.31	86.53	83.18
Probate fees			39.20	49.90		41.10	58.05

TABLE V—CONTINUED.

KENNEBECK.

The returns from this county exhibit no general estimate but detailed accounts without arrangement.

OXFORD.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Fines & costs of Co. Att.		91.91					
Duties on deeds		11.25	129.68				
Fines &c. of Jus. Peace			7.50				
Entries		102.80	60.40				
Probate fees		91.45	177.84				
Jury fees		28.00	42.00				

SOMERSET.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Duties on deeds		125.45	124.95	129.45	156.11	162.87	166.90
" on Att'y. at S.J.C.		30.00					
Jury fees		91.00	119.00	189.00	119.00	183.00	196.00
Licenses		40.00					
Fines & costs		58.74	96.04	17.25	54.50	230.85	34.20
Entries			175.20	215.20	202.00	216.80	128.40
Probate fees			30.70	60.60	81.44	41.90	

PENOBSKOT.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Jury fees		135.68	196.00	217.00	203.00		343.00
Licenses		220.12					
Duties on deeds		91.96	79.97	116.29	175.60		158.27
Entries			34.00	83.20	102.00		217.20
Costs and fines			10.50	3.00			
Probate fees			50.75	24.85	50.00		30.00
1-2 surplus clerk's fees							52.38

The incomplete and evidently loose form of most of these estimates, renders it difficult to draw from them any very accurate account of the aggregate revenue derived from these sources; but they may afford some indication of the relative productiveness of each source, in a general point of view; and may be of some use as a guide, should any more perfect system of exhibiting the financial concerns of the community be attempted hereafter.

The direct revenues accruing to each county, are more easily ascertained, and are exhibited in

REVENUES.

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Statement of the amount of direct revenue, in the form of annual county taxes, accruing to the several County Treasuries, and expended within each County respectively; with the proportions of the same to the population of each County respectively, as it stood in the year 1820.

COUNTIES.	-YEARS.											
	1821	Pro- por- tions.	1822	Pro- por- tions.	1823	Pro- por- tions.	1824	Pro- por- tions.	1825	Pro- por- tions.	1826	Pro- por- tions.
York	2,000	6	3,000	6	4,000	8	4,500	9	7,000	14	8,800	17
Cumberland	11,500	23	8,500	17	9,840	19	10,000	20	10,928	20	9,300	17
Lincoln	6,200	11	4,900	9	5,000	9	6,700	12	6,700	13	7,500	14
Mancock	3,500	11	4,200	13	4,000	13	5,000	12	4,000	10	4,575	11
Washington	3,600	28	3,000	23	3,635	28	3,000	23	4,300	28	5,450	37
Wenatchee	6,000	14	4,800	11	4,800	11	4,800	11	4,800	11	5,600	13
Oxford	3,500	13	6,500	23	5,000	13	3,500	13	4,000	13	4,025	13
Somerset	2,000	9	2,300	9	2,000	9	2,000	9	2,000	8	2,250	9
Penobscot	2,245	16	2,518	18	3,280	23	2,600	18	2,720	14	4,400	23
Total	41,545	15	39,718	13	31,505	10	42,100	14	46,448	14	51,900	16
												60,060

Note. The proportions in the above table, under each year, prior to 1825, shew the sum (in cents) which each individual would pay of the County taxes, were they averaged upon the whole population as it stood in the year 1820; and since that time they are in general predicated upon the estimated population in 1825.

Expenditures.

The different objects of the expenditures of the several counties belong almost wholly to the guardian or distributive class. Some small part, such as the laying out and repair of roads and bridges, which sometimes are defrayed by the counties, may be assigned to the productive; and a part must be considered as unproductive. Their specific objects, and amount, in each county, are not very accurately known; but, from such returns as have been made of them, a partial and imperfect estimate is exhibited in

TABLE VII.

Estimated amount and objects of the expenditures of the several Counties.

YORK.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Jurors	1,750	1,750			2,200	2,000	2,000
Justices C. S.	160	160			200	200	200
Judge of Probate	50	275			275	275	300
Register of Probate							500
Sheriffs and Criers	320	500			550	550	650
Constables & Coroners	86	100			165	165	260
Expen. of goals & pris.	540	500			490	500	540
Clerk's Bills	200				120	120	120
Treasurer	220	200					
Contingencies	60	100					
Laying Roads, dam. & c.	320	200			3,000	4,055	8,300
Costs in Crim. Prosecu.					1,000	1,000	1,000

CUMBERLAND.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Jurors	2,600	3,300	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,800	4,800
Prisons and Prisoners	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,550	800	400	450
Criminal Prosecutions	800	800	800	1,000		700	500
Sheriff's & c. Bills	800	800	1,200	1,300	1,000	1,000	
Constables for services	200	200	250	255	230	230	
Coroner's Inquisitions	200	200	200	225	250	100	
Judge of Probate	50						400
Register of Probate							900
Municipal Judge							850
Justices C. S. & c.	500	500	400	725	570	450	
Treasurer	450	500	400	410	410	400	
Record Books and Sta.	100	100	350	400	400		
Roads and Bridges	12,000	600	4,400.75	2,200	1,150	1,500	11,181.32
Contingencies	500	500	600				

EXPENDITURES.

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TABLE VII—CONTINUED.
LINCOLN.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Jurors	1123.87	2409.99	2932.25	2742.49	3068.55	2484.40	2412.79
Sheriffs Bills	200.88		784.13				
Constables	279.01	284.51	289.50	257.52		283.45	268.06
Coroners				57.28			
Treasurer	341.22	333.35	393.59	394.62		558.45	
Justices C. S.	149.50	181	260.50	202.50	210	180	
Criers			144				
Clerk			118.67				
Criminal Pros.	1200						
Costs bef. J. P.	2103.92	2471.11	80.46	90.79	42.29	59.84	81.37
Judge of Prob.	276	122.40	300	300		300	300
Reg. of Probate							500
Repairs & rent	225	370	120	1620		2420	
Prison & pris'rs.				1771.90	1369.83	310.70	774.60
Miscellaneous			1932.93	1625.14		1447.63	1223.69
Laying roads, } and damages. }							1212.60

HANCOCK.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Court Orders	1725.75						
Jurors	1090.70				1791.26	1965.77	1800
Sheriffs and Crier					550.39		425
Constables		112.00			175.42	244.58	
Justices C. S.					248.50		150
Expense of C. C. P.			1800	1800	1800		
Expense of S. J. C.			1200	1200	1400		
Treasurer's commissions	337.17					233.80	
Clerks					132.69		
County House		700	500		249.18		
Gaol and prisoners				700	1186.65		
Criminal prosecutions					1424.58		610
Contingencies		500	500	500		400	
Roads, &c.					100.20		400
Probate Salaries							575

WASHINGTON.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Jurors	950	1150	1150	1150	125	764.83	1000
Sheriff, Clerk, and Attorney	300	500	500	500	700	230.00	750
Constables	80	160	150	150	125	105.05	125
Treasurer	70	70	85	85	85		85
Judge of Probate	100		150	150	150		150
Register of Probate							300
Roads	200	400	200	200	300		300
Contingencies	400	400	400	400	315		300
County Buildings	1500	1000	1000	1000	1500		1000
Criminal Prosecutions						221.25	

EXPENDITURES.

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

OXFORD.

	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
Jurors	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1040.27	1250
Poor Prisoners	300	300	300	300	300		300
Road Committees	500	300	300	300	300	367.13	300
Coroners	150	150	150	150	150		150
Sheriffs, &c.	200	200	200	200	200	253.75	200
Clerk	50	50	50	50	50		50
Constables	100	100	100	100	100	127.31	100
Stationary	50	50	50	50	50		50
Justices C. S.	200	200	200	200	200	67.75	200
Treasurer	150	150	150	150	150		150
Criminal Prosecutions	250	250	250	250	250	436.78	250
Contingencies	500	500	500	500	500		500
Building Gaol		3000	1500				

SOMERSET.

	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.
Jurors	1033.63	550.00	698.52	884.05	760.46	992.57	1255.39
Constables	1088.88	67.18	97.17	91.84	100.31	80.48	127.59
Sheriffs, &c.	357.18	195.65	245.59	253.94	203.40	321.90	312.46
Treasurer		73.20	88.45	87.73			
Crier				54.00	48.00	75.00	
Clerk & stat'ry.	104.28	52.32	73.09	66.08	57.99		117.86
Judge of Prob.	61.80	117.14	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	111.50
Justices C. S.	79.15	80.70	90.30	80.30	58.10	87.75	67.00
Criminal pros.	104.31	284.16	529.29	414.46	470.31	943.85	
Support of pris.	214.81	106.04	203.56	129.82	227.90	452.12	94.61
Roads					62.00	172.82	53.50
Contingencies	400.00	86.44		377.65			

KENNEBECK.

	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.
Jurors	2416.65		1720.00	1550.00	1525.00	1450.00	1300.00
Constables	83.47						
Justices C. S.	141.40		250.00	250.00	200.00	150.00	150.00
County Orders	2001.58		1160.00				
Judge of Prob.			200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	300.00
Register of Pro.							500.00
Sheriffs, &c.				290.00	290.00		750.00
Treasurer				300.00	300.00	300.00	
Coroners				100.00	100.00	75.00	
Support of pris.			1000.00	600.00	450.00	400.00	
Laying out roa.			470.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	300.00
Damage for do.				800.00	1000.00	750.00	750.00
Committees				120.00	1200.00	70.00	

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

PENOBSCOT.

	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.
Jurors	900.00	1000.00	1000.00	1100.00	900.00	1380.71	1230.62
Justices C. S.	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	120.53	110.53
Sheriffs, &c.	200.00	260.00	250.00	300.00	300.00	524.55	369.66
Constables	80.00	83.00	110.00	150.00	120.00	95.72	115.52
Criminal pros.	250.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	200.00	300.00	481.33
Laying out roa.	250.00						42.50
Damages on do.					500.00	250.00	
Poor prisoners	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	200.00	444.53
Interest on debt	50.00	300.00					
Treasurer	240.00	200.00	150.00	175.00	150.00		
Judge of Prob.		75.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
Register of do.							125.00
Crier			40.00	50.00	50.00		69.00
Contingencies				125.00	200.00	200.00	
Court House						1000.00	

From the foregoing, some tolerably accurate idea may be obtained respecting that part of the revenues and disbursements of the State, which passes through the State and County treasuries; and it will be perceived that but a small proportion of it is applied to what are, by way of distinction, termed productive expenditures;—but the amount thus far exhibited, constitutes only a minor part of the subject.

The greatest share however of the aggregate revenues of the community, is confined to the direct care of the inhabitants of the respective towns in which they are raised and applied; and does not appear in any of the foregoing accounts. With the exception of some trifling sums, they proceed from direct taxes on the inhabitants and estates within each town. Their expenditure is chiefly on objects of the productive class; and though the amount is vastly greater than that of all other of the public expenditures, and accrues in the generally unacceptable form of direct taxation, yet they are in most cases borne with more cheerfulness than any other contributions to the common welfare.

The objects to which these revenues are applied, may be, in

general, comprised under the descriptions of 1st. Education of youth in the primary schools of the respective towns ; 2nd. Making and repairing of roads and bridges ; 3d. Support of the poor, and 4th. Incidental charges of administering the concerns of the several towns.

Of the amount of the expenditures for the two latter objects, viz. the support of the poor, and the aggregate of the contingent expenses in the administration of the local affairs of towns, there are no means of obtaining an accurate account, nor of forming any tolerable estimate. They pertain respectively to the unproductive and guardian classes, and from their nature, and the immediate supervision exercised over them by the people collectively, who perceive and feel directly the burdens they occasion, it cannot be supposed that, in general, they are suffered to accumulate to any great degree above the point of the strictest necessity.

The expenditures for the education of youth, and the making of roads, are considered as belonging to the productive class, and though the amount of the revenues appropriated to them, is much greater than that applied to all other objects of a public nature within the State, yet there is no danger that they can ever, in general, become excessive beyond the ability of the people at large to furnish. In particular instances, they may be at times burdensome to some parts of the community ; and viewing them as a common concern, in which all are equally interested, and directly or indirectly receive the benefit, there are perhaps no public burdens which are borne so unequally ; yet, whatever may be the amount which the people in general may impose upon themselves for these objects, within the limits of their utmost ability to pay, it is eventually no subduction from their wealth, or means of enjoyment, but increases them ; the expenditure being, in reality, only an exchange of a part of their present labor, for the future attainment of objects which, next to mere subsistence, form the ultimate end to which the desires and the labors of all mankind are directed

—convenience and happiness—convenience and facility of communicating with each other, conducting their ordinary business, and necessary exchanges, by means of good roads ; and happiness, in that intellectual and moral culture and enjoyment, the foundation of which is laid in the early education of youth, and without which; government must prove a curse, our republican institutions, and most valuable privileges become the prey of unprincipled aspirants for power, and the people themselves the servile tools of the most cunning demagogue.

The amount and appropriation of the revenues applied to objects of the first class, will form the subject of a subsequent chapter ; but that of those pertaining to the second, there have been heretofore no means of ascertaining, nor of estimating with any tolerable accuracy. It will however doubtless be found in the returns which may be expected in obedience to the law of 1828, requiring the statement of their highway taxes from every town ; and it would have been desirable to have obtained an abstract from them in season for the introduction, in this place, of such results as they may afford ; but the nature of the subject, and the length of time necessary to examine and digest them, preclude, under existing circumstances, the possibility of any present use of them. They may however be given to the public hereafter.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

Circulating Medium.

The long established usage of mankind, in making the precious metals the representatives of wealth, or of the value of other commodities, has led to the consideration of them as wealth itself ; and so long as the quantity of them remains within certain limits, this tacit consideration and usage gives to the possessor of them all the practical advantages which wealth bestows ; that is, they avail him in the acquisition of the means

of subsistence and comfort, in as much as he can, at all times, procure in exchange for them a certain quantity of the labor or services of others, or of any other commodity equally desired by himself, and which also may, if he chuses, be again exchanged for whatever may by him be deemed an equivalent. But, this value of the precious metals is only conventional, by the tacit consent of mankind ; and is liable to continual fluctuations, diminishing whenever any other substance, of equal convenience, and security, and possessing either of these, or some other desirable quality, in a superior degree, shall be found to supply its place ; or whenever its quantity shall be greatly increased, without any proportionate increase of the labor necessary to procure and prepare it for general use ;— and increasing whenever circumstances shall withdraw any considerable proportion of them from the general circulation. The intrinsic value however, of these metals, in many cases when applied to the arts, and the durability of their structure, are qualities which, even if they should become too abundant for general and convenient use as the medium of exchange, yet will always render them in some measure the signs of wealth, or in other words, they will always be exchangeable to *some* extent for other commodities ; and the possessor of them therefore will not be liable to a *total* loss in any event.

Yet any other article, more conveniently portable, which it is known can be, at all times, exchanged at a certain rate, for a given quantity of the precious metals, will be received as the representative of those metals, in the same manner as those are received as the representative of other commodities ; and as long as the community can with safety rely upon obtaining for such articles the expected equivalent in the metals, or other commodities, so long that article will be currently received as their substitute, and will be the usual medium of exchanges, and representative of wealth : but its value for this purpose, will be lost whenever the quantity becomes abundant beyond certain limits.

With all the convenience and security attending the precious metals as the medium of exchange, there is the disadvantage that the use of them in so large quantities as, at their present conventional value, would be necessary for the numerous and extensive exchanges in the financial and commercial operations of the civilized world, subjects the possessor to expenses and inconveniences in their transmission, which often embarrass and limit the extent, and sometimes prevent altogether the success of his operations. Hence, when commerce had extended itself, and merchants became acquainted with, and confident in, the integrity and ability of each other to fulfil their engagements, the promise of a respectable man, in whom confidence could be placed, to deliver a certain quantity of these metals, at a certain time and place, was in many instances more desirable and convenient than the metals themselves ; and, from the extent of the convenience, and the immense facilities it afforded for the increase and dispatch of commercial and financial operations, the promissory notes of merchants, and bills of exchange, assumed the place of the metals, in a considerable part of the large and distant exchanges among civilized nations, and often, in some descriptions of cases, acquired a higher current value in the market. To increase the security and extend the use of these promises, as substitutes for the metals, and representatives of exchangeable wealth, the association of a number of individuals, whose property and personal integrity should stand collectively pledged for the redemption and fulfilment of such promises, became expedient. Hence arose what is called the banking system ; and modern times have witnessed the introduction of a new article, of no intrinsic value in itself, to represent and take the place of the metals, as the medium of exchanges, and sign of wealth. As long as the quantity of this article shall be no more than the necessities or convenience of the community shall require, and it can, at any time be exchanged, in any reasonable quantities, for its expressed equivalent in the current coin of the country,

so long it will possess all the practical advantages of an intrinsic value ; and, being more convenient, will remain the principal circulating medium of the community.

But, the extreme facility with which this medium may be created, and the strong temptation to its indefinite multiplication beyond the ability of its sponsors to redeem at all times when required, render the very extensive use of it somewhat hazardous, and produce a necessity for the utmost vigilance and caution to confine the quantity within the limits of a healthy circulation, and secure its redemption, by the precious metals, whenever the convenience or security of the community shall demand.

The evils which may be apprehended from the general and unguarded use of this system are—

1st. The issuing of more bills than are necessary to conduct the usual exchanges of the community.

This unavoidably diminishes the value of the paper, increases the nominal value of the necessities of life, and of all other commodities, injures and sometimes ruins, those whose subsistence depends on fixed salaries, as well as those who have entrusted their capital, or laid up the savings of their labor in the hands of others, for a periodical rent, and final reimbursement ; and produces, though sometimes almost imperceptibly, serious distress among the middling and poorer classes of the community, without a corresponding benefit to any.

2d. The want of due caution and integrity of the managers of banking institutions, in neglecting to provide sufficient means, not only for the *final* redemption, with interest, of all such of their bills as, by the fears of the community, or the efforts of other banks, or individual speculators, are accumulated upon them faster than they can command payments from their debtors to redeem at once ; but also for the *prompt* redemption of all such as are presented for payment in due course of business, and in all ordinary emergencies.

This evil always results in the bankruptcy of the institution—

often in that of individuals. It is a breach of trust, and a fraud upon the public; injures the community, in unsettling the foundations of mutual confidence among its members; and tends to lower the standard of the moral sense of society. Its remedy, or preventive, is only in the strictness of Legislative provisions, vigilance and promptness in their execution, and due caution on the part of the public, as to the extent of the confidence they may repose in the bank paper.

3rd. On the other hand, an evil sometimes results from combinations of individual capitalists, or of rival banking institutions, to collect together the bills of particular banks, and make sudden and extensive demands of specie from them, more than the public security requires as a check upon the evils and dangers before mentioned. Measures of this kind often embarrass the operations of banks whose ability is ample to supply the ordinary circulation, with perfect security to the community; and who, in the usual course of business can always redeem their bills as fast as there is any necessary occasion for their redemption. The result next is, that the confidence of the public, in the security of the circulating medium, is unnecessarily shaken; the holders of the bills suffer a loss in their exchangeable value; embarrassments and sometimes bankruptcies, occur among individuals, who otherwise would have continued in the successful prosecution of business, to the general advantage; and sometimes important derangements take place in the whole machinery of society;—yet, these measures may sometimes have a salutary effect, in assisting to prevent, or restrain, the excessive emission of bank paper, and in limiting the extent to which the public may be injured by any misplaced confidence in the prudence and integrity of those to whose bills they may be disposed to give currency, without due precaution that adequate security is provided for their prompt and final redemption when it may become necessary.

In view of these dangers, and others real or imaginary, much

difference of opinion has arisen, and many schemes have been proposed, to check them by regulations, or avoid them altogether, by the overthrow of the whole system ;—but any useful discussion of this complicated subject, in detail, would far transcend, both the ability of the writer to do it justice, and the proper limits which can be assigned to it in this place.

The circulating medium of the State of Maine, like that of the other United States, consists principally of the notes or bills of banks incorporated within the State, and under the supervision of the Legislature. A portion, however, of the bills of banks out of the State, may be found in circulation, but they constitute no very important part. It is supposed, by those conversant with the subject, that the amount of the notes of other States circulating within this, can not be far from equal to that of those of this State circulating in others ; or perhaps including, with the notes of other States, the specie in actual circulation ; and that, though this may not hold exactly true at all times, yet in general, under a healthy circulation, not only in this, but in the neighboring States, it will probably be very near the truth.

If this supposition approaches near to the fact, then the quantity of circulating medium within the State, may be nearly measured, by the aggregate amount of the bills of its several banks in circulation on an average ; and ordinarily, this amount of bills in circulation, may be considered as expressing the quantity of gold and silver which would be necessary for the transaction of the usual business and exchanges of the State, provided that those metals retain their present relative value, as compared with other articles.

On this principle, the amount of the usual circulating medium of the State, may be indicated by the semi-annual returns of the several banks made to the Legislature ; the sum of which is stated in table 1. The fluctuations exhibited in these returns, would indicate that the amount of bank bills in circulation at any particular period, is not an infallible criterion of that of

the circulating medium necessary for the ordinary exchanges of the country ; but the average of them may afford means of judging, in some degree, of the quantity which the confidence of the public in the solvency and good faith of the banks in general, will enable the directors of those institutions to keep generally in circulation ; and from this also may be drawn an inference of the amount of circulating medium requisite for the convenient transaction of the usual exchanges of each individual on the average of the community.

TABLE I.

Aggregate amount of the bills of the several banks of Maine, in circulation at different periods.

Dates of returns from Banks.	Amount of Bills in circulation.	Date of returns from Banks.	Amount of Bills in circulation.
June 1820	\$469,014	June 1824	\$1,096,944
January 1821	781,816	January 1825	1,172,499
June 1821	1,062,370	June 1825	1,040,113
January 1822	1,270,201	January 1826	867,294
June 1822	1,148,753	June 1826	588,691
January 1823	879,681	January 1827	685,718
June 1823	728,199	June 1827	597,092
January 1824	1,950,608	January 1828	764,251
Average fr. June 1820 to Jan 1824	923,955	Average from June 1824 to Jan. 1828.	851,575
Average fr. June 1820 to Jan 1825	966,105	Average from June 1826 to Jan. 1828.	757,193

It may be remarked, with respect to the amount of bills in circulation, exhibited in the returns from banks, of which the preceding table is an abstract, that the returns are required to be made semi-annually on a fixed day, and, the credit of the banks being promoted by the appearance of as small an amount of bills in circulation, in proportion to that of the specie on hand, as can be consistent with truth ; that is, by the evidence exhibited of means *known* to be available for the *prompt* redemption of the bills, rather than merely for their *final* redemption ; the managers of those institutions are therefore interested, at the time immediately previous to the day of making up their returns, to restrict their issues of bills, and increase their de-

mands upon their debtors, for specie payments, and also to collect the bills of other banks, and draw the specie from them to replenish their own vaults, as much as possible ; and this interest or necessity ceasing, in some measure, immediately after the return day, a greater amount of bills may then be issued, and continued in circulation, until immediately previous to the next return. The amount therefore of bills in circulation, for the average of the year, may be supposed to be considerably greater than appears from the actual returns at those stated periods.

The value of these bills, as an efficient representative of the precious metals, and a safe medium for the current exchanges of the country, depends upon the condition that the respective banks have always in their vaults, or perfectly within their command, a sufficient quantity of specie to exchange promptly for all of their bills which the wants or the fears of the community, or the policy of rival banks, or designs of speculators, may at any time demand. As the widely diffused circulation of bills will not permit them all, nor, in general, any very great proportion of them, to be easily collected together on a sudden, and presented for payment at once, it is not necessary that, in order to sustain the current expressed value of the bills, the amount of specie always on hand should be equal, nor very nearly equal, to that of the bills issued and in circulation. But, to give something in the nature of an intrinsic value to the bills, and secure the public from any eventual loss by their circulation, it is necessary that the banks should at all times possess estates or securities, the exchangeable value of which, in a reasonable time, and under ordinary circumstances, should be equal to the expressed value of the bills, together with a reasonable compensation for any loss or damage sustained by any delays of payment, to which the holders of them may be subjected.

The condition of the several banks within the State, may be, in a measure, understood by the subjoined abstract.

TABLE II.

Abstract statement of the condition of the several Banks in Maine, on the 1st of January, 1872. Deduced from their respective returns to the Legislature.

BANKS.	DEBITS.				CREDITS.							
	Amount of Stock paid in.	Total amount of bills in circulation.	Amount of cash deposited.	Amount of all other debts due from the Bank.	Total debts.	Amount of undivided profits.	Amount of real estate as valued by Bank books.	Total amt due to the bank, except of deposits in other Banks.	Specie on hand.	Deposits in other Banks, and bills on hand.	Total credits.	Nominal Balance.
Augusta	90,000	37,815	20,314.78	*42	58,772.78	2,204.83	3,570.93	132,391.23	5,377.56	19,297.34	163,163.91	194,890.33
Bank of Portland	270,000	42,067	121,236.29		163,285.28	10,367.11		24,332.22	8,397.13	384,027.51	220,734.29	220,734.29
Bangor	75,000	46,242	10,305.90	14,665.72	71,318.62	21,141.91	7,142.13	143,777.37	4,179.08	12,257.00	189,497.44	171,293.63
Bath	170,000	18,345	58,342.07		74,687.07	3,774.20	1,000.00	177,026.27	6,635.07	1,809.93	184,233.47	107,545.47
Canal	225,000	38,696	98,077.02		74,775.02	5,314.67	8,983.33	270,150.62	15,655.32	5,738.33	305,902.36	221,135.49
Casco	200,000	41,699	45,343.91		87,342.91	4,377.95	4,700.00	368,412.63	13,431.55	5,026.62	235,988.31	309,745.00
Cumberland	200,000	57,986	213,169.36	1,151.50	271,707.46	16,996.48		346,225.77	27,441.59	115,038.57	605,314.02	213,986.38
Gardner	100,000	85,757	12,368.21	*82.25	69,207.46	2,053.31	2,000.00	128,397.57	3,445.30	25,504.01	194,108.63	194,108.63
Kennebec	100,000	29,898	6,231.00	7,000.00	36,893.00	3,461.69		132,316.85	4,806.74	31.00	132,346.53	95,457.95
Kennebunk	100,000	23,146	6,710.92		33,859.82	2,619.39	3,300.00	128,726.86	2,495.00	138,223.38	108,623.98	108,623.98
Lincoln	100,000	37,711	8,593.57	414.75	53,581.62	2,619.59	1,114.63	122,285.77	15,106.85	7,742.96	150,029.19	105,229.19
Manufacturers'	100,000	94,550	9,575.17	*188.50	44,760.27	2,025.96	5,600.00	124,448.39	2,676.30	14,624.57	148,800.25	104,048.19
Merchants'	150,000	50,850	83,834.13		34,190.30	3,791.84	6,700.00	212,514.25	11,005.76	6,838.00	243,276.25	156,593.68
Neco	100,000	50,850	12,519.08		43,603.02	2,653.29	5,339.16	132,738.65	3,769.83	9,997.96	155,100.58	106,306.54
South Berwick	50,000	23,646	3,999.26	4,655.50	46,301.46	3,590.23	2,000.00	76,371.50	5,822.36	1,185.40	87,590.30	47,590.30
Saco	50,000	53,506	8,116.63	*113.25	61,736.94	1,169.28	2,000.00	102,380.25	2,391.33	1,185.40	120,057.25	59,320.31
Thomaston	50,000	41,291	10,937.31	156.00	52,324.31	1,534.02	1,000.00	67,940.83	3,976.30	5,151.44	105,432.96	53,106.05
Union	50,000	50,725	1,983.09	*405.00	52,113.09	1,202.76	700.00	72,861.85	4,548.43	8,673.95	105,432.96	53,106.05
Wassalborough	100,000	23,600	1,014.56		24,614.56	1,891.12		115,777.49	3,293.56	5,936.22	128,376.93	103,762.54
Waterville	50,000	17,922	266.76	*30.00	14,188.76	1,163.96	8,551.00	69,091.39	1,497.75	† 590.00	70,546.72	82,357.54
Winthrop	50,000	17,922	266.76									
Total	1,764,891	172,093,871	151,730,101	182,395.21	1,287,395,203	793,070,471						

* Besides unpaid dividends.

† Of the amount in this column, \$245,487 is deposited in Banks out of the State, and \$19,988 consists of bills of Banks out of the State.

‡ In estimating the apparent value of the stock of this bank from its nominal balance, 25,000 dollars should be first deducted for a reduction of Stock by permission of the Legislature since the first incorporation of the Bank, which would leave the nominal balance but \$92,283.82.

The resulting averages of table 1 show that, as the vehicle or medium of its current exchanges, and representative of that part of its capital which is daily passing through different hands, the convenience of this State requires the circulation of a sum averaging between 760,000 and 970,000 dollars annually, and that it will sustain the circulation of at least 800,000 dollars, and perhaps much more, without any diminution of the value of the circulating medium. And it appears from table 2, that, at the commencement of the year 1828, the amount of bills in circulation was not far from 765,000 dollars; to redeem which, in part, the banks, in the aggregate, were in possession of nearly 183,000 dollars in specie, with upwards of 265,000 dollars in deposits in, and bills of, other banks out of the State, for which specie could be drawn from abroad, at a short warning; and, for the residue, something more than 3,000,000 dollars in the hands of their several debtors. The general credit therefore to which the bank paper of this State is entitled, when viewed in the aggregate, must rest upon the questions whether the deposits and bills of banks out of the State exhibited in the returns, can safely be relied on, to command specie at any time when necessary; and the debts collectively due to the banks of the State can be at all times available for 10 per cent of their nominal amount. It can hardly be supposed that these questions will not be readily answered in the affirmative; yet it can not be denied that some degree of uncertainty must always attend *any* circulating medium, the value of which is wholly conventional, and the final redemption of which is necessarily made to depend upon the personal responsibility of any limited number of individuals.

This view however of the solidity of the bank circulation of the State collectively considered, will not apply with equal force to all its component parts. But of the extent to which it may apply, and the cases in which it may not, the reader will best judge by consulting the table in detail, and the official accounts from which it is drawn.

The relation of the banking institutions of the State to its revenues, and the important influence they may have on its general circulation, and commercial prosperity, have induced the belief that this general and rapid sketch would not be irrelevant in this place. It is however but a sketch,—drawn without any practical acquaintance with the subject,—imperfect and perhaps very erroneous. But, if it shall serve in any measure to excite a more accurate mode of thinking upon the subject ; to quiet, in any degree, any unreasonable fears of ruinous consequences from a general bank circulation ; to restrain any unreasonable expectation of benefits from its extension ; or to promote that vigilance for its security, which is necessary for its beneficial operation upon the affairs of the community ; the object of the attempt will have been sufficiently attained.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

Military.

The numbers and organization of the Military force of the State, with the amount and estimated value of arms, accoutrements and ammunition, ordnance and ordnance stores, &c. are given in the subjoined abstracts from copies of returns furnished by the Adjutant General. The increase of the Militia since the separation of the State, will be perceived from a comparison of the returns for the years 1820 and 1827, which exhibit the numbers of officers and soldiers of the various grades and departments respectively. The account of arms, ammunition and military stores, is condensed from a detailed statement of those articles, in the State Arsenals and laboratories, with the lowest value of each article, as estimated by the Adjutant General. The value of those belonging to the individual officers and soldiers, or in possession of the troops in the field, is supposed to be the same as that of the corresponding articles in the Arsenals,

and is added to the list, in order to assist in forming a more complete view of the military statistics of the State.

Abstract of the annual returns of the Militia of the State of Maine for the years 1820 and 1827.

1820.

WILLIAM KING, *Commander in Chief.*

GENERAL STAFF.

Samuel Cony, *Adjutant General.*

Lt. Col. Thomas D. Robinson,
George Thatcher, Jr. } *Aids to the Commander in*
Charles Q. Clapp, } *Chief.*
Robert Howard,

1827.

ENOCH LINCOLN, *Commander in Chief.*

GENERAL STAFF.

Samuel Cony, *Adjutant General.*

Lt. Col. Charles S. Davis,
John Ruggles, } *Aids to the Commander in*
Daniel Goodenow, } *Chief.*
Edward Williams,

DIVISION STAFF.

	1820	1827		1820	1827
Number of Divisions	6	8	Surgeons	42	51
Major Generals	6	8	Surgeons' Mates	37	51
Aids	10	14	Serjeant Majors	41	53
Inspectors	6	7	Qr. Master Serjeants	35	55
Quarter Masters	6	7	Drum Majors	79	53
Judge Advocates	6	8	Fife Majors		52
			Masters of Reg't. bands		11
			Deputy Masters do.		10
			Musicians do.		124

BRIGADE STAFF.

Number of Brigades	12	16	INFANTRY, LIGHT INFANTRY		
Brigadier Generals	10	15	AND RIFLEMEN.		
Aids	11	15	No. of Companies	} 374	431
Majors and Inspectors	11	16			
Quarter Masters	12	15	No. of Companies	} 42	61
			No. of Companies	} 5	16

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Number of Regiments	45	55	Captains	399	481
Colonels	41	54	Lieutenants	399	491
Lieutenant Colonels	45	50	Ensigns	406	490
Majors	42	55	Serjeants	1,515	1,873
Adjutants	43	55	Corporals	459	1,131
Quarter Masters	37	55			
Paymasters	44	54			
Chaplains	40	47			

MILITARY.

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	1820	1827		1820	1827
Musicians	1.150	1.589	Chaplains	1	
Privates	23.465	27.862	Surgeons	7	1
Conditional exempts	2.186		Surgeons' Mates	1	1
Aggregate	27.793	36.981	Qr. Master Serjeants	1	1
CAVALRY.			Serjeant Major	1	2
†Number of Regiments } or Battallions }	†		No. of Companies } or Troops }	24	33
Colonels	1	1	Captains	23	29
Lieutenant Colonels	1	1	Lieutenants	48	49
Majors	9	9	Cornets	24	29
Adjutants	9	9	Serjeants	90	114
Quarter Masters	9	9	Corporals	9	60
Paymasters	1		Trumpeters	33	38
			Privates	752	1.060
			Aggregate	1.620	1.432

{ †1 Regiment, 5 Battallions, and 2 detached Companies.
{ ||1 Regiment, 8 Battallions, and 3 detached Companies.

ARTILLERY.

	1820	1827		1820	1827
*Number of Regiments } or Battallions }	*	†	Qr. Master Serjeants	2	6
Colonels	1	2	Drum Majors		2
Lieutenant Colonels	1	2	Fife Majors		1
Majors	9	8	No. of Companies	27	29
Adjutants	9	9	Captains	27	27
Quarter Masters	9	9	Lieutenants	54	56
Paymasters	1	4	Serjeants	94	110
Chaplains	1	2	Corporals	29	60
Surgeons	6	5	Musicians	99	112
Surgeons' Mates	1	2	Privates	1178	1393
Serjeant Majors	1	4	Aggregate	1522	1814

{ *1 Regiment, 11 Battallions, & 3 detached Companies.
{ †2 Regiments, 7 Battallions, & 4 detached Companies.

RECAPITULATION.

	1820	1827
General, Field and Staff Officers	613	778
Company Officers	1.380	1.652
Non commissioned Officers	2.196	3.428
Musicians	1.361	1.989
Privates	25.395	32.501
Total,	30.939	40.348
Aggregate of Infantry &c.	28.397	37.102
Cavalry	1.020	1.432
Artillery	1.522	1.814
Total,	30 939	40.348

The whole of the Militia of the State are paraded by Regiments, Battalions, or Companies, for review, inspection, and drill, 3 days in each year. The Cavalry, Artillery, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, are volunteers, and assemble for drill and parade much more frequently. The officers and soldiers respectively are mounted, armed and equipped, each at his own expense.

The amount of the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and military stores in possession of the troops on the field, as exhibited in the returns for 1827, with those belonging to the State, in the public arsenals or laboratories, are

	In the field, in possession of the troops.	Value.	In the State Arsenals and laboratories.	Value.	Total value.
	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Muskets,	17.901	174.400	6.953	90.389	264.789
Bayonets,	17.682		6.953		
Cartr. bxs. & belts,	17.687	21.611	2.898	3.539	25.150
Bay't. scabbards, &c.	17.701		2.884		
Musket accoutrem'ts.		4.000		2.245	6.245
Ball catridges,	268.138	3.199	10.141	121	3.320
Rifles,	822	13.152	440	7.040	20.192
Powder-horns,	656	134	1.082	44	178
Loose balls,	7.308	32	93.600	416	448
Pounds of rifle powder,	257	36			36
Rifle accoutrements,			442	884	884
Horsemen's pistols,	1.222	9.776	250	2.000	11.776
Swords, scab'ds. & belts,	1.510	8.110	650	3.496	11.606
Knapsacks,	18.319	9.000			9.000
Canteens,			797	79	79
Haversacks,	51	76			76
Drums,	* {	557			2.228
Fifes,		443			220
Bugles and trumpets,		35			350
Brass field pieces, and apparatus,		55	27.500	4	4.094
Iron cannon from 3 to 44 pounds,			53	11.668	11.668
Shells and shot,					15.881
Gun carriages,			15	4.150	4.150
Pounds of powder,			475	75	75
Brass Howitzers,			3	480	480

Entrenching, pioneers & other tools & implem'ts.		959	959
Marquee, tents, and apparatus,	472	7.115	7.115
Ordnance stores, &c. &c.		1.700	1.700
Colours and instruments,		500	500
Total,	273.824	140.994	414.818

* Furnished to the troops at the expense of the State.) 30.298

171.292

• The Militia system of the State, in its various details and bearings upon the community, is too well known to all its citizens to require in this place, any farther elucidation, than may be derived from the preceding statements. It is only in reference to its statistics, and its relation to the revenues and public burdens of the State, that it is introduced in this work ; and in view of these relations, it may be proper to suggest to consideration the inequality with which the weight of the burden is proportioned to the ability to sustain it. From the statement of the value of arms, military stores, &c. it will be perceived that the capital stock of the State vested in these articles, is about 171,300 dollars, exclusive of that belonging to the individual soldiers; and from table 2, of this chapter, (p. 315) it appears that the annual expense incurred by the State at large and paid out of its Treasury for the military department, since the year 1821, is on the average about 7,400 dollars. The interest on the capital invested, at 6 per cent, added to this average annual disbursement from the treasury for current expenditures, amounts to about 17,700 dollars annually, borne by the State at large. At the same time, the aggregate value of the arms, amunition, &c. furnished by the individual officers and soldiers, each at his own private expense, is about 243,500 dollars ; the annual interest of which, at 6 per cent, is 14,610 dollars ; and if to this is added the value of the time required by law of each officer and soldier annually for military trainings, which at the lowest computation cannot be estimated as less than three days, at one dollar per day, the aggregate amount, added to the

interest on the value of the arms and equipments above stated, is upwards of 135,000 dollars annually. This is borne individually by the citizens between 18 and 40 years of age, and virtually, in the form of a capitation tax, without any discrimination with regard to the wealth or poverty of the individuals. The aggregate annual expense therefore, to the whole community, is evidently upwards of 150,000 dollars, of direct and certain occurrence, exclusive of probably a vastly greater sum in collateral and consequential expenses, of which no account is known, and no estimate can be here made.

CHAPTER XI.

Education.

It needs no argument to prove the truth of the maxim that "knowledge is power;" and it will be admitted at once, by every intelligent person, that a well educated people possess a moral and physical energy far superior to that to which an ignorant unenlightened people can attain; and that the diffusion of the means of moral and intellectual cultivation, among all classes of the community, and rendering them equally accessible to the children of the poor, as well as of the rich, are the surest methods to perpetuate the privileges inherited from our ancestors, and the strongest safeguards to our republican institutions.

One of the most important principles adopted in the practice of the first founders of New England, was, that the children of each individual member of the community, were, in a highly interesting sense, the children of the whole;—that, as such, they were entitled to a sufficient provision for their education at the public expense, & that the most liberal measures for this purpose were dictated by the soundest policy, and consistent with the most rigid economy. And it is perhaps to the opera-

tion and legitimate consequences of this principle, more than to any other second cause, that these States are indebted for the virtue, intelligence, and enterprize which distinguish the mass of their inhabitants; and for that determined spirit of freedom, and that enlightened and sound discretion and foresight which, under the blessing of Heaven, achieved the independence of the nation, reduced to order its agitated elements, and cemented its union, by the adoption of the federal constitution*

* The long and universal diffusion of the means of education, among all classes in this country, leaves no opportunity for a statistical comparison of its advantages, in the result exhibited with respect to the wealth, and moral and physical energies, of the State. It will not, however, be useless, nor unacceptable to the citizens of Maine, to learn the results of an investigation, on this subject, made recently in France.

M. Dupin, in an address delivered at the opening of the normal course of Geometry and Mechanics, at the conservatory of arts and trades at Paris, divides the kingdom into two sections; the northern, comprehending 32 departments, with a population of 13,000,000, out of which 740,846 pupils are sent to school, he denominates "enlightened France." The southern, comprehending 54 departments, with a population of 18,000,000, which sends 375,831 pupils to school, he denominates "unenlightened France." The former sends one pupil to 17 1-2 inhabitants, the latter one to 48. The comparisons between these two sections of the kingdom are given as follows.

"in the north of France, notwithstanding the rigor of the climate, which entirely prevents the cultivation of olives, capers, oranges and lemons, and scarcely allows the growth of Indian corn and the mulberry tree in some of the Departments; which deprives Normandy, Picardy, Artois, French Flanders, and Ardennes, of the culture of the vine; notwithstanding this absence of natural riches, the mass of the people in the north, having more instruction, activity and industry, obtain from the soil a revenue sufficient to pay 127,634,765 francs land-tax on 18,692,191 hectares;* whilst the fifty-four departments of the south pay only 125,412,969 land-tax on the superficies of 54,841,235 hectares. Thus, for each million of hectares the public treasury receives from

Enlightened France,	6,820,000 fr. land-tax.
Unenlightened France,	3,599,700 ditto.

The superiority of the public revenues furnished by the enlightened part of France, is particularly observable in the tax for licenses; which is calculated on the same scale throughout the kingdom. The 32 Departments of the north pay into the public treasury, for licenses, 15,274,456 francs; and the 54 Departments of the south pay only

* An hectare is a superficial measure, containing 100 ares. An are is rather less than four English perches.

In pursuance of this principle, provision was made, by our ancestors, at an early period, for the general education of youth, especially for the elementary instruction of all classes, in primary schools, established in every town, and supported by taxes on the polls and estates of all the inhabitants, without distinction. The laws of Massachusetts provided for the establishment of elementary English schools in every town containing sixty families, and for that of grammar schools of a higher

9,625,133 francs: so that, owing to the superior industry produced by a wider spread of knowledge, a million of Frenchmen in the north bring into the public treasury, for licenses, 1,174,958 francs, while a million of Frenchmen in the south pay only 534,652 francs for licenses.

If we sum up these taxes, it will appear that a million of hectares pays as follows:—

In the North.	In the South.
Land-tax, 6,820,000 francs.	3,590,700 francs
Licenses, 817,000	276,216
<hr/> 7,637,000	<hr/> 3,875,916

That is to say, a million of hectares in the north pays exactly twice as much as a million of hectares in the south. Now, the north of France sends 740,846 children to school, and the south 375,851, or about half as many as the north.

We will now endeavor to point out certain indications of the relative progress of the arts in these two great divisions of France. I have examined the list of patents from July 1, 1791, to July 1, 1825; and from this it appears, that the thirty two Departments of enlightened France have obtained 1689 patents; and the fifty-four Departments of unenlightened France, 413 patents.

The colleges of Paris have afforded me another means of forming a comparison. The University annually bestows on all the colleges of Paris and Versailles an immense number of prizes, second prizes, and accessits. In the University almanac are printed the names of the pupils rewarded, and the places of their birth. I commenced by taking away all the pupils born in Paris, so as not to give any undue advantage to the northern departments. I then reckoned separately—1. All the pupils from the thirty-one Departments of the north, leaving out the Seine; 2. All the pupils from the fifty four Departments of the south, and the following was the striking result—

Pupils rewarded from the thirty-one northern Departments, 107.

Pupils rewarded from the fifty-four southern Departments, 36.

But another fact has appeared to me still more remarkable. The 143 rewards consisted of 37 prizes and 106 accessits: now of the thirty-seven prizes granted by the University to the children from the Departments, 83 were obtained by the children from the north, and four by the children from the south.

The Polytechnic School, which is noted for the equity of its regu-

grade, in every town containing two hundred families. They also provided for the support and regulation of the schools, and for the morals and qualification of the instructors, as far perhaps as Legislative provisions alone could advantageously reach those objects.

When Maine became a separate State, one of the earliest objects of the attention of its Legislature was an improvement of the system of common schools. The principal variation however, which was made in the system already established, consisted in omitting any limitation of the number of families which any town should contain before it should be required to support a school, and instead of this, requiring that every town, of whatever size or numbers it might be, should raise annually, for the support of schools, a sum equal at least to 40 cents for each person in the town, and distribute this sum among the

lations, requires that the pupils, who offer themselves from all parts of France as candidates for admission, should have already acquired a considerable stock of mathematical and literary information. I have examined the list of pupils admitted during thirteen consecutive years, and have found, that, of 1933 pupils admitted, 1233 were sent from the thirty-two Departments of the north, and 700 from the fifty-four Departments of the south.

The Academy of Sciences, which it is universally acknowledged, chooses its members with impartiality from the learned throughout the kingdom, offers a result still more favourable to the north. Of the 65 members composing the Academy, 48 are from the thirty-two northern Departments, and 17 only from the fifty-four southern Departments.

I have reserved, as a last mode of comparison, the rewards granted by government at the periodical exhibitions of the products of national industry. At the exhibition of 1819, the rewards were in the following proportion:—

	32 North. Depart.	54 South. Depart.
Gold medals,	63	26
Silver medals,	136	45
Bronze medals,	94	36
	<hr/> 293	<hr/> 107

The exhibition of 1823 presented results not less striking.

Thus, in whatever point of view we regard the two portions of France, whether with respect to their agriculture or their commerce; at whatever period of life we observe the population of the north and that of the south—in tender infancy, at college, at the polytechnic school, at the Academy of Sciences, in the invention of improve-

several schools, or districts, in proportion to the respective number of scholars in each. The expenditure of the sum is left principally to the discretion of the town, and its committee or agents appointed for that purpose. The schools are required to be established in convenient districts, and the inhabitants of the several districts are invested with corporate powers, to build and repair school houses, and for some other purposes of minor consequence. The parents are required to furnish their children with such books as may be prescribed by the superintending school committee of the town ; and all are entitled equally to the benefits of the school.

In the year 1825 the Legislature required a report from each town in the State, of the situation of their schools, so far as respected the number of school districts, and of children usually attending the schools, the time during which they were open for instruction in each year, and the funds by which they were supported. These reports were made in the winter of 1826, an abstract from which is given in the following table :—

ments in the arts, and in the national rewards bestowed on industry—every where we find an analagous, and almost always a proportionate difference. To men capable of comparing effects with causes, this constant uniformity of results, this pervading superiority in favor of that part of the kingdom where instruction has been the most spread, will demonstrate clearly the advantage of this instruction in promoting trade, arts, and sciences, as well as private and public opulence.”

No part of Maine, nor of New England, sends so few of its children to school, as in what M. Dupin calls the “enlightened” part of France ; nor is there any such difference, between the proportions sent to school in any considerable part of this country, as will afford an opportunity for comparisons like those instituted by him in relation to the different sections of France. We have therefore no means, in our own country, of obtaining so accurate estimates of the different effects of knowledge and ignorance on the wealth and prosperity of the country ; neither do any distinct portions of it exhibit so remarkable differences in this respect, as appear in the statement above cited from M. Dupin. But, this statement exhibits facts, and affords just ground for inferences which will lead us to appreciate the more correctly the wisdom of our ancestors, in laying so broad foundations for the education of their descendants ; and should excite us the more highly to prize the institutions they have left us, and the more sedulously to cherish, and improve upon them, as the surest means, not only to produce, and sustain, among the people at large, an elevated tone of moral sentiment, and intellectual character ; but to increase the wealth, productive ability, and physical energies of the State.

TABLE I.

Abstract of the number of children and youth under instruction in common Schools, amount of time employed in, and funds raised for the support of the Schools in the several towns for the year 1825.

YORK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of School Districts.		Number of children between 4 and 21 years of age.		Number who usually attend Schools.		Amount of money annually raised and expended for the support of Schools.		How the permanent funds have accrued.		Total annual expenditures.		Aggregate number of months annually in which Schools are open for instruction.		Estimated population in December, 1825.		Probable increase of scholars annually.		Ratio per cent to the whole taxable prop. as valued by the Leg.	
	10	554	10	554	10	554	By taxes on polls and estates.	By the income of permanent fund.	Flow the permanent funds have accrued.	Total annual expenditures.	Aggregate number of months annually in which Schools are open for instruction.	Under male instructors.	Under female instructors.	Under term instructors.	Estimated population in December, 1825.	Probable increase of scholars annually.	Ratio per cent to the whole taxable prop. as valued by the Leg.			
	10	554	10	554	10	554	By taxes on polls and estates.	By the income of permanent fund.												
Alfred	10	554	10	554	10	554	509.68			509.68	21	20	1.850	7 00.9						
Berwick	28	1,374	28	1,374	28	1,374	1,099.20			1,099.20	53 1-2	70 1-2	2,800	20 00.5						
Biddeford	10	778	10	778	10	778	1,000.00			1,000.00	27 1-2	33	1,800	30 00.9						
Buxton	12	1,137	12	1,137	12	1,137	1,500.00			1,500.00	50 1-2	53	2,740	25 00.9						
Cornish	10	458	10	458	10	458	372	28.00	By Private subscription.	478.00	23 1-4	24 1-2	1,220	10 00.8						
Elliot	7	682	7	682	7	682	506			672.00					1,750	15 00.6				
Hollis	13	808	13	808	13	808	799.92	29.50	Private subscription.	829.42	27 1-2	33	1,800	20 00.8						
Kennebunk	11	950	11	950	11	950	860.00			860.00	31 1-2	35	2,450	98 00.4						

* It should be remembered that the valuation of taxable property by the Legislature, is in some instances, not more than half, and in some not a fourth part of the real value. On the whole, it is probably not more than one third. To judge correctly, therefore, of the burden of the tax, the numbers in this column should be reduced two thirds.

TABLE I—CONTINUED.
YORK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. dis- tricts.	No. ch. 4 & 21	No. No. do. attend schools.	Raised by Taxes.	From perma. funds.	Funds how accrued.	Total ex- penditures.	No. months male inst./fem. inst.	Pop. 1922	sch. inst.	Ratio in ann. inc.	Ratio taxes value
Kennebunk Port	11	1,183	920	997.44			997.44	30 1-2	33	2,700	34.00.3	
Kittery	7	657	429	754.40			754.40	27	25 1-2	1,900	10.00.5	
Lebanon	17	1,018	685	915.40			915.40	29 3-4	46 1-4	2,500	10.00.8	
Lyman	12	664	479	557.76			557.76	21 1-2	27 1-2	1,400	25.00.7	
Limerick	8	612	515	600.00			600.00	25	24	1,400	9.00.7	
Limerick	19	928	928	850.00			850.00	38	38	2,154	10.00.8	
Newfield	8	557	365	459.13			459.13	26 1-2	28	1,400	20.00.8	
Parsonsfield	14	1,051	607	907.67	92.33	Rent of lands.	1,000.00	44	37 1-2	2,600	20.00.6	
Saco	9	1,182	779	1,507.46			1,507.46	41 1-2	38	3,000	10.00.5	
Sanford	16	855	517	730.97			730.97	28 1-4	42 1-2	2,000	20.00.7	
Shapleigh	21	1,303	1,042	1,008.00	80.00	Income from proceeds of school lands.	1,088.00	49 3-4	33 1-2	3,000	15.00.7	
South Berwick	10	628	475	612.00			612.00	72	48	1,600	20.00.4	
Waterborough	14	875	541	705.20			705.20	34 1-2	25	1,850	12.00.9	
Wells	16	1,188	661	1,050.00			1,050.00	46	42 1-2	2,700	15.00.6	
York	14	1,338	790	1,289.79			1,289.79			3,800	20.00.5	

TABLE I—CONTINUED.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. dis- tricts.	No. ch. between 18 and 21.	No. do. attend School.	Raised by Taxes.	From perma. lands.	Funds how accrued.	Total ex- penditures.	No. months in sch. instn.	sch. instn.	Popa. in sch. 1923.	Rate per inc.
Bahwin	10	.570	.430	.447.14	52.86	Proceeds of school lands	.500.00	19	20	1,300	40.01.1
Bridgeton	11	.560	.537	.466.31	65.00	Proceeds of school lands.	.531.31	161-4	29	1,250	16.00.7
Brunswick	19	1.533	1.200	1,500.00		Proceeds of school lands.	1,500.00	unk'n.	unk'n.	3,300	50.00.7
Cumberland	10	.648	.579	.520.00	50.00	school fund about \$1260 } from sale of lands	.570.00	241-4	10 3-4	1,350	10
Cape Elizabeth	9	.756	.392	.649.15			.649.15	251-2	12	1,650	20.0.7
Danville	9	.458	.300	.433.20			.433.20	181-2	18 1-2	1,100	20.0.9
Durham	12	.771	.652	.624.00			.624.00	27	28 1-2	1,600	00.6
Falmouth	13	.811	.613	.937.20			.937.20	30	27 1-2	2,000	30.00.5
Freeport	15	1.018	.681	.880.00			.880.00	33 3-4	22 3-4	2,400	00.5
Gorham	18	1.229	1.153	1,118.39			1,118.39	511-2	45	3,000	15.00.4
Gray	7	.619		.530.00	70.00	Int. of sale of school land.	.600.00	181-2	16 1-2	1,500	00.7
Harrison	11	.419	.344	.344.01	44.01	do.	.344.01	14	25 1-2	.950	15.00.8
Harpwell	12	.562	.399	.505.18			.505.18	25	48	1,500	15.00.5
Minot	20	1.195	.700	1,009.60			1,009.60	451-2	49 1-2	2,600	10.00.7
New Gloucester	11	.742		.416.20	285.00	do.	.651.20	271-2	21	1,650	10.00.4
North-Yarmouth	15	1.129	.700	.980.00		do.	.980.00	27	59	2,400	10.00.3
Otisfield	9	.532	.418	.325.00	141.77	do.	.466.77	28	36	1,200	10.00.6
Portland	10		1.088	4,000.00	482.34	balance of last year's tax.	4,482.34			9,890	240.00.3
Poland	16	.679	.492	.550.00			.550.00	30	30	1,423	15.01.0
Pownal	9	.668	.398	.467.20			.467.20	18	7 1-2	1,150	10.00.7
Raymond	18	.703	.426	.600.00	141.30	from sale of lands.	.741.30	291-2	47 3-4	1,700	35.01.7
Scarborough	14	.945	.774	1,000.00			1,000.00	32	48	2,700	20.00.4
Standish	12	.720	.580	.600.00			.692.16	23	24 1-2	1,600	18.00.5
Westbrook	14	1.241	.739	1,000.00	92.16	from sale of lands.	1,000.00	831-2	17	2,600	40.00.4
Windham	16	.786	.798	.723.54	145.62	from sale of lands.	.869.16	831-2	32 1-4	2,000	15.00.7
Thompson Pond Plan.	3	.49	.47	64.54			64.54	21-2	31-4	600.5	6.00.5

TABLE I—CONTINUED.
LINCOLN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. dis- tricts	No. ch. between attend- ing 4 & 21 school	Raised by taxes.	From perm- anent funds.	Funds how secured.	Total ex- penditures.	No. months sch. male ins.	Pop. in 1824.	Ratio taxes inc. val.
Alna	6	.487	.382	.400.00		.400.00	16 1-2	1,000	13.00.4
Bath	5	1.583	.731	1,300.00		1,300.00	34 3-4	2,629	75.00.5
Boothbay	19	.870	.738	.780.00		.780.00		2,200	30.00.9
Bowdoin	15	.854	.737	.691.69		.691.69	23	1,800	20.00.9
Bowdoinham	16	.754	.568	.800.00		.800.00	31 1-2	18,00	30.00.6
Bristol	18	1.172	.824	1,200.00		1,200.00	58 1-2	3,000	60.00.7
Cushing	6	.240	.240	.240.00		.240.00	11	.620	5.00.6
Dresden	6	.622	.282	.540.00		.540.00	14 1-4	1,435	12.00.6
Edgecomb	11	.719	.617	.654.29	.511.10 Contrib. for board & fuel,	1,165.39	37 1-2	1,900	25.01.3
Friendship	5	.248	.160	.214.00		.214.00	10 1-2	.600	10.00.8
Georgetown	10	.464	.269	.465.85		.465.85	18	1,250	5.00.6
Jederson	16	.816	.486	.612.75		.612.75	30	1,700	45.00.8
Litchfield	14	1.015	.865	.842.48		.842.48	34	2,300	20.00.8
Lewiston	11	.641	.538	.551.26		.551.26	24 2-4	1,500	12.00.8
Libon	19	1.013	.687	1,000.00		1,000.00	48 2-4	2,355	13.01.0
New-Castle	11	.642	.499	.600.00		.600.00	31 1-2	1,450	30.00.7
Nobleborough	15	.762	.598	.638.33		.638.33	32 1-2	1,900	10.00.6
Phipsburgh	8	.527	.288	.449.59	.102.00 voluntary contributions,	.551.59	23	1,200	10.00.7
Richmond	8	.348	.290	.501.12		.501.12	14 1-4	.900	36
St. George	14	.662	.536	.630.00		.630.00	28	1,599	30.01.5
Thomaston	17	1.228	.854	1,149.91		1,149.91	36	2,000	50.00.6
Topsham	10	.591	.470	.599.85		.599.85	20 1-2	1,640	5.00.6
Union	10	.699	.524	.559.20		.559.20	27	1,500	13.00.6

LINCOLN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. dis- tricts	No. ch. between 4 & 21 school.	Raised by Taxes.	From perm. funds.	Funds how accrued.	Total ex- penditures.	No. months sch'ls. male inst	No. months sch'ls. fem. inst	Pop. in 1925.	Am. inc.	ratio taxes val.
Waldoborough	28	1,063	.640	1,000.00		1,000.00	48	73	2,800		00.5
Wales	4	.263	.210	.205.99	From lands granted by S. Waldo }	.205.99	8	8	6,550		5 00.7
Warren	16	.804	.517	.531.00		.731.00	36	48	2,060		20 00.6
Whitfield	11	.691	.427	.573.53		.573.53	27	17	1,525		25 00.9
Wiscasset	4	.960	.773	1,049.58		1,049.58	27	12	2,400		32 00.7
Woolwich	5	.583	.292	.537.99		.537.99	16	15	1,400		10 00.5

WALDO COUNTY.

Belfast	14	1,196	.627	1,200.00		1,200.00	39	41	2,839		00.8
Belmont	7	.370	.247	.299.71		.299.71	14	9	.850	25 01.1	
Brooks	4	.170	.127	.250.00		.250.00	9	8	.400	20 00.9	
Frankfort	14	1,117	.661	1,199.67		1,200.00	35	27	2,650	75 00.9	
Isleborough	7	.253	.200	.300.00		.300.00			.720	10 00.9	
Jackson	5	.205	.106	.300.00		.300.00	11	16	.425	10 01.0	
Knox											
Lincolnton	11	.661	.355	.601.21		.601.21	25	19	1,500	25 00.8	
Monroe	8	.402	.401	.300.00		.300.00			.800	20 00.8	
Northport	7	.462	.275	.399.63		.399.63	12	24	1,100	40 01.0	
Prospect	14	.930	.611	1,000.00		1,000.00	30	36	2,000	30 01.0	
Searsmont	6	.375	.275	.281.02		.281.02	9	10	1,016	30 00.8	

TABLE I—CONTINUED.
WALDO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. dis- tricts.	No. chil- dren between 4 & 21.	No. do. attend. school.	Raised by Taxes.	From town funds.	Funds how accrued.	Total ex- penditures.	No. months schol. made last year.	Pop. in 1924.	Is schol. tax levied.	Ratio taxes levied to val.
Swanville	9	231	231	.300.00			.300.00	7 1-2	18	.500	20 01.0
Thorndike	6	267	181	.250.00			.250.00	10 1-2	25 1-2	.600	5 00.6
Waldo	7	200	199	.200.00			.200.00	8 1-2	10	.500	20 06.9
Camden	13	905	635	.800.00			.800.00	25 3-4	34	2.000	15 00.6
Hope	10	588	376	.500.00			.500.00	20	21 1-2	1.400	18 00.8
Montville	11	700	422	.509.90			.509.90	18 1-2	20 1-2	1.400	15 00.7
Palermo	8	484	362	.500.00			.500.00	16	25	1.200	20 00.8
Washington	10	394	290	.359.00			.359.00	16 1-2	32	.950	60 01.1
Appleton	7	233	179	.204.40			.204.40	9	23 1-4	.600	20 02.9
Liberty	6	234	234	.150.00	100.00	Private subscription,	.250.00			2.00	20 02.9
Burnham	4	143	120	.193.20			.193.20	6	8	2.80	17 02.1
Freedom	7	411	392	.351.20			.351.20	15 3-4	15 1-2	.945	13 01.9
Troy	5	305	224	.250.00			.250.00	11	12	.700	20 01.1
Unity	10	527	398	.400.52			.400.52	23 3-4	26	1.100	20 06.3

EDUCATION.

TABLE I--CONTINUED.--WASHINGTON COUNTY.

[illegible]

TABLE I—CONTINUED.

KENNEBECK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. dis- tricts	No. sch. barn attend.	No. do. of sch.	Raised by taxes.	From perma- nent funds.	Funds how accrued.	Total ex- penditures.	No. months sch. made inst.	Pop. in Aug. 1875.	ratio taxes luc. val.
Albion	9	625	572	500.23			500.23	26 1-2	36	1500.9
Augusta	17	1,242	520	1,200.00			1,200.00	38 1-2	62 1-2	2,800
Belgrade	11	573	483	500.00	99.00	Private subscriptions,	599.00	22 1-2	23	1,200
China	18	969	739	766.58	33.42		800.00	41	45 1-2	2,000
Chesterville	8	328	219	244.80			244.80	12	13 1-2	700
Clinton	15	621	547	549.82			549.82	32 1-2	39	1,500
Dearborn	5	249	235	200.00			200.00	9 3-4	6	575
Farmington	21	1,008	807	700.00	86.95	Sale of School lands,	786.95	37	43	2,060
Fayette	8	391	262	351.90			351.90	17 1-2	11 1-2	900
Gardiner	12	941	617	1,500.00			1,500.00	41 1-2	34 1-2	2,600
Greene	11	585	518	523.70		A donation of \$427	523.70	21 1-2	27 1-2	1,350
Hallowell	13	1,355	827	1,500.00			1,500.00	40	74	3,400
Leeds	11	707	509	615.00			615.00	25	32	1,600
Monmouth	14	735	558	638.40			638.40	32 1-2	40	1,850
Mount Vernon	8	567	468	520.00			520.00	21 1-2	19 1-2	1,300
New-Sharon	13	660	500	437.60	50.00	Sale of Lands,	487.60	23 1-2	37 1-2	1,423
Pittston	11	630	548	600.00			600.00	18 3-4	27 1-4	1,500
Readfield	11	635	548	650.00			650.00	26	27	1,600
Rome	8	345	228	215.28			215.28	33 1-2	35	700
Sidney	14	933	735	756.86			756.86	10 1-2	24	2,000
Temple	9	330	311	240.94	11.90	Sale of Lands	252.84	52 3-4	56	700
Vassalborough	18	1,082	823	1,200.80			1,200.80	11 1-2	17 1-2	2,650
Vienna	7	337	287	266.00			266.00	20	29 1-4	700
Waterville	14	845	700.00	700.00			700.00	20	29 1-4	2,200

TABLE I—CONTINUED.

KENNEBECK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. dis- tricts	No. chil- dren	No. do- ing school	Raised by Taxes.	From perma- nents.	Funds how accrued.	Total ex- penditures.	No. months sch'ls made inst'g. inst.	Pop. in ann. inst. 1925.	Ratio taxes val.
Wayne	8	514	413	.417.60			.417.60	14	14 1-2	1.200
Wilton	17	588	530	.356.80	94.50	school fund and donation.	.451.30	23	20 1-2	1.365
Windsor	10	562	496	.425.00			.425.00	18	23	1.200
Winthrop	10	714	494	.650.00			.650.00	26	35	1.700
Winslow	10	490	407	.600.00			.600.00	23	21	1.050
										15.007

OXFORD COUNTY.

Andover	3	173		.132.00	18.00	sale of timb. on sch. lands.	.150.00	7	7	.400	10.00.5
Albany	4	126	84	.120.00			.120.00	6	6	.307	7.00.7
Brownfield	9	360	234	.249.06	49.77	sale of lands.	.298.80	12	20	.350	10.00.7
Bethel	14	600	600	.468.10	34.74	sale of lands.	.502.84	29	36	1.400	20.00.7
Buckfield	13	706	447	.529.50	77.66	sale of lands.	.607.16	17 1-2	19	1.700	15.00.9
Berlin	6	196	152	.175.00			.175.00	8	13	.500	20.04.0
Canton	6	290	233	.200.00	39.13	sale of lands.	.239.13	11 1-4	15 1-2	.700	12
Denmark	12	397	254	.299.77	33.51	school funds.	.333.28	11 1-2	24 1-2	.800	13.00.8
Dixfield	7	400	333	.240.00			.240.00	9 1-3	15 1-2	.800	30.00.6
Fryeburgh	14	490	490	.400.00	90.00	sale of lands.	.490.00	24	28	.133	11.02.0
Fryeburgh Addition	2	53	40	.80.00			.80.00	3	3	.400	9.00.8
Gilead	3	144	126	.112.00	15.06	sale of lands.	.127.06	5 1-4	5 1-4	.650	10.01.2
Greenwood	9	255	168	.202.00			.202.00	10 1-2	17		

OXFORD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. dis- tricts.	No. ch. between 17 & 21.	No. do. attend- ing school.	Raised by Taxes.	From perm. funds.	Funds how accrued.	Total ex- penditures.	No. months sch's. male inst.	No. months sch's. female inst.	Pop. in 1825.	ratio inc. in taxes val.
Hartford	15	597	500	.453.00			.453.00	21	39	1,250	10,00.6
Hebron	17	726	472	.691.00			.691.00	27	43 1-2	1,750	4,00.6
Hiram	11	381	283	.381.00			.381.00	14	29	.800	20,01.2
Jay	8	482	371	.339.23			.417.29	18	21 1-2	1,800	20,00.4
Lovell	9	236	208	.100.00		78.06 interest of school fund.	.225.08	9 1-2	26	.470	10,00.9
Livermore	14	966	685	.703.75		125.08 by lands.	.871.31	32 1-2	45 1-2	2,400	30,00.6
Mexico	3	109	109	.100.00		167.56 from sale of lands.	.100.00	4 1-2	9	.225	15,00.7
Norway	10	637	630	.550.00		13.70 lands.	.563.70	19	27 3-4	1,500	40,00.6
Newry	2	160	110	.122.00			.122.00	6	6	.340	12,00.4
Porter	5	255	193	.194.80		24.11 lands.	.218.91	10	9 1-2	.620	25,00.8
Paris	16	817	733	.700.00		130.8 interest of school fund.	.830.08	37	45 1-2	2,200	20,00.6
Peru	6	205	137	.152.23			.152.23			.450	10,00.6
Rumford	10	413	398	.306.96		sale of land given by the }	.348.99	18 1-4	25 1-2	1,100	30,00.5
Sumner	8	497	319	.408.87		42.3 proprietors of the town. }	.416.00	19	22 1-2	1,200	15,00.6
Sweden	5	167	141	.100.00		10.38 from sale of lands.	.164.00	7	12 3-4	.180	20,00.8
Turner	16	932	841	.599.00		64.00 land.	.799.00	36 1-2	48	2,000	30,00.6
Waterford	9	394	350	.344.82		200.00 from sale of lands.	.414.96	14 1-2	26 1-2	1,200	24,00.5
Weld	5	282	188	.200.00		70.14 from sale of lands.	.200.00	8	10 3-4	.500	7,00.6
Woodstock	8	211	147	.150.00			.161.25	9	8	.450	7,00.6
Howard's Gore	1	35	33	.17.00		11.25 from sale of lands.	.17.00		3 1-4	.75	3,00.5
Plant No. 1—1st R.	3	89	81	.100.00			.100.00	2	8	.180	10,02.5
Carthage	4	81	66	.68.99			.68.99		11 1-2	.210	10,01.7
Plantation No. 8	3	74	61	.100.00			.100.00	8	8 1-2	.150	6,03.0

TABLE I—CONTINUED.
SOMERSET COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. dis- tricts.	No. ch. between 4 and 21	No. do attend Schools.	Raised by Taxes.	From perma. funds.	Funds how accrued.	Total est- poundage.		No. months sch. instr.		Popu. in 1886		Per cap. inc.		Per cap. val.	
							male	female	male	female	total	per 1000	per 1000	per 1000	per 1000	per 1000
Anson	18	504	402	410.00	12.70	sale of lands,	432.70	14	27	1-2	1,100	15.00.8				
Athens	7	405	287	403.87	62.09	lands.	470.96	15	1-4	13	3-4	890	25.00.0			
Avon	7	235	213	207.80	12.00	from sale of lands unexp.	207.80	11	1-2	11		571	17.01.0			
Bingham	6	176	148	139.49			139.49	3	1-2	9	3-4	386	19.01.0			
Bloomfield	6	409	278	407.89			407.89	16	1-2	16	1-2	1,090	4.00.6			
Canaan	7	400	263	360.00			360.00	11	1-2	20	1-2	1,880	15.00.6			
Corinna	9	306	242	300.00			300.00	8	1-2	23	3-4	675	15.02.7			
Cornville	10	396	297	349.85	59.25	school funds.	409.10	14	1-2	25		809	25.00.8			
Concord	7	159	139	200.00			200.00	7	13	1-4		400	19.01.4			
Embsden	13	362	299	257.02			257.02	11	1-2	16		950	25.00.8			
Fairfield	16	756		642.80			642.80	30	33			1,750	12.00.7			
Freeman	7	240	199	192.28	28.80	sale of lands.	233.00	9	13	1-2	524	15.01.1				
Harmony	8	825	271	506.31	21.60	sale of lands.	538.92	14	1-4	16		790	20.01.7			
Hartland	6	189	113	201.00			201.00	7	3-4	10	1-4	590	15.01.2			
Industry	7	388	318	325.00			325.00	7	1-4	14		820	12.00.8			
Kingfield	7	242	187	205.41			205.41	12	19			500	5.01.7			
Madison	11	415	300	354.62			354.62	18	22			1,000	6.00.6			
Mercer	8	435	290	299.56			299.56	11	1-2	21	1-2	900	12.00.9			
Milburn	5	356	245	280.00			280.00	12	15			850	10	*		

* In Canaan.

EDUCATION.

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TABLE I—CONTINUED.
SOMERSET COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS	No. dis- tricts.	No. ch. between 14 and 21.	No. do. attend Schools.	Raised by Taxes.	From perma. funds.	Funds how accrued.	Total ex- penditures.	No. momb. male inst.	No. momb. sch. inst.	Popu. 1925.	inc. taxes val.	ratio
Moscow	5	186	150	153.16			153.16	5 1-2	12	280	1201.0	
Monson	3	101	76	75.00			75.00	2 1-2	5	260	2001.0	
New Portland	11	474	316	327.06	15 00	sale of lands	327.06	4 1-4	19 1-4	1,050	4000.8	
New Vineyard	9	298	225	236.36		unexpended.	236.36	12 1-2	10	650	2000.8	
Norridgewock	12	703	502	600.00			600.00	29	40 1-2	1,760	2600.7	
Brighton	7	272	215	350.00			350.00	11	16	725	4002.1	
North Salem	3	125	98	125.00			125.00	3 1-2	8	250	1400.0	
Palmyra	9	292	292	300.00	42.00	from sale of lands.	342.00	10	26	700	8002.6	
Parkman	9	226	170	300.00			300.00	11	17	550	2002.1	
Phillips	9	250	250	172.39	41.47	from sale of lands.	213.86	12	15	625	1501.0	
Pittsfield	6	171	128	200.00			200.00	10 1-2	5 1-2	350	2001.2	
Ripley	6	296	192	467.40			467.40	13 1-2	16 1-2	568	2502.9	
Solon	7	217	168	182.20			182.20	10 1-4	12 1-2	560	2000.6	
St. Albans	9	310	238	300.00			300.00	9 1-4	24	600	2501.4	
Starks	15	484	408	418.00			418.00	19	28	1,080	1600.9	
Strong	11	398	287	300.00	41.67	from sale of lands.	341.67	20	23	950	1500.8	
Sebasticook pl.	3	111	73	100.00			100.00	8	7	232	1201.1	
East Pond plantation	2	91	81	75.00			75.00	1 1-2	3 3-4	200	1001.8	

TABLE I—CONTINUED.
PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. dis- tricts	No. ch- between & 21 schools.	No. do. attend	Raised by Taxes.	From perma. funds.	Funds how accrued.	Total ex- penditures.	No. months. made inst. fem. inst.	sch. inst.	Pop. 1926	Injuna. inc.	Ratio taxes ratio
Atkinson	8	.148	138	250.00			250.00	8	8	.311	1501.2	
Baigor	7	.762	600	999.72			999.72	28 1-4	39 3-4	2,062	12500.7	
Brewer	6	.352	352	400.00			400.00	19	22	1,000	800.8	
Brownville	4	.188	96	150.00	80.00	By Private subscription.	180.00	3	11	.380	701.5	
Carmel	2	.105	100	200.00			200.00	6	6	.218	701.1	
Cornth	7	.229	176	300.00			300.00	11	16 1-2	.550	2501.2	
Deater	6	.291	194	300.00	86.00	Sale of lands.	386.00	15	20 1-2	.650	801.4	
Dixmont	7	.285	285	450.00			450.00	14 1-2	20	.700	2601.6	
Dover	5	.220	178	350.00			350.00	10	20	.700	2802.9	
Dutton	4	.120	94	398.00			398.00	13	14	.250	2003.8	
Eddington	6	.146	135	250.00			250.00	17	18	.350	1801.8	
Etta	5	.195	153	300.00	38.00	Private subscription.	338.00	12	8 1-2	.350	2002.2	
Exeter	7	.452	452	500.00			500.00	22	27	1,000	4001.8	
Foxcroft	5	.213	192	206.06	17.20	Sale of Lands,	217.26	6 1-4	14 1-2	.506	6001.5	
Garland	4	.189	186	400.00			400.00	17	26	.500	3001.7	
Guilford	5	.195	170	130.00	12.00	Interest of school funds,	142.00	4	14 3-4	.500	1201.4	
Hampden	14	.787	690	800.00			800.00	25	27	1,900	6000.8	
Hernon	4	.130	105	200.00			200.00	8 3-4	12	.369	2001.0	
Kirkland	2	.61	35	50.00			50.00	5	5	.148	1200.6	
Kilmarnock	2	.49	40	100.00			100.00	3 1-2	1 3-4	.180	1002.0	
Lewant	5	.172	127	250.00			250.00	7 1-2	14 1-2	.500	3001.5	
Maxfield	1	.63	50	100.00			100.00	4	4	.18	18	

TABLE I—CONCLUDED.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. dis- tricts	No. chil- dren attend- ing 4 & 27, school.	Raised by Taxes.	From perma- nent funds.	Funds how accrued.	Total ex- penditures.	No. months sch's. male inst.	sch's. fem. inst.	Pop. in 1925.	ann. ratio inc. taxes val.
Milo	2	.119	.68	.150.00		.150.00	5 1-2	5 1-2	.300	20.01.7
Newburgh	4	.225	.150	.299.25		.299.25	8 1-2	14	.473	20.01.2
New-Charleston	5	.274	.149	.400.00		.400.00	12 1-2	14	.600	25.01.4
Newport	4	.307	.260	.250.00		.250.00	11 1-2	11 1-2	1.000	20.00.9
Orono	10	.520	.430	.500.00		.500.00	18	14 3-4	1.200	15.00.8
Orrington	5	.224	.178	.248.64		.316.64	12	13 1-2	.509	30.01.5
Sangerville	6	.310	.195	.400.00		.400.00	12	13	.800	20.01.7
Sebec	2	.76	.69	.96.00		.96.00	2	6	.175	15.01.2
Williamsburgh	4	.70	.43	.100.10		.100.10	1 1-2	9	.112	10.00.7
Plant. No. 3, 3d Range, Plant. No. 7, 8th Range, Blakesburgh Plantation	2	.91	.85	.150.00		.150.00	4	4	.130	10.01.3
No. 4, E. of Penob. river No. 1, 2d Range, east Jarvis' Gore	2	.76	.50	.60.00		.60.00		6	.168	10.02.0
No. 1, 7th Range	3	.112	.78	.112.00		.112.00	10	6	.240	30

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE I.

COUNTIES.	Number of school districts.	Number of children between 4 and 21.	Number who usually attend schools.	Amount required by law to be raised and expended annually.	Amount of money annually raised & expended for sup- port of schools.		Total annual expenditures.	Aggregate No of mts. annu in which sch's are open.		Under male instructors.		Under female instructors.		Estimate of population in Dec. 1825.	Probable increase of scholars annually.	No. of mts. in wh. ea. school on the aver. is open for in- struct. an		Number of scholars on the average usually attending in each school dist.	Average wages of teachers, and all other expenses per month.	Average annual expense for each scholar	Average expense for each scholar per month	Propo. of scholars to each 100 of the whole population.	Ratio per cent. to the whole taxable property as per valuation of 1820.
					From taxes.	From the income of perma- nent funds.		Under male instructors.	Under female instructors.														
York	227	20,238	14,502	18,515.20	19,905.82	229.93	20,135.58	746	758	1-4	49,414	565	2.5	2.6	48	13.32	1.31	0	36	29	100	100	
Cumberland	323	19,238	14,692	19,776.00	20,646.85	1,520.06	22,166.71	763	1-4	54,013	634	2.4	2.5	45	14.08	1.51	0	30	27	100	100		
Litchfield	343	21,171	14,942	18,737.99	19,313.41	1,131.10	20,444.51	754	3-4	51,019	745	2.2	2.3	45	12.48	1.36	0	30	29	100	100		
Walden	240	17,112	8,424	8,904.20	11,069.46	100.00	11,169.79	170	1-2	27,675	683	1.9	2.4	39	12.30	1.36	0	32	30	100	100		
Hancock	156	7,331	5,903	7,142.40	7,173.57	497.69	7,681.17	277	3-4	18,418	313	1.3	2.7	37	10.99	1.29	0	33	32	100	100		
Washington	103	5,009	3,846	5,097.68	5,420.85	206.20	5,626.85	188	1-2	15,598	300	1.3	1.7	32	15.41	1.68	0	43	34	100	100		
Kennebec	341	19,361	14,923	18,060.00	17,327.31	375.27	18,203.08	730	915	40	43,523	714	2.1	2.7	43	11.06	1.22	0.25	21	20	100	100	
Oxford	289	12,935	10,217	10,841.60	10,990.03	1,394.21	11,384.29	515	740	30	39,633	584	1.7	2.6	33	9.07	1.11	0	38	33	100	100	
Somerset	286	11,903	8,540	8,710.00	10,737.07	336.59	11,073.65	423	3-4	32,467	642	1.4	2.1	29	10.58	1.22	0	30	30	100	100		
Pendecot	151	7,701	6,323	5,543.00	9,849.77	281.20	10,100.97	582	1-4	469	1-4	19,517	744	2.3	3.1	41	12.80	1.60	0.29	32	31	100	100
Total	2499	137,931	101,323	119,334.00	132,365.92	5,614.65	137,978.57	5161	6285		387,244	6006	2.0	2.5	40	12.04	1.35	0.30	30	30	100	100	

A comparison of the statements in the table, with the population, wealth, and circumstances of the respective towns, will suggest many useful reflections; but it will not be necessary, at this time, to enter into *detailed* examinations. Some general observations, however, upon the aggregate of the table, will not be useless.

When instead of requiring every town, containing a specified number of families, to establish and maintain schools of certain descriptions, and certain portions of the year, (as had been required under the laws of Massachusetts,) it was determined that each town should annually raise and expend, for the support of schools, a sum equal to the amount of 40 cents for each inhabitant of the town at the latest census, it was undoubtedly thought to be an improvement on the former laws, and, by some, a very great improvement. The amount thus to be raised annually, throughout the whole State, would be 19,334 dollars; which, divided among the whole number of school districts, would give 47 dollars and 75 cents, on an average, to the support of each school. This sum, at the expense which the schools have actually been found to cost per month, on the average, would furnish the means of instruction to each school rather short of four months in the year; more than half of which must be of the description usually provided, only for title children, in the early stages of education. But, it appears that, on the average of each county, they have all raised more than their proportion of the sum required by law; and some of them, from one fourth more, to nearly double; yet even this, on the whole, has sufficed only to maintain the schools to an average of 4 1-2 months in the year; viz. 2 months under male teachers, and 2 1-2 months under female teachers. There is no evidence that, before the passage of the law, schools were maintained, in general, throughout the State, any less number of months annually, than they have been since; and the amount actually raised per annum shows, conclusively, that the requisitions of the new law fell below the

tone of public sentiment, and were, in effect, merely nominal, unless so far as they affected new towns, having less than fifty families, which were not touched by the former laws. In the case of such towns, the law takes effect, by preventing them from determining, as some towns have sometimes, in a popular freak, determined, that they would have no schools at all for the year.

There is another provision of the law, the effect of which is worthy of serious consideration. The money raised by each town is required to be apportioned among the several school districts, according to the number of children and youth between the ages of 4 and 21 years, residing within the exterior limits of the district, whether they attend the schools or not. This, in many instances, operates to give to different scholars, of the same town, who on every consideration are entitled to an equal opportunity for instruction, very unequal portions of the means to obtain it. In country towns the school districts are usually formed of a size proportioned principally to the distance from which the scholars can conveniently attend the schools ; and it often happens in new towns, and sometimes in older ones, that some districts contain but a comparatively very small number of scholars. By this mode of dividing the money, each scholar in such a district obtains but a very small share of instruction ; and in some districts, its amount is next to nothing. The money expended therefore in such cases is nearly a total waste, and the public loses the benefit to be derived from the education of some who, but for this, might be among its most useful citizens. Whether there is any mode by which this evil may be remedied, without producing greater evils, is a question which will naturally present itself to the mind. It is not, however, the design in this place to discuss, but merely to suggest it.

It appears that, in the aggregate of the State, about three fourths of the children and youth between the ages of 4 and 21 years, usually attend the public schools some part of the

year ; and that these constitute nearly one third part of the whole population. It is not to be supposed, however, that they attend the schools regularly, during the whole of the time they are open for instruction. The schools instructed by male teachers are usually open only in the winter, and for the average term of two months in a year. These are principally attended by the larger scholars ; while the schools under the care of females, which average 2 1-2 months in a year, are kept open, in general, only in the summer, and are attended chiefly by the smaller children. A part, however, of both descriptions of scholars attend the schools both summer and winter ; but, on the average, it cannot be supposed that the time for instruction, afforded to each scholar, is equal to more than three months in the year, and it probably does not, in reality, amount to so much.

The average annual expense, (exclusive of books and stationary,) incurred for the instruction of each scholar, in the common schools, varies very considerably in different towns ; but less in the aggregates of the different counties. In the average of the whole State, it is but one dollar and thirty-five cents per annum. The proportion of the whole expense, to the whole taxable property of the State, as valued by the Legislature in 1820, is as 6 to 1000 ; but to the *real* value of the property, is probably not more than 2 to 1000. The proportion, however, is borne very unequally among the several towns and counties ;—varying from 5 in 1000, as in the averages of Cumberland and Washington, to 11 in 1000, as in the average of Penobscot. The proportions vary still more among the several towns in each county ; the difference in different towns being, in York, from 3 to 9 in 1000, in Cumberland, from 3 to 17, Lincoln, 4 to 15, Waldo, 4 to 21, Hancock, 4 to 20, Washington, 3 to 40, Kennebeck, 5 to 20, Oxford, 5 to 25, Somerset, 6 to 29, and Penobscot, 6 to 33.

Whether the State collectively can afford to appropriate any greater sum, or provide for any greater length of time annual-

ly, or devise any more equal provision for the expense of the education of those, who are continually advancing from the condition of pupilage to that of manhood, in which they are to constitute not only its "bone and muscle," but its heart and intellect, and in which they will direct its energies, and frame and execute its laws, are questions for the people themselves, and their Legislators, to solve.

The provision made by our ancestors, for the establishment of free grammar schools, in every town containing 200 families, was a proof of their wisdom and foresight in securing to such of the children of the poorer classes, as possessed the genius or talents for higher spheres of usefulness, the means of qualifying themselves for such spheres, and advancing to the highest seminaries which the country afforded, at the public expense. The public schools of this grade, however, seem to have been gradually superseded by the establishment of private Academies, founded by individual exertion, in many parts of the country, and aided in most instances by special grants of land for their endowment, by the Legislature. These Academies, in general, occupy nearly the same rank, in the scale of education, with the public grammar schools contemplated by the ancient laws. The principal difference is, that the free schools were supported by taxes on the property of the whole community, and were equally open to, and within the reach of, the poor as well as the rich; while the academies are founded in the first instance by private donations, and supported principally by funds derived from the income or proceeds of lands afterwards granted by the Legislature, and by charges upon the individual scholars, as the price of their tuition.

There are 28 of these Academies in the State, of which 24 were incorporated and endowed by Massachusetts, and 4 by Maine.

TABLE II.

List of Academies, with the date of their incorporation, and amount of endowments by the Legislature.

NAME & PLACE	Date of Incorporation	Am of land grant
Berwick at South Berwick	11th March, 1791	23.040 acres
Hallowell—Hallowell	5th March, 1791	23.040
Fryeburgh—Fryeburgh	9th Feb'y. 1792	12.000
Washington—Machias	7th March, 1792	23.040
Portland—Portland	24th Feb'y. 1794	11.520
Lincoln—New Castle	23rd Feb'y. 1801	11.520
Gorham—Gorham	5th March, 1803	11.520
Hampden	7th March, 1803	11.520
Bluehill—Bluehill	8th March, 1803	11.520
Hebron—Hebron	10th Feb'y. 1804	11.520
Bath—Bath	6th March, 1805	11.520
Farmington—Farmington	18th Feb'y. 1807	11.520
Bloomfield—Bloomfield	18th Feb'y. 1807	11.520
Warren—Warren	25th Feb'y. 1808	11.520
Belfast—Belfast	29th Feb'y. 1808	11.520
Bridgetown—Bridgetown	8th March, 1808	11.520
Bath, Female—Bath	11th March, 1808	11.520
Limerick—Limerick	17th Nov. 1808	11.520
Monmouth—Monmouth	19th June, 1808	11.520 upw.
Thornton—Saco	16th Feb'y. 1811	11.520
North Yarmouth—N. Yarmouth	4th Feb'y. 1811	11.520
Young Ladies—Bangor	27th Jan'y. 1818	11.520
Cony, Female—Augusta	10th Feb'y. 1818	11.520
China—China	12th June, 1818	11.520
Foxcroft—Foxcroft	31st Jan'y. 1823	11.520
Brunswick—Brunswick	23rd Jan'y. 1823	
Anson—Anson	8th Feb'y. 1853	
Oxford, Female—Paris	7th Feb'y. 1827	

The grants made by the Legislature to the several Academies, have been only in wild land, and, with but few exceptions, the amount of the grant to each has been equal. The actual value, however, realized by the several institutions, from the sale of their lands, has been very various; owing to the different value of the soil or situations where they have located them, and to more or less favorable circumstances under which they have sold them.

Some of the Academies have also funds arising from private

donations, and these, with the different sums realized from the lands granted by the Legislature, produce a very considerable difference between the available annual income of different Academies, and of course in their comparative usefulness.

To ascertain, as far as practicable, the amount of the actual funds of each Academy, with some indications, also, of the extent of its usefulness, inquiries have been addressed to gentlemen near, or connected with, each Academy in the State; answers to a part of which have been received; and from these, with an abstract from the returns made to the Legislature, in obedience to a resolve of February 1828, so far as they have been yet received, are deduced the statements in

TABLE III.

Statement and estimate of funds, receipts, and expenditures, and amount of instruction of the several academies in the State.

Places of establishment		Amount of Permanent Funds.			Amount of ann. receipts.			Salaries of instr.			A. V. No. of Schrs.		No. mos for last	Price tol. per ann. Board of scholars per week.
		Real estate, including buildings.	Personal est., incl. libr., apparat. &c	Total funds.	from income of lands.	fr. students for tuition	Tot. receipts.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Augusta	<i>a</i>	6.050	3.935	9.985							50	50	20	1.25
Bath	<i>b</i>	4.300	3.750	8.050	400	480	880	600	30	30	60	11	16	2.00
*Bridgton	<i>c</i>	1.300	9.141	10.441										
*Belfast	<i>d</i>			5.723										
Bluehill				6.652	393	94	487	425	10	10	20	10	5	1.67
Bloomfield			3.000	3.000	180	300	480			30	11	10	1.33	
*Buxton	<i>e</i>	1.501	.725	1.775										
China	<i>f</i>	2.500	2.432	4.932	180	400	580	450	30	10	40	11	10	1.25
*Fryeburgh	<i>g</i>	3.000		566										
*Farmington	<i>h</i>	1.000	1.294	2.294										
Foxcroft	<i>i</i>	1.200	3.750	4.900	220	190	410	390	17	15	32	9	6	1.25
Gorham				10,000	600	320	920	780		40	11	8	1.67	
Hebron	<i>k</i>	2.275	5.731	8,006	300	175	475	400	22	8	30	10	8	1.25
Hampden				4,500	150	280	430	400	18	17	35	9	7	1.50
*Limerick	<i>l</i>	2.500	1.551	4.051										
Machias		4.000	17.000	21,000	780	324	1104	860	28	12	40	11	9	1.50
*Monmouth	<i>m</i>	3.438	3.212	6.650										
New-Castle		6.000	2.000	8,000	320	240	560	500	15	15	30	9	8	1.25
*N. Yarmouth	<i>n</i>	1.500	.9520	11.020										
*Readfield	<i>o</i>	6.500	12.574	19.074										
*South Berwick	<i>p</i>	.700	6.837	7.537										
Saco	<i>q</i>	1.000	6.180	7.180	360	480	840	600		45	11	12	1.50	
*Wiscasset	<i>r</i>	4.400	28	4.428										

* The account of those to which this mark is prefixed is taken from returns made to the Legislature, the residue is from information derived from private sources.

a \$3225 donation from the Founder, remainder of funds derived from sale of lands, granted by the State. Library, 1200 vols. donations.

b Whole funds derived from sale of lands.

c \$3000 by voluntary contributions, remainder from sale of lands.

d \$5020 of this fund is the estimated value of land granted by Massachusetts.

e Whole fund private donation.

f \$3400 of this is from sale of half township.

g This annual income is principally from sale of lands granted by Massachusetts.

h The personal estate is derived from sale of half township granted by Massachusetts.

i \$3338 from sale of half township granted by the State.

k \$3409 from individuals, remainder from sale of lands.

l The real estate donations from individuals, the personal from the State.

m \$4906 from Massachusetts. 1746 from individuals.

n \$5949 from sale of lands, remainder from individuals—original cost of buildings \$2626 now worth \$1500.

o Maine Wesleyan Seminary. It is noticed in another place

p Real estate private donation, personal from sale of lands—buildings and lot cost \$3550 now worth 700.

q \$2500 from sale of lands, remainder from individuals.

r Funds wholly individual donation.

This statement, it will be perceived, embraces the principal part of the Academies of the State, but not the whole. If those from which no particular accounts, or from which but partial accounts, have been obtained, will bear any tolerable comparison, on the average, with the rest, then the amount and expense of the instruction afforded by the whole, may be deduced from these accounts, with an approach to accuracy entirely sufficient for general purposes. On this principle, with an allowance for Academies not endowed, it will appear that the whole amount of capital, permanently invested for the establishment and support of all the Academies in the State, including their buildings, libraries and apparatus, is not far from, or probably over, 220,000 dollars. The available annual income of their permanent funds, 9,500 dollars. Annual receipts for tuition, 8,000 dollars. Number of youths annually under instruction, 560 males, 390 females, total, 950. Average terms of instruction each year, 10 months. Average expense for each student—paid out of the income of funds granted by the State, or private donors, 10 dollars—paid by the student for tuition, 8 dollars 42 cents—for board and incidental expenses, more than the net cost of their subsistence in the families of their parents, about 32 dollars. Total expense for the education of each scholar, on the average, about 50 dollars.

It will be observed that the first item, of 10 dollars, in the expense of educating each scholar, is furnished principally by the State, in the income derived from its original endowments; and that the last item is an estimate for the *extra* expense, incurred by the scholar, for board and incidental charges of maintenance from home. The whole, however, is equally an expense to the community in the aggregate, from whatsoever source it may be immediately derived.

Taking the whole together, and comparing this amount of expense with that stated in Table 1. as the expense of instruction afforded in the primary schools, it will appear that, while

the average expense for the instruction of each scholar 10 months in the primary schools, is but 3 dollars, that of instruction in the academies is about 50 dollars. Or, in other words, the education afforded to one scholar, in the academies, costs the community nearly or quite as much as that afforded to 17 scholars in the primary schools, an equal length of time. And it is farther observable that, as four-fifths of this expense falls on the scholar, or his parents, individually, very many children, of even the first rate native capacities are, from this circumstance, utterly precluded from the benefits of that grade of education which it was the intention of the ancient laws of Massachusetts, respecting free grammar schools, to furnish alike to all classes, the poor as well as the rich; and the community thereby loses the benefit which might be expected to result from the developement of a large mass of native talent, which, for want of the ability to defray the expense, is now condemned to obscurity, and comparative uselessness.*

The foregoing facts may suggest the inquiry, whether there has been, in reality, any substantial improvement made, on the whole, in our system of popular education, (so far as it is affected by Legislative provisions,) since the days of our ancestors, the fathers of New-England; or, if any, whether it has been commensurate with our means and opportunities, or has kept pace with the advance of science throughout the civilized world; and whether the means of intellectual and moral culture, diffused among the mass of the children of the State, particularly among those of the poorer classes, are equal to the ability of the State to supply, or in any measure correspondent to the demand resulting from the nature of its political institutions, and the basis on which its permanent prosperity and hap-

* The author hopes he may not be understood to entertain views hostile to the establishment and endowment of Academies, and other literary institutions, in the abstract, nor unfavorable to those now existing. His intention is only to exhibit the comparative effect of these institutions as far as they supercede the ancient free grammar schools, which were equally accessible to all, and as they affect the relative diffusion of learning among all classes, the poor as well as the rich. He would say, encourage the one, as far as may be useful; but neglect not the other.

piness must be founded. It is believed that the mere suggestion of the inquiry will be sufficient in this place.

The course, and amount, of instruction afforded by the different academies has been various. In general it has professedly been an elementary induction into almost the whole circle of intellectual and moral science. The funds of most of them, have not been sufficient to support more than one instructor; and the multifarious nature of his duties, and the transient terms of the attendance of many of the pupils, have, in general, necessarily tended to prevent their acquisition of more than a superficial smattering of various branches of science, without a radical knowledge of any. In some, however, their circumstances have permitted a more thorough instruction, and numbers in them have been prepared for a more complete education, in higher seminaries, or for respectable degrees of usefulness in the ordinary walks of life.

In January, 1822, an institution, on a plan different from any heretofore existing in this country, was established at Gardiner, by the name of the Gardiner Lyceum. This institution was designed, as is expressed in its charter, "to prepare youths, by a scientific education, to become skilful farmers and mechanics." For its establishment the community is originally indebted to the liberality and public spirit of Robert Hallowell Gardiner, Esq. The novel character, and evident utility of its design, immediately obtained the public sentiment in its favor, and the Legislature soon extended to it a portion of the patronage, which had been bestowed on other literary and scientific institutions. Its effective support, however, has been largely derived from the munificence of the gentleman whose name it bears, and other individuals, and from receipts from the students for their tuition. The aid afforded by the Legislature has been an annuity of 1000 dollars per annum for five years past; but its funds are not yet sufficient to carry into full execution, the broad and liberal design of its foundation.

The studies pursued at the Lyceum are, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, Perspective and Isometrical Drawing, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, Mechanics, Agriculture, Natural History, &c. &c. Lectures also are given on the theory of Agriculture, Chemistry and its applications, and the sciences; and the course of instruction and exercises is designed to form a radical system of mental discipline.

The expenses of the students are not materially different from those at the ordinary academies in the State. Measures, however, are provided that, in the course of their discipline, students may also defray a part of their expenses, and the meritorious and indigent may receive instruction gratis.

The Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Readfield, was incorporated in January, 1825, and a half township, of 11,520 acres, granted for its endowment in February, 1827. The original, and principal, object of this seminary is understood to be, to educate candidates for the ministry, of the Methodist denomination of Christians. Students, however, designed for other pursuits, are admitted, and afforded the instruction usual in other academies. From its recent establishment and endowment, it cannot be expected that the ultimate benefits it is designed to produce to society, are, at present, to be fairly estimated. The amount of its funds is stated in table 3.

Bangor Theological Seminary and Classical School, was incorporated in 1814, by the name of the Maine Charity School. This institution was first opened at Hampden, in the year 1816, with the special view to the instruction of young men, of the Congregational denomination, intending to enter the ministry. It was afterwards removed to Bangor, where it is now permanently established. The institution has passed through several slight changes of character, gradually improving, and has now two distinct branches, both under the management of the same board of trustees, and the same executive government. By its present form, the theological depart-

ment is elevated, and conformed essentially to the other theological schools in our country. It is under the instruction of two Professors; one of systematic theology and pastoral duties; the other of Biblical literature and sacred rhetoric. The literary acquirements necessary for admission to this department, are those of a college course, or such attainments as, by the Faculty, shall be judged substantially equivalent, so far as they relate to a preparation for commencing the study of theology. The course of study is three years. Protestants of suitable character, of every denomination, are admitted.

The other department is strictly classical, and has one instructor. In this department, young men are furnished with the elementary instruction necessary for admission to a college course, or for any other pursuits. A course of instruction is also furnished for such persons as, for sufficient reasons, intend to enter upon theological studies without a college course.

The operations of this institution, in its various departments, have been sustained entirely by the contributions of private individuals. Its productive funds do not exceed 14,000 dollars. The whole number of its students, on an average, is about forty-five.

Waterville College was originally incorporated in 1813, by the name of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution. This was primarily intended for the education of young men for the ministry, in the Baptist denomination. In June 1820, its powers were enlarged by the permission to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by Universities; and, in February 1821, its name was changed to that of Waterville College.

The permanent property and funds of this College, consist of a township of land, containing about 38,000 acres, which was granted by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The value of this is estimated (at a very low rate)

To be about	\$10,000
About 178 acres in Waterville, valued at	2,500

EDUCATION.

375

College buildings, &c.	14.000
Library, containing about 1700 volumes,	2.000
Philosophical apparatus,	1.000

Total permanent property,	29.500
The present annual income is stated to be—Annuities from the State,	1.000
Annual subscriptions by individuals,	300
Average income of township,	500
Receipts from Students for tuition,	640
Rent of rooms for Students,	240

2.680

The debts of the College amount to about	4.000
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The annual expenses of the College are	
Salaries of President, 2 Professors, and 2 Tutors,	2.300
Interest of debt,	240

2.540

The average number of students is about 40; the length of the terms of study in each year is 38 weeks; their annual expenses are,

For tuition,	\$16.00	
Room rent,	6.00	
Fuel,	5.00	
Board, \$1.25 per week,	47.50	
Other expenses, about	14.50—	89.00

To compare this expense with that of the education at the common schools, a deduction must be made for the difference between the net actual cost of the subsistence of the students at home, and that paid at college. This is various, and can only be conjectured. In general, it may be estimated at about one half, viz: \$23.75, which leaves the net expense to the scholar about \$65.25.

The whole annual expense to the community at large, which is incurred for the education of each student, may be stated as follows:

Interest of the fixed capital, invested in college funds, lands, buildings, library and apparatus,	\$1.770
Annuity from the State, and private subscriptions,	1.300
	3.070

which, apportioned among the scholars individually,	
gives, as the share incurred for each,	76.75
Estimated net expense paid by the scholar himself,	65.25
Total	142.00

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. This institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in June, 1794. The first class was graduated in September, 1806. Upon the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, this institution became the object of the fostering care of the new State. Its trustees confiding fully in the interest felt by the public in its prosperity, surrendered its former charter, and received a new one from the State of Maine, with a liberal annuity in aid of its funds. Since this time the College has flourished, and whether we regard its resources, its means of instruction, or the number of its students, it is justly considered as the principal literary institution of the State ; and holds a highly respectable rank among the principal colleges of the United States.

Its funds consists of, or are derived from, lands granted by the Hon. James Bowdoin for its original endowment, and other subsequent donations ; lands granted by the Commonwealth of Massachuse ; tts and an annuity from the State of Maine. Their amount, or interest is not known, but is understood to to be no more than adequate to the necessary expenditures of the College on its *present* establishment, without the means of extending its operations, to the degree which the increasing wants of the State, and the progress of literature and science require. Its permanent establishment in Brunswick consists of two large, commodious, brick edifices for the residence of the students, a brick building containing public rooms for Medical, Chemical and Philosophical Lectures, a Building for a chapel and library, and two houses for college officers. It has a library of 8000 volumes, a large cabinet of minerals, and good Philosophical and Chemical apparatus. Its collection of paintings, principally donations from the Bowdoin family, contains

works of the first artists, and is exceeded by few, if any, in the United States.

The officers of instruction are, a President and six Professors, in the departments of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Rhetoric and Oratory, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy ; with Lectureships in Sacred Literature, and in Political Economy. The course of instruction extends through four years, and is similar to that pursued in the other principal Colleges and Universities in the United States.

The Medical School of Maine, attached to this College, has a high reputation, and its annual courses of lectures are attended by a large class of students.

The necessary annual expenses of Students, through their college course, are,

Tuition,	24.00
Room-rent,	10.00
Board, in commons,	45.00
Other college charges,	10.00
Fuel, light, books, furniture, and other necessary expenses, }	31.00

\$120.00

The amount of one fourth of the annuity from the State, is annually appropriated to diminish the charge of tuition to the meritorious and indigent. From this appropriation more than 50 young men receive assistance in their course. The whole number of students, on the average, is about 110, exclusive of medical students. The terms of study, 39 weeks in each year.

As a result of the preceding statements, it will be observed that, out of a population, estimated in the year 1825, at 337,000 souls, about 100,000 children and youth are annually afforded the means of instruction, a part of the year, at the primary schools, at the average expense of 1 dollar and 35 cents for each scholar ; about 1000 are under instruction the princi-

pal part of the year, at the several Academies, at the average expense of about 50 dollars for each scholar; and about 160 annually are deriving the benefit of a college course, at the expense, for each, of about \$150.*

The number of scholars here stated, includes females as well as males, excepting those at the colleges, which are wholly males; and there are no means of determining exactly, the numbers of each sex respectively, who receive the benefits of instruction at the public primary schools. An estimate, however, may be formed, probably not far from the truth, by a reference to the comparative numbers of the sexes in the whole population, of the ages approaching nearest to those returned as attending the schools. The proportions exhibited, on the average of the enumerations in 1800, 1810, and 1820, of the numbers of the two sexes of, and under, the age of 26 years, is as 976 females to 1000 males. It is highly probable that the same proportions will hold good in relation to those between the ages of 4 and 21 years. Taking this for granted, it appears that, of 100,000 children and youth educated at the primary schools, about 50,600 are males; and, from the returns of the academies, it may be computed that the number of males who there receive instruction, is about 590 out of 1000, the whole estimated number. It follows, then, that the proportions of the males, who respectively receive the different grades of instruction afforded by the public schools and seminaries throughout the State, are as 1 in the colleges, and 6 in the academies, to 625 in the primary schools. The proportion of females, who receive instruction at the public schools, as far as can be judged from the numbers at the academies, is less than that of the males. It is to be observed, however, that this account of the public schools and seminaries, does not include *all* the means of instruction in operation within the State. In all the larger towns, and in many of the

* Having no account of the amount of the funds of Bowdoin College, and the value of its fixed establishments, this sum can only be conjectural. It is evident, however, that it is higher at Bowdoin than at Waterville; and this sum is taken as probably a mean.

smaller, there are private schools, sustained at the expense of individuals, which are generally of superior grade to most of the town or primary schools, and some of them equal to any of the academies. These private schools are not confined to the instruction of either sex, but a larger proportion of them is supposed to be appropriated to female education. In estimating the different degrees of instruction actually afforded to the whole number of children and youth, these private schools also should be taken into the account, and probably be classed with the academies; but there are no known means of ascertaining their precise extent, and each, therefore, will make the estimate of them, as his means of judging will allow.

About one half of the expense of the education of the scholars at the Colleges, and one fifth of that at the Academies, is derived from the grants of the Legislature, or the munificence of private individuals. The whole of that afforded by the common schools, is defrayed by taxes on the respective towns; and, being required to be raised in proportion to the number of inhabitants, it has, as it respects the inhabitants of different towns, the same disadvantages which result from a capitation tax among individuals; though these disadvantages are mitigated, as it respects the inhabitants of the same town, by its distribution among themselves, in proportion to their estates.

The different proportions, whether as to their respective numbers or wealth, in which the expense of educating the children of the State, in the primary schools, is borne by the inhabitants of the different towns and counties, will be seen by examining the details of table 1.

With respect to the kinds and degrees of instruction afforded by the different schools and seminaries, some account would have been desirable; but, on this subject, it will be at once perceived, that nothing like precision is to be obtained; and but little can be added to the stock of information already in possession of most of the intelligent part of the community. It will be recollected also, that the principal design of this work

relates rather to that part of its several subjects which comes more immediately within the reach of the direct powers of the people in their primary assemblies, or of Legislative enactments;—and the actual state, or the various comparative degrees, of intellectual and moral improvement, produced by the schools and seminaries of the State, may with propriety be left to individual observation.

CHAPTER XII.

Grants and Sales of Land.

A detailed account of the various and conflicting grants of land from the sovereigns, or subordinate powers claiming the territorial rights and jurisdiction over the country which now constitutes the State of Maine, during the early days of its settlement; with an elucidation of their respective limits, their interference or connection with each other, and their effects upon the views and interest of those who were originally, or since have been, concerned in, or affected by them, would be of some interest at the present day, as matters of history; but, except so far as they may refer to the origin of titles under which the lands in different parts of the State are now holden, would be foreign to the principal design of this work; and therefore will be noticed no farther than by a brief, and general, reference to those under which the titles to the lands, in different parts of the State, have since been finally settled, and are now holden.

* In the year 1606, James I. of England, granted all the lands from the 40th to the 48th degree of north latitude, to the Council established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing the affairs of New

* The principal facts here stated, are abstracted from, and given on the authority of the late Governor Sullivan, in his History of the District of Maine; and in some instances in his own language, though not expressly quoted.

England. The first exercise of the powers of the Council, as it respects any lands within the present territory of Maine, appears to be a grant from them, in the year 1624, of all the lands between the rivers Merrimack and Sagadahok, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason.

It seems that the extension of this grant westward to the Merrimack, interfered with other claims, in New Hampshire; and it does not very clearly appear what river was then intended by the Sagadahok, which formed its eastern limit. In general, this name has been understood to refer to the Kennebeck; but, in some instances, it is supposed, only to the Saco.

From a misunderstanding of the grant to Gorges and Mason, or some other cause, the Council made a number of other grants, of smaller extent, some of which were fully within the territory of Gorges and Mason, others clearly without it; and, with respect to others, it must have been uncertain; but the most of them conflicted with, and infringed the rights of each other, as well as, a part of them, those of Gorges and Mason. The colony of Massachusetts also extended its claims (and it is still by many believed justly) over the principal part of the grant to Gorges and Mason; and long and severe disputes arose, which injured the prosperity of the country, and retarded its settlement for many years.

The struggles between the different parties in England, from the demise of Elizabeth to the accession of William and Mary, were felt in the colonies; and their effects were experienced in the validity or invalidity, which the parties prevailing in the government at different times, gave to the titles to the lands, which were derived respectively from themselves or their opponents. The claims of Massachusetts, the opposite views and feelings of the settlers, and the conflicting claims under the different grants from the Council of Plymouth, had nearly destroyed all the hopes of Gorges and Mason, of deriving any benefit from their original grant; when the apparent establishment of the power of Charles I. and the progress of his designs,

threw the colonies, for a time, into the hands of the monarch, and gave Gorges, who was a zealous royalist, an opportunity, as he hoped, to retrieve his affairs by obtaining a charter, of all the territory between the rivers Piscataqua and Kennebeck, and extending northward 120 miles from the sea. This charter was granted in 1639, and the territory was distinguished by the name of the Province of Maine.

In this charter was included all the territory claimed by Massachusetts, and many of the intermediate grants of the Council of Plymouth ; but still it did not effectually, nor long, silence the claimants. The overthrow of Charles, and the prevalence of the republican party in England, soon gave new hopes to Massachusetts, and the others whose rights and interests interfered with those of Gorges. Massachusetts was now in favor with the government, and her claims were agreeable to a large portion of the people of Maine, who were desirous to be subject to her jurisdiction, and receive the benefits of her government and protection. She therefore took possession of the country, and entered upon the administration of its affairs. In this state of things, Gorges died, and the most valuable part of his patent seemed to be in a fair way to be utterly lost. The restoration of Charles II. however reversed the case. The heirs of Gorges revived the claim of their ancestor ; and the claims of Massachusetts were not likely to receive much support from the royal influence. But the contest had been long and expensive, its final event must be uncertain, both parties were tired of the war, and willing to close it by a compromise. The result of the whole was that Massachusetts, to secure her own rights, and extend her territory, was willing to pay a valuable consideration ; and Gorges, the grandson and heir of Sir Ferdinando, was willing to sell, at a cheap rate, the patent which he feared was insecure, for a sum of money, of which he could be made sure. Accordingly John Usher, the agent of Massachusetts, purchased for that colony, the patent of Gorges, for the sum of £1250 sterling, and Massachusetts thus

became possessed of a title, no longer to be contested, to the whole Province of Maine, extending from the Piscataqua to the Kennebeck, and 120 miles into the country, subject however, as appears by the event, to the effects of the smaller grants from the council of Plymouth and purchases of the Indians; the most of which, where actual settlements had been made, were admitted to support a title to the soil, but without affecting the jurisdiction.

Some probable consequences of this purchase, may perhaps be of sufficient importance to justify a digression in this place, to bestow on them a passing notice.

The value of the purchase to Massachusetts, in a political point of view, may have been great. It may seem so also in a pecuniary sense; but this may be questioned. From the time of the purchase, in 1674, to the peace, in 1763, the country was frequently harrassed, and at some times almost destroyed, by Indian wars; and the colony of Massachusetts was constantly required to expend its money, and lives, for the defence of the settlements in Maine. Very little, if any thing, could be derived, by way of taxes, from the few inhabitants which, during that period, it contained; and very little also accrued from the sales or grants of the land, for in fact almost or quite the whole of the settlements at that time were made on the grants previously existing, or on tracts subsequently purchased of the Indians, with the consent or connivance of Massachusetts. No records are known to have been preserved, from which any tolerable estimate can be obtained, of the sums expended for the protection of the country during the Indian wars, or its government in times of peace, nor of the sums, if any, which were derived from grants of land, or from taxes on the inhabitants; but to those who are, even but indifferently, acquainted with the history of the country during that early, and, for the most part, gloomy period, it can hardly seem possible that the expenses of the Indian and French wars, for the defence and relief of Maine; and of administering the government of the

district ; should not very far exceed any sum which could have been derived from the territory, or its inhabitants, either directly or indirectly ; and it will be readily admitted, that if an account current could be stated between the Treasury of the colony of Massachusetts, and the province of Maine, from the date of the first purchase in 1674, to the peace of 1763, the latter would stand debtor to the former, in a very considerable balance of principal and interest, exclusive of the original purchase money, and its interest for nearly 100 years.

After the peace of 1763, the expenses for the government of Maine were probably, in part, balanced, by the taxes on the inhabitants, but not entirely ; and at this time also there were sales and grants made of different parcels, and townships of land, amounting in the whole, before the close of the revolution, to not far from 500.000 acres. A large proportion of these grants, were made as indemnities for lands which had been previously granted, within the limits of the original charter to Massachusetts, as she had always understood it, but which, upon the settlement of the boundary between that province and New Hampshire, had fallen within the latter province. Other grants were made in compensation for services rendered in the preceding war, and other claims upon the province ; and a part were sales for money. The sums realized for these lands, and the expenses of their survey and management, are not known, nor easily ascertained at this day ; but judging from what is known of the subsequent sales, it cannot be supposed that the net proceeds were equivalent to the *extra* expenses of Massachusetts proper, incurred for the defence of this territory and relief of its inhabitants during the revolutionary war. The territory therefore, at that period, must still stand debtor, with an accumulation of interest on the original purchase.

After the peace of 1783, and the establishment of the Government, the state of the account began to change. Some account of the sales of the land, from that period to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, in 1820, will appear in .

the sequel ; and a conjectural estimate of the consequences of the purchase from Gorges, as they may be supposed to relate merely to the treasury of the Commonwealth, or of the probable balance in a supposed account current, may be made by each reader for himself, recollecting that, aside from all contingent and intermediate expenses, the sum paid by the colony of Massachusetts, for the original purchase, if it had been placed in an accumulating fund, at 6 per cent. per annum, would, at the period of the separation, have amounted to something more than 85.000.000 dollars. And if the net proceeds of the sales of the lands, and amount of the taxes, prior to the separation, have exceeded the expenses of protecting the country, and administering its internal concerns, in war and peace ; then the surplus may in part liquidate this accumulated amount of the original purchase, and leave whatever balance there may be, to be discharged or reduced by the future sales of the lands yet remaining to the Commonwealth.

But, there are other points of view, in which the perseverance of Massachusetts in asserting her claims, and finally purchasing the territory, exhibits consequences of a different aspect.

The Stuarts had looked, with no favorable eye, upon the active spirit of republicanism which existed in some of the colonies, and especially disliked that of Massachusetts ; which, from the intelligence, firmness, and perseverance of its inhabitants and government, was rather troublesome whenever the royal authority sought to encroach upon the chartered rights and liberties of the colonists. In any contests, therefore, between Massachusetts and any of the royal governments, or other claimants, who were more subservient to the crown, the whole weight of the royal influence was sure to be found, either openly or secretly, on the side opposed to Massachusetts ; and, with the glory of fighting her battles bravely, she always came off also with the glory of shewing her wounds, and counting her scars.

The jealousies and antipathies between Massachusetts and the Stuarts, however, were naturally a passport to the favor of their immediate successor ; and, under William and Mary, the colonies obtained, by the charter of 1691, a restoration of her privileges, and an extension of her limits, so as to include not only the territory she had claimed under her original charter, east of the Piscataqua ; with that which she had purchased of Gorges, with a view to secure her former claim, and define as well as extend, her limits ; but also all that which lay between the province of Maine, as described in the patent of Gorges, and the province of Nova Scotia, as described in the grant by James I. in 1621, to Sir William Alexander. These limits were ever after acknowledged, as those of the province of Massachusetts, and were renewed and confirmed, at the treaty of 1783, as the north-eastern limits of the United States.

But though this addition to the territory of Massachusetts, might appear to be made from motives of favor to that colony, and no doubt such motives had their influence ; yet there were motives of another character, which could not but have had their full share of influence, in the determination of the sagacious William and his cabinet.

The claims of France to the extension of the limits of Nova Scotia or Acadia, westward to the Penobscot, and sometimes to the Kennebeck, interfered with those of England, and were viewed with a jealous eye. The influence of the French, in exciting the Indians to hostilities against the English settlements, was sometimes felt severely by the colonists ; and Massachusetts was always vigilant and active, in repelling the Indian depredations and French encroachments ; ready to expend her treasure and blood to the utmost extent, to defend, not only that part of Maine which she conceived rightfully belonged to her, but also every other part claimed by Great Britain ; and was usually prompt, and in advance of the mother country, in endeavors to protect the territory, even at her own expense. William 3d was a cool, sagacious, and politic prince ; and be-

sides whatever favors he may be supposed to have been willing to show towards Massachusetts, on account of her partiality to him, or antipathy to the Stuarts, it was not difficult for him and his ministers to perceive that the defence of the territory, between the Kennebeck and Nova Scotia, would probably occasion continual and heavy expenses, which, if it remained under the more immediate government of the crown, must be defrayed directly from the royal treasury ; but, if it was annexed to Massachusetts, the burden would principally be borne by the colonists themselves ; and the known zeal and activity of Massachusetts were a sufficient pledge, that the uttermost extent of her ability would be the only limit of her exertions to resist the encroachments of the common enemy. It also did not escape the shrewd observation of William, that it was of but little consequence to the nation at home, whether its territories in America were included under a smaller number of colonial Governments, of larger size, or cut up into a multitude of petty governments ; excepting indeed that the increase of the number of distinct governments, would produce increased demands upon the revenue of the parent country, to support the additional expense of their separate maintenance. The soundest policy therefore dictated to him to gratify Massachusetts, by the addition of so large an extent of territory, when the same act would save to the royal treasury a large portion of the expense of its government and protection, and secure to the mother country the utmost exertions of a vigilant and interested colony, to defend its distant possessions, against the aggressions of the French and Indians on their borders. He took care however to reserve to himself and his successors, a good share of the profits expected to result from the sales or rents of the territory, by a provision that no grants of the soil by the provincial government, should be valid without the consent of the crown.

It may seem to be travelling too much out of course, to have noticed, though but briefly, subjects which belong rather to the

department of history ; but when their consequences are attentively traced to their relation to the situation and circumstances of the State, even at the present day, it is believed that the departure will not be severely censured.

Had not the original charter of Massachusetts been understood by that colony to have been bounded, on the north, by a line to be drawn due east and west, from a point 3 miles north of every part of the Merrimack river, which of course would extend its limits, on the sea coast, as far east at least as Casco bay, its government and people would never have thought of contending with Gorges for the territory included in his patent. This claim of Massachusetts probably prompted Gorges to seek support and confirmation of his title, in a new charter from Charles I. of whose cause he was a zealous supporter, and with whom the stern republican spirit of Massachuseets found no favor. Had not the decline and fall of the Stuarts revived the hopes and claims of Massachusetts, and alarmed the fears of the heir of Sir Ferdinando, for the safety of the best part of his title, it cannot be credible that he would have been so ready to compromise, and relinquish the whole to his adversary, for the comparatively trifling sum of £ 1250 sterling. And, to the zeal and energy of Massachusetts, in prosecuting her claims, and defending the territory from all encroachment, may be imputed the readiness of William to extend her limits, so as to place that of Acadia also under her jurisdiction. Again ; had Gorges, who was a zealous royalist, met with no interruption from Massachusetts, the province of Maine, to the Kennebeck, would have been settled and remained under the control and influence of persons firmly attached to the royal cause. Acadia would have been either an independant royal government, or annexed to Nova Scotia. The education, character, and habits of the population of both, must, of course, have been very different from those of the people of Massachusetts, and a different character therefore must have been transmitted to their descendants. Under such circumstances, it can

hardly be supposed that the few and thinly scattered inhabitants of this extensive coast, partly in possession, and wholly at the mercy, of the British force from Halifax or Castine would, at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, have ventured, any more than those of Nova Scotia, to have declared themselves on the side of independence ; or, if they had, the possession of Portland would have been as easy as that of Castine, and Maine, being in that case a province by itself, distinct from Massachusetts, in full possession of the British force, and, in all probability, more friendly to the royal cause, there could have been no prevailing argument, at the treaty of 1783, to extend the boundary of the United States eastward of New Hampshire ; or, if at all eastward of that State, still no human probabilities can justify the belief that it would have been extended east of the Kennebeck, which was the eastern limit of the ancient Province of Maine. It is therefore to a succession of causes, each the effect of antecedents which may be traced back to the persevering adherence of our ancestors of Massachusetts, to what they conceived to be their chartered rights, and imperious duties, that the State of Maine owes its present extent, and even its existence as a member of the American Union, instead of remaining, as it must otherwise have remained, a dependant British Province.

It is not unworthy of remark also in passing, that the whole history of Massachusetts, and, in connection with her, of Maine, from the earliest settlement to the present day, exhibits a continued series of encroachments on her northern and eastern borders ; and continued struggles to defend her chartered rights, and territorial limits against force, finesse, and fraud. But, the encroachment on the limits of the ancient charter, though successful in part, yet excited a spirit of vigilance and perseverance in asserting and defending her rights, which, with the concurrence of events, resulted in a large accession of territory, and finally in its deliverance from a state of colonial subjection. It is observable too, that all these ancient encroach-

ments were made by the provincial agents or subalterns of the crown, for the furtherance of their own interests, and the gratification of their own ambition ; and that the modern assumptions and pretensions of Great Britain, to the northern section of Maine, have originated in the same " grasping cupidity " of its present provincial agents and subalterns ; supported however by their government, which they have betrayed into a hope that there may be some foundation for their claims. But, —like causes *sometimes* produce like results.—It is not impossible that this bold attempt to wrest from this State and Nation, so large and important a frontier territory ; with the insidious arts, and unblushing finesse and chicanery, with which the British pretensions have been managed , may yet awaken the American people from their apathy on the subject—may excite yet latent energies—and may set in operation a train of causes, the final results of which may be as little expected by, or agreeable to, the projectors and prosecutors of these pretensions, as were the events of the year 1783 to the authors of the earlier encroachments on the rights and liberties of the colonies.

To return from this digression.—The Council of Plymouth seem to have understood very little of the geography of the country over which they exercised their jurisdiction ; for it cannot be reasonably supposed that they wholly disregarded the titles they had themselves conferred ; or that they intended to sow the seeds of contention among their different grantees. In the year 1629 they granted to Richard Vines, and Thomas Oldham, a tract on the west side of Saco river, extending from the sea 8 miles up the river, and 4 miles in width. Under this grant the lands in Biddeford are still holden. They also granted a tract of similar extent, on the east side of that river, to Thomas Lewis and Richard Benynton, which is the origin of the present titles in the town of Saco ; and another to Thomas Comstock, or Cammock, of 5000 acres at Black point, under which lands are now holden in the town of Scarborough.

The next year (1630) the Council made a grant to John Dy, John Smith, and others, of all the lands from Cape Porpoise 40 miles east, and extending 40 miles into the country ; to which was given the name of the Province of Lygonia. This grant not only infringed the original patent to Gorges and Mason, but included the whole of those above mentioned at Saco and Scarborough. It was soon after transferred to Sir Alexander Rigby, who sent over agents to settle and govern the country. These agents made a number of grants to different persons, of lands in what are now the towns of Falmouth, Portland, Westbrook, Cape Elizabeth, Scarborough, and Kennebunk port. The title to the lands, under some of these grants, became extinct by the neglect of the grantees, and the interference of other claims ; but some were occupied, and the titles to the lands conveyed under the most of them has descended to the inhabitants at the present day.

In 1629 the Council made a grant to the Colony of Plymouth, of a tract on the Kennebeck, extending 15 miles from the river on each side. This tract was transferred, in 1661, to Antipas Boies, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle, and John Winslow. Their descendants and assigns afterwards associated under the name of the Kennebeck Company, and the lands are still holden under that title. The ambiguities and obscurities as to limits, usual in the grants of this council, produced long, expensive, and severe contests between the claimants under this grant, and those on its borders ; the effects of which exist, in some degree, to the present day. Its southern limits were finally settled so as to leave the towns of Topsham and Woolwich, with other towns below them, on the sea coast, to other claimants ; and its northern were extended to what is now the south line of Anson and Madison, and of other towns on the same parallel. Different modes of determining the distance on each side of the river, also produced disputes as to its eastern and western limits ; and the conflicting claims to boundaries between this and other grants, on almost every side of it, have

been the fruitful sources of law-suits, expense, and unhappiness, for more than half a century. They have however been at length principally determined, either by judicial decision or compromise ; and the rapidly increasing prosperity of the country since, evinces the beneficial result.

In the same year the Council also granted to Beauchamp and Leverett, a tract of about 30 miles square, on the west side of Penobscot bay and river, extending westward to Muscongus river, and northward to a line which now constitutes the southern limit of the towns of Hampden, Newburgh, Dixmont and Troy. This tract came afterwards into the hands of Brigadier General Waldo, and from him descended to the family of the late General Knox. The title under this grant has been held good ; but the limits assigned to it having been found too small, the deficiency was supplied by the Legislature of Massachusetts, since the revolution, by a grant of all the vacant lands, then belonging to the Commonwealth, in the towns of Hampden, Bangor, Newburgh, and Hermon.

Besides the foregoing, the Council of Plymouth made but one other grant, under which any important claim has been set up and sustained, to a title in the lands. This was in 1631, to Robert Alsworth and Gyles Elbridge, of 12,000 acres at Pemaquid, with an addition of 100 acres for each settler they should procure. The title of Alsworth and Elbridge descended to Shem Drowne and others, who, in 1741, made a survey of about 70 or 80,000 acres as within their patent, including the town of Bristol, with part of the towns of New-Castle and Nobleborough. Opposed to this were claims under grants made by Colonel Dunbar, or Dungan, Governor of the colony of Pemaquid, under the authority of the Duke of York ; also other grants and deeds, from Indians to Walter Phillips and others, subdivided and transmitted to different claimants, known in late days under the names severally of the Brown, Tappan, Vaughan and Waldo claims. These different claims conflicted with each other, as well as with others in their vicinity, and event-

ally produced much perplexity, expense, and distress, both to the inhabitants and the claimants ; but at length were generally settled by mutual compromise, under a resolution of Massachusetts, passed in 1811 ; the Commonwealth agreeing, in order to relieve and quiet the actual settlers, to indemnify the claimants, in certain specified cases, by grants of an equivalent in other unoccupied lands.

The amount of the lands of which the titles, derived from the foregoing grants and patents, have been holden to be good, or which have been established to the possessor, appears from the inventory of 1820, to be about 1.758.545 acres, including however some small parcels, derived from Indian deeds, of lands bordering on and intermixed with some of them ; and including also some part of the larger parcels under Indian deeds between the Kennebeck and Pemaquid, and south of the Plymouth patent. It is known however, that of the inventories returned by the several towns in 1820, many were deficient ; and a computation of the amount of this deficiency, in each county, is given in the recapitulation of table 1 of this chapter. The proportion of this computed deficiency, which belongs to the towns included under the grants before mentioned, cannot be accurately ascertained ; but is supposed to be rather over 179.000 acres ; which, added to the quantity actually returned, makes about 1.965.000 acres, to which neither the sale to Massachusetts by Gorges, nor the charter of William and Mary, ever actually gave the right of soil, but only the jurisdiction.

Besides this, there were other tracts, the right to the soil of which had passed away, and therefore need not be here noticed.

From a retrospect of the history of that period, it will appear that, antecedent to the establishment of the title of Massachusetts by the charter of William and Mary, that colony had found it expedient to encourage the purchase of lands from the Indians, at least so far as to allow of some degree of validity to their deeds, especially when accompanied with actual possession and continued occupancy.

The Indian deeds which have been allowed to be valid, and under which lands are still holden, are stated by Governor Sullivan, whose professional researches gave him the most extensive means of ascertaining correctly, to be the following.

The first in the year 1643, to Humphrey Chadbourne, of a tract now in the town of South Berwick. In the same year another tract to Broughton. In 1650 another to Thomas Spencer. These were all in Kittery, which then included also the towns of South Berwick, and Berwick, though the limits, as they at present exist, do not appear to have been exactly defined.

Proceeding eastward, the next conveyance by the Indians is of two tracts on Saco river, made in 1660 and 1661, to Walter Phillips. These grants were very indefinite in their limits, and the extent of country intended to be conveyed is not easy, at the present day, to ascertain. They covered the former grant to Vines and Oldham, and probably that to Lewis and Benynton, but do not appear to have been used as adversary to those grants. Three other deeds from the Indians, viz. one to Bush and Turbell of 4 miles square, in the present town of Lyman, one to Francis Small, of the lands between the great and little Ossipee rivers, and another to Francis Small and Nicholas Shapleigh, of lands in Shapleigh, appear some of them to set some limits to the indefinite extent of those to Phillips, and, with that, include nearly the whole of the interior of the present county of York, with the exception of some few smaller tracts and parcels, which were afterwards sold by Massachusetts. Eastward of these, was a grant to John Alger, of a tract in Scarborough, the title under which is still good.

In 1654, a deed was obtained from the Indians to Thomas Purchase, of a tract on Androscoggin river, which has since been known by the name of the Pejepscot claim. The limits of this tract interfered with other titles, and were strongly contested; and after long and expensive law-suits, were finally determined to extend as high up the river as to Minot on the

west, and Leeds on the east sides. Besides this, the towns on the Kennebeck, and the sea-coast, to Damariscotta, were all covered by different purchases from the Indians, in smaller parcels, between the years 1643 and 1666. The boundaries of these purchases, being, in general, loosely defined, and interfering with each other, as well as with the grants from the Council of Plymouth, formed fruitful sources of litigation and distress ; and it was not until long after the revolution, that the conflicting claims became, in any degree, defined and limited, so that the inhabitants under them could feel assured that they were not liable to be disturbed in the enjoyment of their possessions, by new claims continually arising, after they had once supposed all to be settled.

The whole territory covered by these Indian grants, so far as they have been adjudged valid, and constitute the basis of the titles under which the present possessors hold their lands, appears by the inventory of 1820, to contain about 491.000 acres. This inventory, however, falls below the true quantity, which, from such data as could be obtained, is supposed to be not far from 540.000 acres, including however some smaller parcels intermixed with them, as before mentioned.

It will be seen from the foregoing sketch of the grants from the crown, and Council of Plymouth, and the claims under Indian deeds, that, out of the territory purchased of Gorges, by Massachusetts, in 1674, and the additional territory included in the charter of William and Mary, in 1691, about 2.500.000 acres were covered by previous grants, the titles under a part of which were then admitted, and the remainder have been since adjudged to be good ; and which, of course, never passed into the hands of the colony, as proprietors of the soil. These lands, with but trifling exceptions, occupy the whole of the present county of York, all the sea-coast of Cumberland, the whole of Lincoln and Waldo, the greatest part of Kennebeck, and upwards of 200,000 acres in Somerset, embracing the whole of that part of the country which was settled prior to the

war of 1756, and much the largest part of that which was settled before the revolution. The province therefore derived no benefit whatever from any sales of the lands for nearly 100 years from the first purchase, and very little for many years afterwards.

Besides grants and Indian deeds before mentioned, which have been acknowledged to be valid, as conveying the titles to the soil of so large a portion of the State, there were several made under the authority of the crown of France, in the eastern part of the State, while it remained in her possession. The records of these however were all removed at the final evacuation of the country by the French, and no claim has since been made to any title under them, except in one instance. After the revolution, while the grateful feelings of the American people towards France were at their height, and they were disposed to view, with the most favorable eye, any claims of that nation, an application was made to the government of Massachusetts, for confirmation, or indemnity, for a grant made in April, 1691, by Louis XIV. of France, to Monsieur De La Motte Cadillac. This grant had become obsolete, and a part of the land now claimed under it was occupied under the authority of Massachusetts. The feelings of the government however, were friendly to the applicants, and their claim was admitted so far as to release, to Monsieur and Madame De Gregoire, the latter of whom was a descendant and heir of Cadillac, all the land, within its limits, which then remained at the disposal of the Commonwealth. This included the present town of Trenton, with part of the towns of Sullivan, Ellsworth, Hancock, Eden and Mount Desert, with the Islands in front of them to the main ocean ; containing, exclusive of the lands occupied by settlers, and by grants which had been previously confirmed, about 60,000 acres.

Notwithstanding the annexation of Acadia to the province of Maine, and its assignment to Massachusetts, by the charter of William and Mary ; still the titles to its soil and jurisdiction were

at times contested by the French, who had made settlements at and eastward of the Penobscot. Massachusetts derived no benefit from the lands ; but was continually engaged in disputes and contests with the French settlers and claimants, for many years ; and there were no effective settlements nor grants of land made by the province, until near the close of the war of 1756. At this time grants were made, embracing all the towns on the navigable waters of the east side of Penobscot river, and the sea coast, from Bucksport to Machias inclusive, with the exception of the town of Jonesborough. The power of the province being restricted by the charter of 1691, these grants were conditional, being incomplete unless subsequently confirmed by the crown ; but the troubles which preceded the revolution soon came on, and the grants remained until after the peace of 1783, when they were confirmed by Massachusetts. The whole quantity of the land contained in them, in the aggregate, including also the French grant confirmed to De Gregoire, and the lands within them occupied by actual settlers previous to the confirmation, is stated, in the inventory of 1820, to be 354,912 acres. These returns however exhibit deficiencies, which are, partly ascertained, and partly computed to be, about 46,000 acres ; making the whole of the lands, east of the Penobscot, alienated prior to the revolution, to be about 400,900 acres ; about 60,000 of which was for a claim originating prior to the charter of William and Mary.

In the western parts of the State, there were other grants made during the same period. These were made absolutely, and were principally subsequent to the peace of 1763, though some were earlier. A considerable part of the whole of those granted during this period, both absolutely and conditionally, were as indemnities for claims, of various descriptions, against the Province, for military and other services ; though some were sales for present or future considerations ; and most of them were made with a view to promote immediate settlements, and actually were settled to a considerable extent.

These grants included all the present county of Cumberland, except the towns on the sea coast, which had been granted under Gorges and Rigby, and a few detached strips and parcels of small amount ; with 12 townships, amounting to about 310,000 acres, in Oxford ; and several tracts in York, some of which were of considerable extent, not covered by the claims under the Indian deeds and other grants, before alluded to, which occupied the principal part of that county. The whole quantity contained in these grants collectively, in the western section of the State, as near as can be at present ascertained, is nearly 750,000 acres.

Those acquainted with the inaccuracy of a large portion of the original surveys made in all parts of the State, will perceive the difficulty of obtaining a correct account of the quantity of the lands included in the various ancient grants which have been mentioned. It might be supposed, however, that the law requiring a statement under oath, of the quantity of land, of every description, in every town, would have produced an account, so far at least as respected the towns which have been sometime settled, and repeatedly surveyed, which might be relied on as perfectly accurate ; yet it is found that, in about 60 towns, respecting which there were other means of determining the true quantity, the account rendered in the returns of 1820 were, in the aggregate, about 191,000 acres deficient. This deficiency has been made the basis of computing that of the rest ; yet, even with this aid, there is still much uncertainty, and different modes of computation give somewhat different results. From the method which is considered the most nearly accurate, it is computed that the quantity of land contained in the tracts which are now holden under the ancient grants from the Council of Plymouth, and those under purchases originally from the Indians, including also some smaller tracts internixed with them, and which could not easily be ascertained separately, is not far from 2,481,000 acres ; and the quantity alienated by the Province of Massachusetts, after

the charter of 1691, and prior to the peace of 1783, is computed to be about 1,304,500 acres ; making, in the whole quantity alienated before the territory came fully into the possession of the Commonwealth, 3,785,000 acres. Other modes of estimating the quantity make it about 130,000 acres less, and some make it rather more ; but the former is thought to be nearest the truth.

The local and relative positions of these several descriptions of grants, prior to 1783, so far as they have been adjudged valid, and still form the bases of the present land titles, are exhibited in Plate V. where they are indicated by the Roman numerals I. to VI.

The foregoing account, though comparatively of less moment at the present day, yet it is thought will not be uninteresting nor improper as introductory to a more specific and detailed account of the sales and grants which have been since made, and which form part of a system or systems in the political economy of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and, more recently, of the State of Maine, respecting which their citizens have, at times, felt a strong interest, and the results of which may have had, and may still have, important relations to their fiscal concerns, and to the general wealth and resources of the State.

At the termination of the long and arduous struggle for the independence of the nation, Massachusetts found herself a sovereign State, it is true ; possessing in common with the other States, her proportion of materials for a great and powerful empire ; but at that time, exhausted by the efforts and sufferings of the war—her people borne down with the weight of taxes—her treasury empty—her credit that of a bankrupt—her paper currency worth, in the market, scarcely 10 per cent of its nominal value—her commerce next to nothing—her utmost exertions barely able to discharge the ordinary expenses of government, in time of peace ; and no resources for the payment of the debts created by the war, except what might possibly be derived

from the sales of her wild lands, or from direct taxes on the people. The latter they had already borne to the extent of their ability, and they could not be increased. The former seemed to promise some relief.

The attention of the Legislature was, at an early period, called by Governor Hancock, to the eastern lands, as a fund from which they might hope to obtain some relief from the pressure of the public debt. Accordingly in 1783 a land office was established, and measures were taken to survey the lands, and open them to the market. In 1786, finding that the sales proceeded slowly—the public debt still unpaid, and accumulating—and the credit of the Commonwealth below par, the Legislature resolved to make an effort to redeem the public debt, by a lottery sale of 50 townships, which had been recently surveyed, between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. The land intended to be sold was represented by 2720 tickets, the price of each of which was fixed at £60, payable partly in specie, and partly in evidences of the public debt, or what were termed consolidated securities; by which it was expected to redeem upwards of half a million dollars of the debt.

The effects of the war, however, were too recent, and the value of the lands too little known, and too lightly esteemed, to encourage very extensive purchases at that time, and the tickets in the land lottery were not all disposed of. At the conclusion of the sales it was found that but 437 tickets were sold, which had produced the sum of £26,220, or equal to \$87,400. On the drawing of the lottery the prize lots amounted to 165,280 acres. The average price therefore received for these lands, was nearly 52 cents per acre.

The sales still continued slowly, for a number of years, until the increasing prosperity of the country, and a farther acquaintance with the intrinsic value of land, excited the attention of purchasers and speculators; when sales were made so extensively that, in 1795, the Legislature found it expedient to put a stop to them entirely.

About the year 1790, the value of the lands was rising fast in the public estimation, and the attention of those who were interested in the establishment of literary, and other public institutions, was attracted towards them, as a fund from which the Legislature might easily endow those institutions, without any burden upon the community. Applications were accordingly made for those objects, and lands were readily granted.

After the sales were suspended in 1795, the thirst for speculation not subsiding, and having no longer any opportunity to gratify itself, by purchasing from the Commonwealth, it incorporated itself with the ardor which was then exhibited for the establishment and endowment of literary institutions ; and applications for grants of land, for their endowment and support, increased, and were not frequently rejected. Other objects however soon came in for their share ; and, for a time, the Legislature was continually, and, in general, successfully importuned, not only for grants to Collèges, Academies and Schools ; but to roads, bridges, canals and other purposes. A large proportion of these grants were immediately purchased of the trustees of the institutions to which they were made ; but some of them still remain in the hands of the original grantees. It was found after a time, that more land had been thrown into the market than the exigencies of the country, for the time, required ; more purchases had been made with a view to a speedy profit from re-sales in smaller parcels to actual settlers, than was sufficient to meet the demand of the increasing population ; and more families were contracted to be placed, in a given time, on the lands thus purchased, than could easily be obtained. Of course the fever for speculation abated, and the purchasers were left at leisure to employ themselves in improving the value of their property, or waiting until the progress of the population of the country should bring it again into demand.

An account of the grants and sales will be most conveniently exhibited in a tabular form—and, with a view to comprehend the whole in one connexion, a list is given, in table 1, of all the

towns and townships, as they existed in 1820, with a reference to the period and general origin of the titles under which the lands in them are now holden.

TABLE I.

Statement of all the lands which have been alienated in the State of Maine prior to the year 1820.

The quantity stated in the towns which were alienated before and during the revolutionary war, and the quantity granted in small parcels, is from the inventories of towns, taken by order of the Legislature in the year 1820—the quantity sold and granted between the years 1783 and 1820, with the names of the several original grantees, is from the records of the Land Office, and Acts and Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts—except some few instances of small grants, and others, quantity uncertain, which are included in the return of towns in 1820. It is known, however, that in many of the towns the number of acres returned in the inventory of 1820, is less than the true number. This error, as far as it is known, is carried into the recapitulation at the end of the table, under the title of ascertained deficiency. From the known deficiencies, an estimate is made for those which are unknown, in cases where circumstances appeared to require it; and this is carried into the table, under the title of computed deficiency. It will be seen, therefore, that as a part of the amount is a matter of estimate, there may be some errors in the result; but it is believed that they cannot be very extensive.

YORK COUNTY.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
Biddeford	15.608	Ancient grants from Crown and Lords proprietors.
Elliot	11.239	
Kittery	11.160	
Kennebunk	17.414	
Saco	19.720	
Wells	28.379	
York	31.788	
	135.308	
Kennebunk-Port	18.953	Crown prop'rs. & Ind. grants.
Alfred	12.058	Chiefly or wholly Indian deeds, adjudged valid.
Berwick	25.769	
Buxton	22.617	
Cornish	10.388	
Hollis	26.260	
Lebanon	23.558	
Lyman	21.630	
Limerick	12.683	
Limington	23.375	

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
Newfield	14.427	Chiefly or wholly Indian deeds, adjudged valid.
Parsonsfield	29.502	
Shapleigh	43.212	
Sanford	20.015	
South Berwick	9.655	
Waterborough	26.358	
	<hr/> 321.587	
Total of the County,	475.848	

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Cape Elizabeth	12.881	Ancient Crown, Proprietors and Indian grants.
Falmouth	14.918	
Portland	2.158	
Scarborough	30.634	
Westbrook	17.063	
Freeport	18.661	
North Yarmouth	35.373	
Pownal	12.224	
	<hr/> 143.912	
Brunswick	23.909	Indian deeds.
Danville	12.873	
Durham	16.091	
Harpwell	11.495	
	<hr/> 64.368	
Baldwin	44.867	Province grants from 1691 to 1783, including some small parcels since 1783.
Bridgeton	25.590	
Gorham	26.387	
Gray	25.256	
Harrison	21.271	
Minot	35.561	
New Gloucester	25.373	
Otisfield	28.075	
Poland	26.958	
Raymond	32.057	
Standish	40.779	
Windham	28.249	
	<hr/> 360.423	
Thomp. pnd. pl. & small tracts not inc. above	6.986	
Total of the County,	575.689	

LINCOLN COUNTY.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
Alna	12.001	Ancient Crowns and Proprietor's grants.
Part of Bowdoinham	21.681	
Part of Bowdoin	13.281	
Dresden	17.234	
Litchfield	24.667	
Part of Jefferson	15.590	Kennebeck Purchase.
Part of Lisbon	12.769	
Part of New Castle	7.564	
Wales	7.697	
Whitefield	19.229	
Wiscasset	9.117	
	160.820	
Cushing	9.820	Waldo Patent.
Friendship	7.178	
St. George	8.303	
Thomaston	20.377	
Part of Union	15.110	
Part of Waldoboro'	24.798	
Warren	23.717	
	109.303	
Bristol	29.379	Mixed Claims.
Boothbay	16.022	
Edgecomb	12.404	
Part of Jefferson	7.790	
Part of New Castle	7.565	
Putnam	18.575	
Nobleborough	14.995	
Part of Union	7.555	
Part of Waldoboro'	24.798	
	138.983	
Bath	7.015	Indian Deeds.
Part of Bowdoinham	10.841	
Part of Bowdoin	13.281	
Georgetown	12.305	
Part of Lisbon	12.768	
Lewiston	17.606	
Phippsburgh	13.085	

LINCOLN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles</i>
Topsham	21.833	} Indian Deeds.
Woolwich	19.963	
	127.897	
In or near Jefferson	11.520	Grant to Lincoln Academy.
Total of the County,	548.523	

The fractions of towns assigned to the several descriptions of grants, are conjectural divisions, from an inspection of the Map, and cannot be depended on for accuracy as to the divisions, but this does not affect the accuracy of the aggregate.

There may be some small tracts not included, and the half township to Lincoln Academy may or may not be correctly added.

WALDO COUNTY.

Appleton	13.009	} Ancient Crown Grants.
Belfast	24.357	
Belmont	19.694	
Brooks	13.744	
Camden	24.062	
Frankfort	31.463	
Hope	17.619	
Islesborough	6.747	
Jackson	15.697	
Lincolntown	19.093	
Liberty	21.140	
Monroe	21.941	
Knox	15.642	
Montville	16.024	
Northport	16.129	
Prospect	21.569	
Swanville	24.747	
Searsmont	23.355	
Thorndike	30.519	} Waldo Patent.
Waldo	6.214	
	382.765	
Burnham	13.920	}
Freedom	13.302	
Palermo	23.119	
Unity	19.141	
	69.482	
Troy	21.681	sold since 1783, to W. Brooks and others.
Total of the County,	473.928	

HANCOCK COUNTY.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
Bluehill	28.472	Province grants, and to settlers.
Brooksville	14.337	
Bucksport	37.435	
Castine	3.810	
Eden	17.166	Chiefly anc. French grant.
Mount Desert	25.527	
Trenton	17.101	
Gouldsbrough	31.561	Province grants and to settlers.
Orland	26.297	
Penobscot	13.799	
Sedgwick	14.124	
Sullivan	12.831	
Surry	12.763	
	<hr/> 255.223	
		<i>Sales and Grants since 1763.</i>
Deer Isle	18.420	To settlers chiefly.
Ellsworth	46.896	Leonard Jarvis and others.
Vinalhaven	16.373	Settlers.
No. 8, N. of Ellsworth	45.000	L. Jarvis and others.
	<hr/> 126.679	
No. 20	23.478	Lottery and Bingham included in inventory of 1820.
26	22.856	
27	24.864	
8 and 9	22.039	
14	23.024	
15	20.694	
	<hr/> 136.955	
Total in inventory of 1820	<hr/> 518.857	
132 small islands in Lincoln, Hancock and Washington, sold before 1820.	29.275	Sundry persons.
44 small islands chiefly in Hancock and Washington, sold since 1820, per resolves bef. that time	2.270	Sundry persons.
Lands sold by lottery in various towns in Hancock & Wash.	165.280	Sundry persons in 1787.

HANCOCK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
Residue of Lottery townships sold to Wm. Bingham, in Hancock & Wash.	1,107.396	
Reserved lands in 9 towns in Hancock, gr. to Harvard Col.	2,700	
Additional to settlers in Steuben, &c.	1,437	
Reserved lands in 3 towns in Wash't'n gr. to Harvard Col.	900	
34 small islands in Hancock & Wash. sold by Massachu. since division.	2,023	
Do. by Maine, supposed	2,023	

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison	17,766	
Harrington	18,070	
Steuben	20,876	
Machias	42,977	Province Grants.
	99,689	
		<i>Sales and Grants since 1783:</i>
Baring	19,130	
Columbia	24,407	
Calais	22,702	Waterman Thomas.
Cherryfield	27,003	
Charlotte	20,734	John Locke and others.
Cutler	30,431	Washington Acad. & others.
Cooper	25,120	
Dennysville	27,350	B. Lincoln.
Eastport	17,937	Settlers and others.
Lubec	10,457	
Perry	17,032	B. Lincoln.
Jonesborough	42,874	J. C. Jones and others.
Robbinston	16,154	E. H. Robbins and others.
Trescott	19,030	
Whiting	33,000	John Allen and others.
Alexander	26,000	

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONTINUED

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
No. 7	21.960	
No. 10	17.130	Aaron Hobart.
	<hr/> 402.307	
Add, for deficiency } Steuben, &c. }	35.149	
Total in settled towns	<hr/> 437.456	
No. 23	18.570	Part to Bluehill Academy.
13	23.040	
14	26.240	
18	21.160	
	<hr/> 70.440	
<i>Not taxed.</i>		
1, 4th range, Schoodic	23.040	Williams College.
3, 2d do.	23.040	B. Talmadge
3, 1st do.	30.770	S. Hinkley.
1, 1st do.	24.050	Justin Ely.
2, 3d do.	11.520	Hingham Academy.
5, 1st ra. N. Lottery lands	11.520	Amherst Academy.
6, 1st do. do.	11.520	Lenox Academy.
1-2 t'ship near Sch. lakes	11.520	Heirs of T. Danforth.
Adjoining do.	500	Amasa Smith.
Near do.	11.520	Hampden Academy.
Eastport and Lubec	11.564	Settlers.
Whiting	500	Settlers.
<i>On Eastern Boundary line, N. of Monument.</i>		
FIRST RANGE.		
1-2 township,	11.520	Westford Academy.
1-2 do. do.	11.520	Groton Academy.
Houlton plant. do.	11.520	New Salem Academy.
1 township, do.	23.040	Williams College.
1-2 do. do.	11.520	Framingham Academy.
1-2 township	11.520	Portland Academy.
1-2 do.	11.520	Bridgewater Academy.
Adjoining do.	1.000	Lemuel Cox.
Mars Hill	23.040	Approp. to soldiers.
SECOND RANGE.		
1 township	23.040	Town of Plymouth.
1 township	23.040	Mass. Agricultural Society.
1-2 do.	11.520	Limerick Academy.
1-2 do.	11.520	Belfast Academy.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
SECOND RANGE.		
1-2 township	11.520	Deerfield Academy.
1-2 do.	11.520	Westfield Academy.
part do.	10.000	Gen. Wm. Eaton.
Total not settled	389.424	
Steuben		
Harrington	20.506	Settlers.
Addison		
Columbia, part of,	14.643	John Peck.
	35.149	
From Lottery and Bingham lands, in Hancock and Washington	1.272.676	
Deduct six townships taxed sep- arately in Hancock & 10 towns taxed sep- arately in Washing- ton,	136.955	
	233.090	370.045
Balance of Bingham Lottery lands to be add. to sales, &c. in Hancock & Wash- ington.	902.631	

KENNEBECK COUNTY.

Augusta	36.011	} Plymouth Company grant.
Belgrade	15.680	
Clinton	31.145	
China	9.560	
Harlem	14.064	
Dearborn	10.161	
Fairfax	20.874	
Gardiner	20.884	
Hallowell	24.328	
Monmouth	24.520	

KENNEBECK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
Mount Vernon	11.567	Plymouth Company gran.
Pittston	16.776	
Readfield	19.810	
Rome	19.379	
Sidney	23.445	
Vassalborough	26.204	
Waterville	17.929	
Winthrop	23.000	
Winslow	21.703	
Windsor	18.819	
	<hr/> 405.819	
Greene	17.611	Mixed titles.
Leeds	21.919	
	<hr/> 39.530	
<i>Sales, &c. since 1783.</i>		
Farmington	27.538	Dummer Sewall and others.
New Sharon	25.782	Prince Baker and others.
Chesterville	16.952	Dummer Sewall
Vienna	12.162	Prescott & Whittier, and others.
Fayette	17.206	
Surplus in acct. of sales of above three towns	17.451	
Wayne	9.212	
Wilton	22.544	William Tyng and others.
Temple	18.020	William Phillips, jr.
	<hr/> 166.867	

Total returned in 1820 612.316

OXFORD COUNTY.

Bethel	24.278	Province grants.
Gilead	14.345	
Fryeburgh	26.549	
Hebron	36.221	
Jay and Canton	20.643	
Livermore	27.435	
Lovell	20.905	
Sweden	16.525	
Paris	23.971	

OXFORD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
Turner	31.359	} Province grants.
Rumford	19.170	
Waterford	21.192	
	<hr/> 282.593 <hr/>	
		<i>Sales, &c. since 1783.</i>
Andover	29.433	Samuel Johnson and others.
Albany	14.153	Joseph Holt and others.
Brownfield	28.866	T. Cutler and others.
Buckfield	15.959	A. Burk and others.
Berlin and No. 6	27.650	S. Wetmore and J. Abbot.
Carthage	23.250	B. Ames.
Denmark	27.623	} Fryeburg Aacademy, Lowell Foster, &c. &c.
Greenwood	22.574	
Hiram	13.612	Phillips Academy and als.
Hartford	19.821	P. Wadsworth and als.
Sumner	15.713	} J. Parkhurst and others.
Dixfield	19.130	
Mexico	12.712	} J. Holman and , others.
Norway	25.022	
Newry	32.775	Lee, Rust, and others.
Peru	21.499	Sarah Bostwick
Porter	15.693	J. Thompson and others.
Woodstock	24.192	J. Hill and others.
Weld	32.775	Dummer Academy and als.
Howard's Gere	2.012	T. Russell, jr.
Fryeburgh Addition	1.199	P. Howard.
Bradley and Eastman's	2.800	
	<hr/> 428.076 <hr/>	

Taxed in 1820, but not settled.

Small tracts	4.147	Fryeburg Academy.
Township No. 7	23.937	John Derby.
No. 8	25.412	Sarah Waldo.
Hamlin's Grant	1.270	C. Hamlin.
N. Surplus of Andover	15.960	John Richards.
W. Surplus do.	11.696	S. Johnson and others.
A. No. 1	26.165	Phebe Ketchum.
A. No. 2	28.507	J. J. Holmes.

OXFORD COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

<i>Towns..</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
B.	25.600	Hounsfield and Davis.
C.	21.074	Ann S. Davis.
D.	20.500	J. Gardner.
E.	20.600	J. Cummins.
	<hr/> 224.868 <hr/>	
No. 1, 1st range	22.552	Moses Abbot.
2, do. do.	22.080	Thomas Sewise.
3, do. do.	29.440	do.
5, do. do.		
2, 2d range	23.040	John Peck.
3, do. do.	30.720	W. & G. Gilbert.
2, 3d range	21.000	John Peck.
3, do. do.	21.000	Ed. Blake, jr.
4, do. do.	21.000	Dunlap & Grant.
5, 4th range	23.040	Josiah Quincy.
5, do. do.	23.436	Samuel Watkinson.
	<hr/> 462.176 <hr/>	
<i>Townships &c. not in inventory of 1820.</i>		
1-2 No. 1, 3d range	11.520	Canaan Academy.
1-2 1, 4th do.	11.520	Bath Academy.
5, 2d do.	20.904	Huntingdon & Pitkin.
5, 3d do.	22.717	Abel Cutler.
5, 5th do.	5.760	Hallowell Academy.
do. do. do.	11.520	Farmington Academy.
Surplus of C.	12.206	John Peck.
Tract S. of Gilead	28.822	Josiah Bachelder.
Tract between Hart- ford and Livermore }	1.286	Monmouth Free School.
Sundry small grants not before included }	8.200	Various persons.
9 islands in Androskog.	.214	Monmouth Academy.
	<hr/> 134.669 <hr/>	

SOMERSET COUNTY.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
Bloomfield	11.282	} Plymouth Company grant.
Canaan	26.920	
1-5th Cornville	5.520	
Eastpond plantation	1.255	
Industry	12.462	
Fairfield	27.347	
1-5th Madison	5.769	
Mercer	15.869	
Norridgewock	23.381	
Pittsfield	31.428	
Starks	23.117	
Sebasticook plan. say	5.000	
Adj. Hartland, say	4.000	
	<hr/> 193.350	
<i>Sold and granted since 1788.</i>		
Abbot	3.708	Bowdoin College.
Anson	13.078	Samuel Titcomb.
Athens	23.608	Berwick Academy.
Avon	26.048	John Phillips.
4-5ths Cornville	22.080	Moses Barnard and others.
Corinna	21.509	John Warren.
Embden	19.742	Taunton Academy.
Freeman	16.946	} Sufferers of Falmouth.
New Portland	24.689	
Harmony	20.026	Hallowell Academy.
Hartland	34.264	John Warren.
4-5ths Madison	23.078	Moses Barnard and others.
Monson, say	23.040	Hebron and Monson Acad.
New Vineyard	30.838	Smith and Knowlton.
Phillips	22.401	Jacob Abbot.
Parkman	68.743	Samuel Parkman.
Palmyra	27.177	John Warren.
Ripley	28.673	John S. Fary.
Solon	20.625	Prop's. of Warren & Groton.
Strong	22.279	Reed and Eaton.
St. Albans	28.802	John Warren.
No. 5, 2nd range	12.540	} Monmouth Acad., J. Barrett and others.
	<hr/> 483.899	

SOMERSET COUNTY—CONSOLIDATED.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
Bingham	19.362	
Brighton	22.425	
Concord	19.360	
Kingfield say	29.220	
Moscow	23.000	
No. 2, 1st range, w. side	12.540	
	<hr/> 125.907	
Residue Bingham purc.	874.093	
No. 8, 8th range	23.040	Samuel Parkman.
8, 9th do.	3.000	Mass. Medical Society.
do. do.	11.520	Heirs of Wm. Vaughan.
do. do.	5.760	Saco Free Bridges.
9, do. do.	3.000	Wm. C. Whitney.
	{ 20.040	Mass. Medical Society.
No. 7 and 8, 10th range	46.080	Bowdoin College.
No. 9, 10th range	11.520	Saco Academy.
do. do.	5.760	do. Free Bridge.
1-2 No. 1, 1st do N. of B.	11.520	Taunton and Raynham.
2, 1st do.	11.520	Sandwich Academy.
5, 3d do.	23.040	Sandy bay pier Company.
1, 4th do.	23.040	Town of Plymouth.
2, 4th do.	7.680	Town of Pittston.
<i>Near Moosehead Lake</i>		
1 Township	23 040	Prop's. Kennebeck purchase.
2 do.	46.080	Prop's. Middlesex Canal.
1-2 do.	11.520	Day's Academy.
	<hr/> 287.160	

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Bangor	18.740	} Since 1783. Grant to proprietors of Waldo patent to make up deficiency 43.832, and residue to settlers.*
Hampden	22.288	
Hermion	24.360	
Newburgh	17.497	
	<hr/> 82.885	

*About 3200 acres of the lands, in these four towns reserved for settlers, have reverted to the Commonwealth, and were divided between Maine and Massachusetts, 21st May 1823.—See Table 4.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—continued.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres..</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
Atkinson	23.017	E. Sigourney.
Brewer	23.708	Moses Knapp and others.
Orrington	11.759	Brown and Fowler.
Brownville	21.320	Brown and Hills.
Blakesburgh, say	23.040	J. Blake.
Carmel	22.623	M. Kinsley.
Corinth	23.010	John Peck.
Charleston	24.794	John Lowell.
Dixmont	21.284	Bowdoin College.
Dutton	22.692	H. Jackson.
Dover	22.444	Hallowell and Lowell.
Dexter	25.522	Amos Bond and others.
Exeter	22.682	Marblehead Academy.
Eddington	9.834	Jonathan Eddy and others.
Etna	25.708	Bowdoin College.
Foxcroft	17.915	Bowdoin College.
Guilford	6.633	Bowdoin College.
Garland	22.536	Williams College.
Jarvis Gore	15.000	Leonard Jarvis and others.
Kirkland	23.085	H. Jackson.
Levant	22.325	William Wetmore.
Maxfield	10.950	Bridgeton Academy
Milo	21.920	Jonathan Hastings.
Newport	21.104	David Green.
Orono	21.946	Settlers and others.
Sebec	22.228	Bowdoin Collège.
Sangerville	24.216	John S. Fary.
Sunkhare plantation	13.139	Settlers and others.
Williamsburgh	23.204	William Dodd.
No. 4, E. of Penobscot	3.795	J. Brackett and others.
Stetson plantation	23.040	Leicester Academy.
Kilmarnock	20.625	Boyd, Weston and others.
<hr/>		
637 148		

*Townships taxed, and
not settled in 1820.*

No. 1, 6th range	23.040	J. P. Boyd.
Oxf. pl. adj. Kilmarnock	11.520	R. Gilmore and others.
No. 3, 8th range	11.520	W. C. Whitney and others.
5, 9th do.	23.040	Town of Boston.
2, 2d do. N. of } Lottery lands }	11.520	J. E. Foxcroft.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Original Titles.</i>
3, 2d Lottery lands.	33.040	Williams College.
6, 9th do. N. }	11.520	Warren Academy.
Waldo patent }		
No. 7, 8th range	23.040	Thomas Monkhouse.
	<hr/> 138.240 <hr/>	

Townships not taxed.

Gore adj. Eddington	1.000	T. Harding.
No. 1, west side Penob.	.505	Settlers
No. 2 and 3, w. do.	5.000	John Bennock.
Residue of No. 3, do.	29.164	Waterville College.
No. 4, do. Orono	9.303	Sundry persons.
No. 1, east side do.	.961	Settlers and others.
Cold stream pl	5.000	Joseph Treat.
No. 6, 4th range, N. }	5.760	Prop'rs. Duck trap bridge.
of Lottery lands }		
Not taxed	<hr/> 56.693 <hr/>	

SUMMARY.

*Land in the towns and plantations settled and incorporated
before the year 1820.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	sq. miles.	popu. per sq. mile in 1820.
York	523 432	818	49†
Cumberland	632.559	987	50†
Lincoln	602.113	940	49†
Waldo	519 901	811	27†
Kennebeck	670.425	1.047	38†
Somerset	871.949	1.360	16†
Oxford	786.385	1.228	22†
Penobscot	739.428	1.142	12†
Hancock	544.379	850	22
Washington	665.025	1.239	10†
Total in settled towns	6,555.596	10 230	29†
Average population for the whole State	- - - -		8 2-3

STATEMENT OF LANDS.

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RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Acres in towns granted prior to 1832, and mix'd gr. & claims	Acres in towns holden un. prov. since gr'ts. from 1692 to 1783	Acres in towns, &c. sold and granted since 1783 settl'd before 1820.	Acres returned in valuation of 1820 in ships not set. sold, gr. si. 1783.	Acres in townsh. sold and granted sin. 1783 but not taxed.	TOTALS.
York - - -	475.848					
Computed deficiency	47.584					
Total - - -	523.432	*				523.432
Cumberland - -	208.280	360.423	6.986			
Computed deficiency	20.827	36.043				
Total - - -	229.107	396.466	6.986			632.559
Lincoln - - -	536.903		11.520			
Computed deficiency	53.690					
Total - - -	590.593		11.520			602.113
Waldo - - -	452.928		21.681			
Computed deficiency	45.292					
Total - - -	498.220		21.681			519.901
Kennebeck - -	445.349	36.750	112.666			
Ascertained defic'y.			17.451			
Computed deficiency.	44.534	3.675				
Total - - -	499.883	40.425	130.117			670.425
Somerset - - -	193.350		483.899	66.360	220.800	
Ascertained defic'y.			49.458			
Computed deficiency	19.335					
6 towns in Bingham-Tract - - -			125.907			
Residue of Bingham-Tract - - -				874.093		
Total - - -	212.685		659.264	940.453	220.800	2,033.202
Oxford - - -		282.593	428.076	224.868	134.669	
Ascertained defic'y.			47.457			
Computed deficiency		28.259				
Total - - -		310.852	475.533	224.868	134.669	1,145.922
Penobscot - -		82.885	637.148	138.240	56.693	
Ascertained defic'y.			19.395			
Total - - -		82.885	656.543	138.240	56.693	934.361
Hancock - - -		255.223	126.679		2.700	
6 towns in Lottery & Bingham lands			136.955			
Computed deficiency		25.522				
Total - - -		280.745	263.634		2.700	547.079

* There were a number of grants in York, which should properly be included under this head, but their amount being difficult to ascertain with any tolerable precision these are all carried into the aggregate of the preceding column.

RECAPITULATION—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	Acres in towns granted prior to 1692, and mix'd gr. & claims.	Acres in towns holden un. prov. since gr'ts. from 1692 to 1783.	Acres in towns, &c. sold and granted since 1783 settl'd before 1820.	Acres re-valuation of 1820 in ships n't set. sold, but not taxed.	Acres in towns sold and granted since 1783.	TOTALS.
Washington -		99.689	274.806	96.430	551.748	
Towns in Lottery and Bingham lands			233.090			
Ascertained defic'y.		20.506	36.934			
Total -		120.195	544.880	96.430	551.748	1,313.208
Hancock and Wash. Residue of Lottery & Bingham lands				902.631		902.631
Lincoln, Hancock & Washington						
166 small islands					31.298	31.298
						9,856.126
Divided and assigned to Massachusetts since the separation						2,486.602
“ “ Maine “ “						2,515.512
Undivided lands north of the Monument line, estimated (91 small islands, containing about 8970 acres, are among the lands divided since the separation.)						6,305.040
	2 481.037	1 304.451	2 770 108	2 302.622	997 908	21,163.280
or, 33.067 square miles and 400 acres.						

The lands sold by lottery, were described by a plan of each township, exhibiting the lots to be drawn, according to which they were afterwards to be surveyed and holden. The tickets, to which the lots were respectively drawn, were declared to be sufficient conveyance and evidence of the title, without any other record than that of the drawing of the lottery. It was afterwards provided that holders of prize tickets, to which were drawn detached lots, distributed through a number of townships, might, if they chose, combine in sufficient numbers to take up whole townships, of which deeds should be given in exchange for their tickets. Under this provision, a sufficient number combined to take up the whole of 4 townships near Machias, viz. townships numbered 13, 14, 15, and 18, in the east division. These surrendered their tickets and received deeds of conveyance in exchange. The residue still held the lands as originally drawn.

An account of the number of acres still remaining, as drawn in each township ; with those conveyed in the townships above mentioned in exchange ; and the names of the persons by whom they were originally drawn, is given in table 2. It must be remarked, however, that in the account of the drawing and exchanges of tickets, there appears to be some instances in which the exchanges were not perfectly completed, or correctly recorded, and this may be the occasion of some errors. The table however, will assist those who may be interested, to ascertain and correct such errors, and it will have some other uses both to individuals and to the public.

TABLE II.

Statement of lands sold by Lottery 12th October 1787, in townships in the north, middle, and east divisions of townships between Penobscot and Passamaquoddy rivers.

Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.	Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.
NORTH DIVISION.		John Hart	160
<i>Township No. 2.</i>		Samuel Abbot	160
Silas Morton	320	Benjamin Tappan.	160
Justin Ely	160	Justin Ely	320
Elisha Fuller	3840	Enos Hitchcock	160
Ephraim May	160	George Cotton	160
David Cobb	160		
Abigail Webb	160	Total	1280
Heirs of Sylvester Gardner	160	<i>Township No. 5.</i>	
		William Saxton	160
Total	4960	Phineas Wait	160
<i>Township No. 3.</i>		Oliver Phelps	160
Nicholas P. Tillinghast	160	Theodore Sedgwick	160
Timothy Ware Hall	160	Nathan Niles	640
Heirs of Sylvester Gardner	160	Thomas Cogswell	160
		Total	1440
Total	480	<i>Township No. 6.</i>	
<i>Township No. 4.</i>		Dan'l. Jackson & Th.Vose	160
David Cobb	160	Nathaniel White	160
		Total	320

Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.	Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.
MIDDLE DIVISION.		Township No. 20.	
Township No. 14.		William Pierpont	320
Jonathan Dwight	320	Ephraim Judson	320
Township No. 15.		Nathaniel White	320
Joseph Fiske	1280	Benjamin Hinds	320
John Lowell	320	Township No. 21.	
Ebenezer Oliver	320	Israel Evans	320
Township No. 16.		Ebenezer Williams	160
Dorothy Foster	640	Heirs of Sylvester Gardner	320
Jona. Hamlington, Ivory }	320	Joseph Hudson	320
Hovey & John Lord }	160	Artemas Ward	320
Charles Lowell	320	Township No. 22.	
Heirs of Sylvester Gardner	320	Hugh Maxwell	320
Township No. 17.		Rufus G. Armory	320
Children of Reuel Baldwin	320	John Atkinson	320
Hamlington, Hovey & Lord	640	Township No. 23.	
Joseph Pennyman	160	Nicholas Easton	320
Luther Thomas	320	Joshua Howard	160
Harvard College	320	Harvard College	480
Township No. 18.		Township No. 24.	
Sampson V. S. Wilder	640	Heirs of Sylvester Gardner	160
Cornelius Fellows	640	Elijah Dean	160
Andrew Sigourney	320	Charles Gleason	160
William Morse	320	Waterman Thomas	640
Nathaniel Freeman	320	Rufus G. Amory	160
Township No. 19.		Timothy Newell	160
Robert and Alex. Barr	640	Joseph Wales	160
Justin Ely	160	John Atkinson, jr.	640
Joshua Howard	640	Charles Lowell	160
Rufus G. Amory	640	Township No. 25.	
Township No. 20.		John Hall	160
Robert and Alex. Barr	160	Robert and Alex. Barr	160
Nancy Quincy	160	Nancy Quincy	160

LOTTERY LANDS.

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Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.	Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.
Amherst Mann	1280	<i>Township No. 31.</i>	
	1760	Ebenezer Oliver	320
<i>Township No. 26.</i>		Nicholas P. Tillinghast	160
Theodore Sedgwick	320	Josh Howard & Wm. Hall	160
Timothy Smith & Ths. } Bass	320	Elnathan Haskell	160
Patrick M'Namara	320	Samuel Stone	320
Nathaniel French	320	Justin Ely	320
			1440
	1280	<i>Township No. 32.</i>	
<i>Township No. 27.</i>		Benjamin Greene	1920
Rufus G. Armory	160	Heirs of S. Gardner	160
William White	640	Enoch Greenleaf	160
William Kneeland	160	Rufus G. Amery	800
Jonathan Glover	160		3040
Abel King	160	<i>Township No. 33.</i>	
Frederic W. Geyer	160	Zenas Parsons	1920
	1440	Simeon Lord	160
<i>Township No. 28.</i>		John Glover	160
Heirs of Sylvester Gardner	320		2240
Ephraim May	160	<i>Township No. 34.</i>	
Moses Bullen	160	Elnathan Haskell	160
	640	Abiathar Leonard	320
<i>Township No. 29.</i>		Samuel Hunt	160
Hodijah Baylies	160	Joseph Wales	160
William Pierpont	160		800
Jonathan Dwight	1280	<i>Township No. 35.</i>	
<i>Township No. 30.</i>	1600	Edmund Gale	160
Ephraim Lane	1280	Thomas Hartshorne	160
Harvard College	800		320
Justin Ely	160	<i>Township No. 36.</i>	
Samuel Brazier	160	Noah Heaton	160
Nathan Patch	640	Henry Sibley	160
Paul Litchfield	640	Robert and Alex. Barr	160
Jonathan Dwight	160	Benj. Hurd & Ben. Hurd jr.	160
Thomas Vose & Daniel } Jackson	640	Josh. Howard & Wm. Hall	160
	4480		

Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.	Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.
William Selby	160	William Cushing	160
	<hr/> 960		<hr/> 320
<i>Township No. 37.</i>		<i>Township No. 43.</i>	
Robert and Alex. Barr	160	Joseph Hudson	160
Heirs of Sylvester Gardner	640	Joseph Willard	320
John Tillet	160	Abraham & J. W. Quincy	160
Abijah Hammond	640	John Atkinson, jun.	320
Moses Bullen	160		<hr/> 960
Theodore Sedgwick	160		
	<hr/> 1920	EAST DIVISION.	
<i>Township No. 38.</i>		<i>Township No. 7.</i>	
Leonard Vassal Borland	1280	Harvard College	160
Harvard College	160	Ann Quincy	320
Th. Marshall & Josiah } Bridge }	160	Thomas Clark and Ap- } pleton Prentiss }	1280
Richard Bagnall	160		<hr/> 1760
Samuel Tufts	160		
John Tillet	160	<i>Township No. 13.</i>	
Ephraim Judson	160	Frederick William Geyer	960
Ephraim May	160	Charles Turner	320
Thomas Cogswell	640	Caleb Gannet	320
	<hr/> 3049	John Deverell	160
<i>Township No. 39.</i>		James Mellen	320
Jonathan Glover	160	Edmund Sawyer	160
William McKendry	160	Harvard College	320
John Palmer	160		<hr/> 2560
John Hart	160	<i>Township No. 14.</i>	
Anna Cabot Lowell and } Sarah Champney Low- } ell }	640	Frederic Wm. Geyer	2560
	<hr/>	Edward Bass	320
<i>Township No. 40.</i>	1280	Joseph Fisk	320
Joseph Pennyman	1920	William Brown	320
John Atkinson, Jr.	160	Sam'l. Warren & J. Brewer	320
Samuel Clarke	160	Joseph Barrell	320
Joseph Hiller	640		<hr/> 4160
	<hr/>	<i>Township No. 15.</i>	
<i>Township No. 41.</i>	2880	Thom. & Wm. Davis	320
John Loring	160	Andrew Sigourney	320
		Aaron Brown	160
		John Lathrop	160

LOTTERY LANDS.

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Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.	Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.
Children of Reuel Baldwin	320	Jacob Blake & — Briggs	160
Ebenezer, Sarah and }	320	Andrew Sigourney	160
Elizabeth Foster }		Cheney Read and Tilley }	160
	1600	Rice, jun.	
<i>Township No. 16.</i>			800
James Thacher	320	<i>Township No. 21.</i>	
Eunice Ray	320	Jeremiah Lord	320
John Atkinson	1280	Theodore Sedgwick	320
Jonathan Dwight	160	Sally and Polly Pierpont	320
Samuel P. Gardner	160	George Bacon	160
John Peck	160	John Atkinson, jun.	320
William White	320	Elizabeth Cutts Lowell	320
William Bird	160	Benjamin Fisk	160
Heirs of S Gardner	2560	Harvard College	160
	5440	William Story, jun.	320
<i>Township No. 17.</i>			2400
Nathaniel White	320	<i>Township No. 23.</i>	
Rob't. and Alex. Barr	320	John Glover	160
Heirs of Sylvester Gardner	320	Jonathan Dwight	160
Jacob Norton	320	Rob't. & Alex. Barr	320
	1280	Ebenezer Foster	320
<i>Township No. 18.</i>			960
Nathaniel Eaton	640	<i>Township No. 24.</i>	
Jacob Welsh & J. White	320	Ebenezer Bancroft	320
William Frost	160	Jus in Ely	320
Ebenezer Storer	640	Theodore Sedgwick	320
	1760	Children of Reuel Baldwin	160
<i>Township No. 19.</i>		John Waldo	160
Thomas Le Gross	160	John Davis	160
Joseph Wales	160		1440
William Hall Jackson }	160	<i>Township No. 25.</i>	
and James Prince }	320	Jonathan Dwight	160
Moses May	320	Heirs of Sylvester Gardner	320
Heirs of Sylvester Gardner	320		480
Harvard College	320	<i>Township No. 26.</i>	
	1440	Nathaniel Freeman	1280
<i>Township No. 20.</i>		Andrew Peters	160
David Talbot	320	James Thacher	160

LOTTERY LANDS.

Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.	Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.
Susanna Lowell	320	William Jackson	160
		Ichabod Edson	160
	1920	James Freeland	160
<i>Township No. 27.</i>		Th Marshall & J. Bridge	160
Isaac Lucas	320	Sam'l P. Gardner	160
John Atkinson	160	Silas Morton	160
Hamlington, Hovey & Lord	160		1760
Ann Quincy	160		

Lands drawn in other townships and exchanged for lands in townships number 13, 14, 15, and 18, east division, in addition to lots originally drawn in those townships.

<i>Township No. 13.</i>		Thomas Lamb	640
Samuel Ballard	2880	John Bright	640
Samuel Hinds	160	Abraham Williams	5280
Joseph Ford	160	John Tudor	2560
Isaac Pierce	640	Elias Parker	1920
William Turner	320	Samuel Clark	800
Frederic Wm. Geyer	6400	John May	960
Charles Turner	2460	Jonathan Homer	800
Lydia Haskins	1920	Leonard Jarvis	800
William Ballard	320	Joseph Russell and Ju- } dah Hays	1280
William Dawes	1440	Charles Williams	800
Joseph Barrell	2560	Christopher Marshall	1760
	19260		21920

<i>Township No. 14.</i>		<i>Township No. 18.</i>	
William Dall	320	John Murray and others	4320
John McLane	640	Henry Newman	320
Oliver Wendell	640	Alexander Hodgdon	800
Joseph Barrell	6240	Mary Hodgdon	160
John Barrett	960	Asa Waterman and Ju- } dah Thomas	160
Moses Grant, treasurer } of relief Society	960	Thomas Walley	1280
John Joy	1440	Daniel Waldo	960
Nath. W. Appleton	800	Daniel Waldo, jun.	640
	12000	Edmund Sawyer	480
<i>Township No. 15.</i>		William Powell	800
Matthew Park	160	Edward Wyr	960
David Townsend	640	Enoch Hammond, jun.	160
Thomas Curtis	800	Ephraim Stearns	320
Marcy Roberts	1920	Timothy Paine	160
James Ivers	160	Thomas Fayerweather	800

GRANTS TO LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, &c. 425

Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.	Names of Original owners.	No. Acres.
Daniel Fuller	640	Caleb Davis	160
Daniel Miles	160	D. Poignard & J. Bazin	160
Abraham Bazin	160	Isaiah Thomas	640
Joseph Dorr	640	Samuel Dashwood	480
Joseph and David Spear	640	Samuel Paine	160
Samuel Coverley	800	John White	160
Thomas Capen	160	Stephen Rice	320
Redford Webster	160	Simeon Ashley	160
Ebenezer Storer	1120		
Benjamin Wheeler	320		19360

TABLE III.

Grants of land by Massachusetts, prior to the year 1820, for the aid of
Literary and other public Institutions, and charities.

IN MASSACHUSETTS PROPER.

For what purpose granted.	No. Ac.	Present designation of the Land.
<i>To Literary Institutions.</i>		
Leicester Acad'my	23.040	Stetson plantation, Penobscot Co.
Marblehead do.	23.040	Exeter, Penobscot Co.
Taunton do.	24.231	Embden, Somerset Co.
Williams College	23.040	Garland, Penobscot Co.
same	23.040	Near Eastern boundary.
same	23.040	same.
same	23.040	{ No. 3, 2d range, N. of Lottery lands, Penobscot Co.
Phillips Academy	11.520	Part of Greenwood.
Dummer do.	11.520	Part of Woodstock.
Milton do.	11.520	No. 2, between Woodstock and Peru.
Monson do.	15.360	Part of Monson.
Day's do.	11.520	East side of Moosehead Lake.
Sandwich do.	11.520	{ Part of No. 2, 1st range, north of Bingham tract.
Berkshire do.	11.520	No. 1, 6th range, N. of Lot. lands.
Derby do.	11.520	No. 2, 3d range, on St. Croix.
Amherst do.	11.520	No. 5, 1st range, N. of Lottery lands.
Westford do.	11.520	Near Eastern boundary.
Groton do.	11.520	same.
Framingh'm do.	11.520	same.
Bridgewater do.	11.520	same.
New-Salem do.	11.520	same, (now Houlton.)
Deerfield do.	11.520	same.
Westfield do.	11.520	same.
Harvard College	3.600	Detached lots in various places.

354.236

426 GRANTS TO LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, &c.

For what purpose granted.	No.	Ac.	Present designation of the Land.
<i>To other Public objects.</i>			
Town of Boston } for a hospital }	23.040	No. 5, 9th range, N. of Waldo pat.	
Town of Ply- mouth for repair of its harbor }	23.040	On the Aroostook, near East. bound.	
same	23.040	No. 1, 4th range, N. Bingham tract.	
Gen. Wm. Eaton } reward of valor }	10.000	On the Aroostook.	
Agricultural Soc.	23.040	Now Linneus, near East. boundary.	
same	23.040	Uncertain.	
Middlesex Canal	46.080	2 townships near Moosehead Lake.	
Town of Glou- cester for piers at Sandy Bay }	23.040	No. 5, 3d range, N. of Bingham tract.	
		195.320	
Acres granted } to Liter. Inst. }	354.230		
		549.550	
Total granted } for Massachu. }			

IN MAINE.

To Literary Institutions.

Bowdoin College	20.688	Dixmont.	
same	92.160	Sebec, Foxcroft, Guilford & Abbot.	
same	23.040	Etna and part of Plymouth.	
same	46.080	{ Townships No. 7 & 8, 10th range, north of Waldo patent.	
Assigns of same } for deficiency }	11.520	{ 1-2 township, No. 2, 2d range, N. of Lottery lands.	
Waterville Coll.	29.160	No. 3, west side of Penobscot river.	
Berwick Acad.	23.040	Athens.	
Hallowell do.	23.040	Harmony.	
same	5.760	Part No. 5, 5th ra. W. Bingham tract	
Washington do	23.040	Cutler.	
Fryeburgh do.	18.617	3 tracts near Fryeburgh.	
Monmouth do.	1.286	Tract between Hartford & Livermore	
same	214	9 small islands in Androscoggin R.	
same	10.020	Part of Chandlerville.	
same	800	Surplus of same.	
Portland Acad.	11.520	Near eastern boundary.	
Hampden do.	11.520	same.	
Phillips Limer'k do	11.520	same.	

GRANTS TO LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, &c. 427

To what purpose granted.	No. Ac.	Present designation of the Land.
Belfast Academy	11.520	Near eastern boundary,
Lincoln do.	11.520	Near and in Jefferson.
Bluehill do.	12.320	Part of No. 23, near Machias.
Gorham do.	11.520	Part of Woodstock.
Bath do.	11.520	No. 1, 4th ran. W. of Bingham tract.
Hebron do.	11.520	Part of Monson.
Bridgeton do.	11.520	Maxfield.
Saco do.	11.520	No. 9, 10th range. N. Waldo patent.
Warren do.	11.520	No. 6, 9th range N. of do.
Canaan do.	11.520	No. 1, 3d range, W. Bingham tract.
Farmington do.	11.520	No. 5, 5th range, W. of do.

490.545

To other public and charitable objects.

Sufferers Falmouth	46.040	New Portland and Freeman.
Duck-trap bridge	5.760	Part No. 6, 4th ran. N. Lottery lands.
Saco Free bridges	5.760	Part No. 9, 10th r. N. Waldo patent.
same	5.760	Part No. 8, 9th range N. do.

63.320

Total gr. Maine 553.865

Granted Mass. 549.550

Tot. to pub. uses 1,103.415 Exclu. of grants alluded to hereafter.

Besides the lands granted to various corporations in aid of purposes of public benefit, before mentioned ; considerable quantities have been granted to discharge claims against the Commonwealth for services rendered, or losses sustained in its service ; also to relieve and quiet those who had settled on them, under the expectation of a free grant or easy purchase of lots for their own cultivation, others for the purpose of making roads to and over different parts of the public lands. Other grants also have been made, by way of compromise, to satisfy conflicting claimants under some of the ancient crown grants or Indian deeds, and to put an end to lawsuits, and restore quiet to the inhabitants and others interested in or affected by them. It is not at present easy to discriminate exactly the amount of

the lands granted for each of these several purposes ; nor will it be of much importance. Their gross amount may be discovered after deducting the amount of grants and sales made for other purposes, from the whole quantity alienated.

Table 4 exhibit some thin at of sales which were made as mere business transactions, for considerations in money ; (exclusive of small lots for the personal use of actual settlers,) the time when the contracts were completed ; and final conveyances made ; and the average price per acre, of the sales completed in each year, from 1785 (which was the first) to 1812 ; with the amount, of this description, conveyed from that time to 1820.

TABLE IV.

Aggregate of annual sales, exclusive of free grants, &c.

Date.	Acres conveyed.	Amount of consideration.	Average price per acre.
1785	33.440	\$13,967.20 cts.	49 1-2
1786	113.850	66,820.48	58 1-2
1787	51.842	17,052.34	32 1-2
Same	* 165.280	87,400	52
1788	74.615	29,529.98	39
1789	37.508	9,219.77	24 1-2
1790	46.538	9,237.36	19 1-2
1791	76.789	15,551.35	20
1792	2.060	604.28	32
1793	2,130.469	272,024.84	12 1-2
1794	324.684	61,253.96	19
1795	110.653	36,022.72	32 1-2
1796	106.212	17,577.24	16 1-2
1797	46.080	12,979.04	27
1798	6.185	717.62	11 1-2
1799	188.420	42,272.06	24
1800	23.040	6.175	26 1-2
1802	148.406	35,745.19	24
1803	49.920	11,499.50	23
1804	255.330	60,011.61	23 1-2
1805	69.120	21,503.17	31
1806	69.120	34,962.84	50 1-2

* Sold by lottery.

TABLE IV—CONCLUDED.

Date.	Acres conveyed.	Amount of consideration.	Average price per acre.
1809	28.322	\$4.803.66 cts.	16 2-3
1810	193	600	\$3 10
1811	57.384	17.755.50	31
1812	35.674	20.804.43	58 1-2
From 1812		†	†
to 1820	69.045	17.780	25 3-4
	4.320.617	923.871.14	22 3-4
From 1783	79.010	acres sold to actual settlers, generally about 100 acres to each settler. in 131 islands fm. Penob. to Passaq'dy.	
to 1820	28.407		

The account of sales in the foregoing table, except the lands sold by lottery, and those conveyed from 1812 to 1820, is condensed from a detailed account furnished some years since by the Land agent of Massachusetts. The quantity stated as conveyed during the latter period is abstracted from the printed report of the Land agent in 1820, but the amount of consideration and average price per acre is only an estimate from the average of the preceding sales. In February, 1814, a report of a committee of the Legislature gives a different result; but this is to be accounted for upon the supposition that the report omitted lands which had been contracted for and not fully conveyed, and included, in the account of monies received, payments of interest as well as of principal. In the table are included all the lands sold, and no account of interest on the original purchase money; the result therefore shows correctly the average price per acre of the land conveyed in each year.—If the account of interest on each year's sales were brought down to the close of the period, it would exhibit fairly the then present worth of the sales to the Commonwealth.

Besides the lands sold and conveyed, as in the preceding

† The amount of consideration for these lands is conjectural; being supposed to be probably equal to the average of the preceding sales, exclusive of the large tracts sold to Wm. Bingham—viz. for about 25 3-4 cents per acre.

table, there were others under contracts, which were not fully executed until since the separation of the States, and are not included in the table. Their amount as stated in the report of the Land agent, February 1st, 1820, is as follows :

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Consideration.</i>	<i>Av. pr. ac.</i>
In Penobscot county, } (lots to settlers,)	5.481 3-4	\$6.139.08	\$1.12
Hancock, (4 islands)	1.185 1-2	2.131.00	1.80
Washington (18 islands)	1.314	751.70	57
Oxford,	320	400.00	1.25
Total,	8.301 1-4	9.421.78	1.13

In addition to the foregoing, there were lands sold and conveyed (exclusive of free grants) between February 1st, 1820, and February 1st, 1826, in pursuance of Acts and Resolves passed in or prior to 1820, the account of which belongs to that of the sales before the separation. The amount of these lands is as follows :

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Consideration.</i>	<i>Av. pr. acre.</i>
In Oxford County,	16.280	3.023.10	18 1-2 cts.
Penobscot	3.697	2.291.45	62
Hancock & Wash. } do. in 33 islands }	3.042 2.023 1-2	2.264.77 1.771.39	74 1-2 87 1-2
Total,	25.042 1-2	\$9.350.71	37 1-3

The Act of separation provided that the public lands, within the then District of Maine, should, as soon as convenient, be surveyed, and divided equally between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the State of Maine ; each to hold its own share in severalty ; and while Maine of course must possess the jurisdiction, Massachusetts retained the soil, of the part assigned to her, in fee simple, exempt from all kinds of taxes so long as it should remain in her possession ; and reserved also all the rights to protect her lands from depredations, and to punish trespassers upon them, which existed when the separation took place.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, Commissioners were appointed, who from time to time have caused surveys to be made, and divided different portions of the lands, as equally as the nature of the case would admit, having regard to the situation, quality, and value, as well as to the quantity of the several portions.

The particular tracts and townships assigned to each State respectively, in the several divisions hitherto made, are exhibited in table 5.

TABLE V.

Divisions and assignment of the public lands.

First Division 28th December, 1822.

ASSIGNED TO MASSACHUSETTS.		ASSIGNED TO MAINE.	
Townships and tracts.	Acres.	Townships and tracts.	Acres.
<i>Ranges north of the Lottery townships.</i>		<i>Ranges on St. Croix, (Titcomb's survey.)</i>	
No. 3, 3d R. riv. towns.	17.062	No. 1, 1st range	22 900
6, 3d range	22.264	2, 1st do.	23.040
7, 3d do.	23.040	1, 2d do.	23.700
		<i>Ranges north of Lottery lands</i>	
8, 3d do.	23.040	No. 1, 1st range, river	14.648
9, 3d do.	23.040	township	12.191
10, 3d do.	25.811	No. 1, 1st range 1-2	
11, 3d do.	8.374	township	25.401
4, 4th do. riv. town.	25.997	No. 2, 1st range	
6, 4th do.	9.992	3, 1st do.	26.010
7, 4th do.	23.040	4, 1st do.	38.424
8, 4th do.	23.040	6, 1st do. 1-2	11.520
9, 4th do.	23.583	township	
2, 9th do. north	28.656	No. 2, 2d range, river	17.695
Waldo patent		township	
No 3, 9th range, north	28.656	No. 5, 2d range	23.040
of Waldo patent		6, 2d do.	26.773
2, 7th r. tract N.W. part	2 415	7, 2d do.	30.000
		8, 2d do. north	29.350
		of lottery lands	
		No. 9, 2d range	19.360
Total equalized in val. 308.154		Tot. equalized in val. 344.053	
No 1, 7th range, north	28.041	No. 1, 8th range, N.	17.831
of Waldo patent		of Waldo patent	
6, 9th range, south part	11.520	No. 7, 9th range	23.040
2, 8th range.	25.225	4, 9th do.	23.040

DIVISIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Townships and Tracts.	Acres.	Townships and Tracts.	Acres.
ASSIGNED TO MASSACHUSETTS.		ASSIGNED TO MAINE.	
4, 8th range,	23.040	3, 8th do. west part	11.520
		8, 9th do. sou. part	4.476
Total equalized	87.820	Total equalized	79.907
<i>Old Indian purchase on Penobscot.</i>		<i>Old Indian purchase in Penobscot.</i>	
No. 1, west side of river, total acres	20.062	No. 1, east side of river, total acres	16.716
		Deduct acres sold	362
Acres under contract	1.139		
Money due on do.	\$1.061.23	Balance assigned	16.354
No. 2, west side of river, total acres	19.900	Acres under contract	1.367
Deduct acres sold	3.000	Money due on cont.	\$1.318.41
Balance assigned	16.900	No. 2, E. side, tot. ac.	21.633
4, W. side, total acres	20.148	Acres under contract	489
Deduct acres sold	16.968	Money due on do.	\$244.63
Balance assigned	3.180	No. 4, E. side, tot. ac.	28.680
Acres under contract	101	Deduct acres sold	3.861
Money due on do.	\$109.98	Balance assigned	24.819
5, W. side, total acres	8.510	Acres under contract	482
Deduct acres sold	3.050	Money due on do.	\$493.31
Balance assigned	5.460		
3, E. side, total acres	24.714		
Deduct acres sold	14.577		
Balance assigned	10.137		
Acres under contract	6.082		
Money due on do.	\$613.87		
Lots in town of Penob.	1.150		
Tot. acres assigned	56.889	{ Tot. acres assigned Mon. due on con. as. }	62.806 \$2.056.35
Money due on contracts assigned	1.785.08		
In Surry	7.840	In Ellsworth, remaining lands computed at	14.156
Lubec	38.45		

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

433

ASSIGNED TO MASSACHUSETTS.

ASSIGNED TO MAINE.

	Acres.		Acres
In No. 23, west of Machias, N. E. quarter } Ellsworth	7.290 1.204	In No. 23, W. of Machias S. E. quarter }	7.290
Equalized in value	24.679	Equalized in value	21.446

The reserved lots in towns of Corinth, Newport, Sangerville, Dutton, Kirkland, Blakesburgh, Ellsworth, Columb'a, Freem'n, Temple Madison, Anson, Avon, Phillips, Palmyra, Corinna, Parkman, Chandlerville, Dixfield, and Andover ; also townships No. 1, 6th range, and No. 7, 8th range in Penobscot County, and No. 13, 14 and 18, near Machias in Washington County, with the following in Oxford county, viz. No. 2, 1st range 3, 2d do. 5, 2d do. 3, 3d do. 5, 3d do. 4, 4th do. townships No. 6 & 8, townships marked B, E, and A 2, and township No. 1, south of Androscoggin riv. ; making in the whole 38 lots of 320 acres each,

Also the reserved lots in the towns of Orrington, Jonesboro', Perry, Dennysville, Sumner, and Edmunds, being 6 lots of 200 acres each,
In Chandlerville, 160
Andover surplus, 160
Portland Acad. grant 160

The reserved lots in the towns of Carmel, Charleston, Brownville, Williamsburgh, Atkinson, Milo, Dover, No. 8, (or Otis) Jarvis' Gore, Calais, New Sharon, Strong, Solon, New-Viney'd, Cornville, Ripley, St. Albans, New Portland, Weld, Albany Carthage, Newry, also in the following townships in the County of Oxford, viz. No. 7, No. 1, 1st range, 3, 1st do. 2, 2d do. 2, 3d do. 4, 3d do. 5, 4th do. C, D, and A 1, and the following in Somerset, viz. No. 8, 8th range north of Waldo patent, No. 3, 1st range north of Plymouth purchase, and township at the head of Moosehead Lake, being in the whole, 35 lots of 320 acres each,

In No. 3, 8th range, north of Waldo patent, 160
Hartford 200
Buckfield 200
No. 3, 2d range, west of Schoodic 3.320
No. 12, near Machias 2.800

ASSIGNED TO MASSACHUSETTS.		ASSIGNED TO MAINE.	
Townships and Tracts.	Acres.	Townships and Tracts.	Acres.
No. 3, 1st range, west of Schoodic	3.320		
No. 1, 4th range, do.	620		
	<hr/> 17.780		<hr/> 17.880

All the reserved lands in the lottery townships (east of Penobscot) sold to Wm. Bingham, except those before sold to Bingham, in townships No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.	16.747	All the reserved lots in townships No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 east of Penobscot, except what was before sold to Bingham—and all the reserved lots in Bingham's Kennebeck purchase,	15.573
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ISLANDS.		ISLANDS.	
Monhegan	1.000	Great Isle Au Hant	4.100
Allen's	300	Mark hands	186
Wooden Ball	117	Burnt (off Georges)	220
Hopkin's	117	Matinicus	744
Matinicus	300	And 26 small islands	615
And 54 small islands along the coast of Lincoln, Hancock and Washington counties	1.261	along the coast of Lincoln, Hancock and Washington counties	
	<hr/> 3.096		<hr/> 5.865

Total of 1st Division 480.638 Total of 1st Division 514.177

Second Division, 21st May, 1823.

Townships west of Bingham's Kennebeck Purchase.		Townships west of Bingham's Kennebeck Purchase.	
No. 4, 1st range	24.480	No. 5, 1st range,	31.780
4, 2d do.	23.040	1, 2d do.	23.080
1, 4th do. (1-2 township)	11.520	1, 3d do. south part,	9.480
2, 4th do.	23.040	3, 4th do.	23.040
1, 5th do.	22.080	2, 5th do.	23.040
4, 5th do.	23.040	3, 5th do.	23.040
3, 6th do.	26.880	5, 5th do. n.w part	3.528
4, 6th do.	29.580	1, 6th do.	25.900
1, 7th do.	20.200	2, 6th do.	26.800
2, 7th do.	20.200	1, 8th do.	23.040

DIVISIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

435

ASSIGNED TO MASSACHUSETTS.		ASSIGNED TO MAINE.	
Townships and tracts.	Acres.	Townships and tracts.	Acres.
<i>North of Bingham's Kennebeck Purchase.</i>		No. 2, 8th range,	20.200
No. 5, 1st range	23.040	<i>North of Bingham's Kennebeck Purchase.</i>	
3, 2d do.	23.040	No. 3, 1st range	23.040
4, 2d do.	23.040	4, 1st do.	23.040
5, 2d do.	23.040	6, 2d do.	23.040
3, 3d do.	23.040	4, 3d do.	23.040
6, 3d do.	23.040	4, 4th do.	23.040
3, 4th do.	23.040	4, 5th do.	23.040
3, 5th do.	23.040	10, Greenwood's	} 25.752
No. 9, Greenwood's } survey, Wash'g. co. }	23.040	survey, Wash Co. on eastern boundary	
In Orland	300	11, do. do.	11.520
In Penobscot & Castine	300	In Bucksport	300
Surry	300	Bluehill	300
Hermon	900	Sedgwick	300
Hampden	900	Bangor	700
Newburgh	700	Sanford	21
Brownfield, con- } tracted to J. Howard }	320	Between Raymond & } Standish }	840
Trafton Isl. } in Narra- } <i>uncer-</i> Gourd do. } guagus b. } <i>tain.</i>		On Iron-bound island }	} 200
		Frenchman's Bay }	
		Penobscot	948
Total	435.140	Total	438.449

Third Division, 31st December, 1825.

<i>On and near Eastern Boundary.</i>		<i>On and near Eastern Boundary.</i>	
1st range on the boundary line.		1st range, on the boundary line.	
1-2 township B	11.520	Township A	23.040
Township C	23.040	do. D	23.676
do. F	23.040	do. E	23.040
Ranges west from the boundary.		Ranges west from the boundary.	
Township A 2d range	15.360	Township D 2d range	22.477
B	23.040	E	12.622
C	23.040	F	23.040
G	23.676	H	14.633
I	23.040	K	23.040
No. 1, 3d range	33.569	No. 3, 3d range (W.1-2)	11.344
2, 3d do.	22.886	1, 4th do.	39.512
2, 4th do.	23.610	3, 4th do.	23.163
1, 5th do.	44.489	A, 6th do.	22.923
2, 5th do.	22.188	1, 6th do.	23.002
3, 5th do.	22.188	2, 6th do.	24.084

ASSIGNED TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Townships and tracts.

No. 2, 7th range

A 7th do. except
part of Ind. townsh'p.
and except grant to
Hopkins' Academy }
Tract lying between
4th range, N. of lottery
townships, Madawam-
keag and No. 9—
Schoodic Lake & 3d
range W. of the mon-
ument, (excepting out
of it the 1-2 half town-
ship grant. to Hamp-
den Academy. }

Acres.

23.377

20.934

42.000

ASSIGNED TO MAINE.

Townships and tracts.

No. 3, 6th range

1, 7th do.

3, 7th do.

Tract Z, between the
Indian reserved town-
ships on west side of
Penobscot river, and
township A, 6th ran.

Tract between No.
10 at the monument,
No. 3, 3d range, No.
9 and Madawamkeag,
and A, 2d range, with
all the land south of
No. 10, and east of
No. 9, to the boundary }

Acres.

24.020

21.517

23.255

2.100

4.000

Total

422.025

Total

420.488

Fourth Division, 28th December, 1826.

Ranges west of the eastern boundary,

Ranges west of the eastern boundary.

No. 4, 3d range (s. part)	13.440	No. 4, 3d range n. part	9.600
5, 3d do.	23.040	6, 3d do.	23.040
7, 3d do.	23.040	8, 3d do.	23.040
9, 3d do.	23.040	10, 3d do.	23.040
11, 3d do.	23.040	12, 3d do.	23.040
13, 3d do.	23.040	14, 3d do.	23.040
15, 3d do.	22.032	16, 3d do.	21.036
4, 4th do.	23.040	5, 4th do.	23.040
6, 4th do.	23.040	7, 4th do.	23.040
8, 4th do.	23.040	9, 4th do.	23.040
10, 4th do.	23.040	11, 4th do.	23.040
12, 4th do.	23.040	13, 4th do.	23.040
14, 4th do.	23.040	15, 4th do.	23.040
16, 4th do.	23.040	4, 5th do.	23.040
5, 5th do.	23.040	6, 5th do.	23.040
7, 5th do.	23.040	8, 5th do.	23.040
9, 5th do.	23.040	10, 5th do.	23.040
11, 5th do.	23.040	12, 5th do.	23.040
13, 5th do.	23.040	14, 5th do.	23.040
15, 5th do.	23.040	16, 5th do.	23.040
4, 6th do.	23.040	5, 6th do.	23.040
6, 6th do.	23.040	7, 6th do.	23.040
8, 6th do.	23.040	9, 6th do.	23.040

DIVISIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

487

ASSIGNED TO MASSACHUSETTS.		ASSIGNED TO MAINE.	
Townships and tracts.	Acres.	Townships and Tracts.	Acres.
No. 10, 6th do.	23.040	11, 6th do.	23.040
12, 6th do.	23.040	13, 6th do.	23.040
14, 6th do.	23.040	15, 6th do.	23.040
16, 6th do.	23.040	4, 7th do.	23.040
5, 7th do.	23.040	6, 7th do.	23.040
7, 7th do.	23.040	8, 7th do.	23.040
9, 7th do.	23.040	10, 7th do.	23.040
11, 7th do.	23.040	12, 7th do.	23.040
13, 7th do.	23.040	14, 7th do.	23.040
15, 7th do.	23.040	16, 7th do.	23.040
Total	749.712	Total	744.876

Fifth Division, 7th November, 1827.

Ranges west from eastern boundary,		Ranges west from the eastern boundary.	
No. 1, 8th range	18.060	No. 1, 9th range	22.104
2, 8th do.	23.040	2, 9th do.	23.040
3, 8th do.	23.040	3, 9th do.	23.040
A 8th & 9th range	20.057	B, 11th do.	26.736
B 10th range	17.424	A, 11th do.	23.040
A 10th do.	23.040	1, 11th do.	23.040
1, 10th do.	23.040	2, 11th do.	23.040
2, 10th do.	23.040	3, 11th do.	23.040
3, 10th do.	23.040	A, 13th do.	23.040
A 12th do.	25.158	1, 13th do.	23.040
1, 12th do.	23.040	2, 13th do.	23.040
2, 12th do.	23.040	A 2, 13th & 14th do.	17.925
3, 12th do.	23.040	A, 14th do.	19.164
1, 14th do.	23.941	X, 14th do.	5.778
3, 14th do. }	23.236	3, 14th east part of	19.787
(west part) }		1, 1st (part of) N. }	4.465
W—at the head of }	14.068	Bingham's Ken. purc. }	4.770
Moosehead Lake }		1, 2d (part of) do.	19.284
No. 2, 3d range, N. }	26.880	1, 2d range	22.968
Bingham's Ken. pur. }		2, 2d do.	
No. 2, 4th range, }	18.168	Tract between Bing-	
(west part) }		ham's west line, and }	532
Sugar Isl. in Moose-	4.950	Moosehead Lake }	
head Lake }		East part of Moose	
		Island in do. east of }	514
		Bingham's line }	
		E. part Deer isl'd. do. do.	300
		Peninsula Mt. Kenio }	1.150
		in Moosehead Lake }	

SALES OF LANDS.

ASSIGNED TO MASSACHUSETTS.		ASSIGNED TO MAINE.	
Townships and tracts.	Acres.	Townships and tracts.	Acres.
		Tract between No. 1, } 1st ran. and the Lake } Farm island in Moose } Head Lake } All other islands in do. } except Sugar island }	475 980 190
Total	399.087	Total	397.522

RECAPITULATION.

Total assigned to each State on the several Divisions.

	Acres.		Acres.
On first division, 1822,	480.638	On 1st division 1822,	514.177
second do. 1823,	435.140	2d do. 1823,	438.449
third do. 1825,	422.025	3d do. 1825,	420.488
fourth do. 1826,	749.712	4th do. 1826,	744.876
5th do. 1827,	399.087	5th do. 1827,	397.522
Total	2,486.602	Total	2,515.512

TABLE VI.

Sales by Massachusetts, prior to 1st of February, 1826, of lands divided since the separation.

Townships and tracts.	Acres.	Amount of Consideration. \$ cts.	To whom sold.
<i>North of the Lottery Townships.</i>			
No. 3, 3d ran. (riv. T.)	17.062	2,941.56	Simeon Cummins,
6, 3d do.	22.264	2,023.83	Waterston, Pray, & How.
6, 4th do.	9.922	1,054.57	same.
7, 3d do.	23.040	1,435.20	Jotham Barnes.
8, 3d do.	23.040	1,269.60	Henry Gardner.
4, 4th do.	25.997	4,882.22	Z. French, A. Stet- son, Hill and Mc- Laughlin, & Fiske & Bridg
8, 4th do.	23.040	1,545.60	Sam'l. F. Coolidge.
No. 9—3d, 10—3d, & 7—4th, E. & No. } 2—9th, W. Penob. }	100.547	8,766.06	Waterston, Pray and Co.
<i>Townships north of the Waldo Patent.</i>			
No. 1, 7th range,	28.041	6,770.25	E. H. Robbins, jun. Wm. Emerson & Wm. Hammatt.

SALES OF LANDS.

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Townships and tracts.	Acres.	Amount of Consideration. \$ cts.	To whom sold.
No. 2, 8th range	25.225	3.154.45	Waterston, Pray & Co.
4, 8th do.	23.040	1.876.80	Charles C. Nichols.
3, 9th do.	28.000	2.714.40	Nathan Griggs, Luther Felton and Jabez Fisher.
6, 9th do. (S. 1-2)	11.520	1.269.60	Amasa Stetson.
<i>Townships west of Passamaquoddy, and eastern boundary.</i>			
No. 11—3d, and 9—4th range	31.957	3.186.11	Edward H. Robbins.
Lots in No. 3—1st, No. 1—4th, and in lottery townships No. 6, 7, 16 and 20	4.940	631.60	William Vance.
Part of No. 9, (Greenwood's survey)	15.240	2.856.00	William Dall.
Part of do. do.	7.800		{ Jos. Kinsman, for making road, before separation.
Residue reserved lots in lottery townships	13.760	2.293.33	John Richards.
<i>Townships and lots, Old Indian purchase on Penobscot river.</i>			
No. 3, east side, or Sunkhaze	9.485	1.375.33	Fiske & Bridge.
same	265	319.12	Settlers.
No. 1, west side	869	1.132.10	8 lots to settlers.
Part of 4, west side	4.965	1.439.85	Joseph Kinsman.
Township No. 4, 1st range, Oxford Co.	24.480	2.956.00	Geo. F. Richardson.
Orono	3.700	592.00	Gorham Parks and Sam'l. Lowder, jr.
Same	1.567	1.321.28	Sundry persons.
Orono & No. 1, W. side	194	221.27	
No. 1 & 2, W. side	34.570	3.920.65	Sam'l. Thatcher and Israel Thorndike, jr.
do. do.	214	230.60	Settlers and others.
No. 3, west side,	700	252.00	ditto.
4, do. do.	100	143.00	ditto.
<i>Towns and townships in Washington and Hancock counties.</i>			
Lubec	4 906	1.373.68	Solomon Thayer.
Same, 8 lots	800	334.00	same.
Same, 19 lots	1.919	1.049.55	Sundry persons.

SALES OF LAND.

Townships and tracts.	Acres.	Amount of Consideration.		To whom sold.
		\$	cts.	
Machias	320	70.40		
Surry and Ellsworth	4.020	1,026.20		Charles Jarvis.
Surry	480	151.60		
Dennysville	200	200.00		
Penobscot	141	41.50		
Penobscot and Castine	1.249	499.60		Thomas Adams.
Orland and Hampden	500	331.00		Sundry persons.
Perry	200	300.00		same.
Edmunds	200	44.00		
No. 33, lottery townships	320	53.30		
45 small Islands	2.270	1,681.91		
<i>Reserved lots in sundry towns and townships, etc.</i>				
Newburgh	400	394.27		
Hampden	855	642.34		
Hermion	100	80.00		
Orrington	200	50.00		
Corinth	320	320.00		
Dutton and Kirkland	640	224.00		
Blakesburgh	320	86.40		
No. 1, 6th range, Penob.	320	64.00		
Sangerville	320	96.00		
Newport	320	128.00		
Anson	320	256.00		
Palmyra and Corinna	640	160.00		
Parkman and Porland				
Academy grant	480	172.80		
Dixfield and Avon	640	160.00		
Temple	320	48.00		
Phillips	320	80.00		
Freeman	320	128.00		
No. 3, 2d range, Oxf. co.	320	80.00		
Township E, do.	320	96.00		
Portland <i>site of fort Burroughs.</i>		400.00		
Madawaska	200	10.00		John Baker & James Bacon.

539.749 74.406.93

It was intended in this place to insert a detailed account of all the sales of the lands belonging to the State of Maine, since the separation, but on application at the Land office, it was found that the accounts of the sales prior to the year 1828, are

in such form that an accurate and intelligible detail of the kind desired, could not be obtained in season for this work. Such abstracts therefore only are given, as are afforded by the printed annual reports of the late Land agent, with those of a committee of the Legislature, and auditors, from the year 1824 so 1827 inclusive. The account however for the year 1828 is given in full from minutes furnished by the present Land agent.

TABLE VII.

Sales of lands, &c. by the State of Maine, since the separation.

Abstract from report of the Land agent for the year 1824, of the proceeds of sales of land, timber and grass.

Cash received for sales of land,	1.710.08
Notes received on do.	2.777.07
Contracts for do.	6.847.50
Due for timber land bargained for,	2.190.00—13.524.65
Cash received for timber sold	2.183.89
Notes received for do.	1.336.50
Due for timber cut under permissions from former agent,—estimated,	1.000—4.520.39
Cash due on permissions to cut grass,	326
	18.371.04
Deduct for expenses,	1.996.54
Balance,	\$16.375.50

Abstract from report of Land agent, for the year 1825.

Cash received on sales of land, timber and grass,	\$ 6.108.16
Notes received on do.	21.540.73
Contracts for do.	11.608.52
Amount on sales of land at auction,	5.000
On permissions for cutting grass,	350
Interest on contracts and notes,	1.000
	45.607.41
Deduct, for cash paid into the Treasury for building bridges, surveying, &c.	4.851
Balance,	\$40.756.41

The committee of the Legislature, on State lands, in their report February 1826, exhibit schedules of the several articles of proceeds of the sales of land, &c. and of expenses, the sum of which is as follows :

Cash received on sales of land, timber and hay,	6.463.94
Notes do. do.	19.499.49
Due on contracts,	8.115.40
Notes for timber, on Maine lands,	461.50
Do. do. on undivided lands,	3.656.20
	<hr/>
	38.196.53
Amount of expenses for building bridges, surveying, and other services,	4.755.66
	<hr/>
Balance,	3.440.873

Abstracts from Auditor's report on accounts of the Land agent, for the year 1826.

Dr.	James Irish, Esq. Land agent,	
1826,	In account with the State of Maine,	
Feb'y.	To cash to balance account for 1825,	\$1.708.08
	“ “ received on notes and contracts } for land, timber and grass, }	7.665.92
		<hr/>
		\$9.374.00

Cr.		
By cash paid into the treasury,	\$1.000	
“ for building Greatworks bridge,	418.93	
“ for making road in Ellsworth,	300	
“ for sundry surveys, and a plan,	259.06	
“ for exploring land and other } expenses, }	5.683.52	7.661.51
	<hr/>	
balance,		\$1 712.49

Amount of notes for lands, &c. in the hands of the	
Land agent, taken prior to 1826,	18.677.89
Interest on the same to 31st Dec. 1826,	1.018.03

	19.695.92
Amount of notes taken in 1826,	6.929.15
Amount due on contracts,	10.546.76
Cash, as above,	9.374.00
	<hr/>
	\$46.545.83

Lots sold by contract to actual settlers.

No. of settlers.	Acres to each	Total acres.	price pr acre.	Amount.	Townships.
9	100	900	30 ct.	\$270	No. 2, 1st ran. N. Lot. townships
2	100	200	20	40	do. do.
2	100	200	30	60	No. 1, Old Ind. purc. E. side Pen.
2	100	200	30	60	No. 1, E. side Penob. R.
1	100	100	30	30	No. 2, do. do.
2	100	200	20	40	Do. do.
3	100	300	30	90	No. 2, Old Ind. purc. E. of Penob.
1	100	100	30	30	Cold stream settlement,
2	100	200	30	60	No. 2, river t'ship E. of Penob.
1	100	100	20	20	Do. do.
2	100	200	20	40	No. 1, do. do.
5	100	500	30	150	Do. do. do.
7	100	700	20	140	No. 10, near source of St. Croix.
10	100	1000	30	300	Do. do.
1	100	100	20	20	No. 11, ?
2	100	200	20	40	No. 11, 1st ran. W. of East. boun.
1	100	100	20	20	No. 11, 2d range do. ?
1	100	100	20	20	No. 10, 1st range do.
1	100	100	20	20	No. 5, 2d range do.
1	100	100	20	20	No. 8, 3d do. do.

Lands conveyed by deed in 1826.

Acres.	Price. cts. m.	Amount. \$ cts.	Townships.	Purchasers.
.100	.55	55.00	New Portland	Sarah Millay.
.100	.15	15.00	Deer Isle	Anthony Merchant.
.160	.10	16.00	Penobscot	Charles Hutchins, jr.
.100	.68	68.00	2, Old In. purch. E. of Penob.	N. Coffee & M. Byrne.
96½	.74.5	73.00	same	Davis Libby.
1.945	.15.6	308.50	same	James Crosby.
.933	.11.7	152.00	same	D. & P. Spofford.
.500	6.5	32.50	1, 1st range, N. lot'y. t'ships.	5 early settlers.
.507	1.00	521.00	422 in river t'ship No. 1, and 75 in No. 1, 8th ran. W. side	J. & D. Carpenter.
91	1.00	91.37	1, 8th range, W. of Penobscot	Samuel Chesley.
1.280	.45	576.00	same	William Bean.
85	1.00	84.96	same	same.
.352	.66	237.00	River t'ship No. 2. E. Penob.	Ira Fish
6.085	.11.7	712.00	No. 4, E. side of Penobscot	F. Spofford & N. Treat
.100		51.00	same	John Sawyer.
.100		100.00	same	M. Spencer, D. Spofford & Co.
.173		129.00	same	M. Knapp & E. Spencer
8		20.00	Wooden Ball Island	Isaac Holey.
12.717		\$3,287 33		

Account of sales and commutations for timber.

SALES.

To whom	Where.	Amount paid.	Amount due
Charles Jarvis	In Ellsworth		\$467.47 cts.
D. Varney, J Fish, and J. Kendall,	On Penobscot		1.184.48
Charles Brown	do.		100
J. & J. Wadleigh	do.		60
J. Hathaway	do.	\$50	10
J. J. & C. Brown	do.		440
Ezra Richardson	do.		54
John Burbank	do.		130
Davis Sibley	do.	50	
Fiske & Billings	do.	171.17	
		<hr/> 271.17	<hr/> 2.445.95

TRESPASSES.

By whom committed.	Where.	Amount of commutation.
William Neil	On Penobscot	\$50
Daniel Davis	do.	158
Peter Bull	On Aroostook	40
F. Heald	do.	35
Wm. Piles	do.	25
E. Packard	do.	112.63 cts.
Z. Ingersoll	do.	10
J. Harvey	do.	8
		<hr/> 438.63

*Abstracts from Auditor's report on accounts of the Land Agent
for the year 1827.*

Acres.	Price. cts.	Amount. \$ cts.	Townships.	Purchasers.
.200	.30	60.00	Hartford	*Harvey Fuller
1-2		10.00	Little Mark isl'nd Harps- well sound	Isaac Hsley
87	.50	43.50	River t'ship No.2, Penob	Jacob Parsons
.100		6.50	1, 1st ran. N. lot'y. lands	Nathaniel Shorey
.100		6.50	same	Aaron Sweetser
.100		6.50	same	Stephen Messer
.120	.50	60.00	Ellsworth	Joseph A. Wood
.100	1.00	100.00	same	A. Medar & W. Young
82	1.00	82.00	2, Old Indian purchase	*Nicholas Coffy
.159	1.00	159.00	1, River t'ship E. Penob.	*William G. Forbes
.130	1.00	130.00	Ellsworth	*Abraham Tourtellotte
.100	1.00	100.00	same	Abijah Garling
50	2.58	129.00	Bangor	Allen Gilman
.100	.51	51.00	No. 4, east of Penobscot	*Asa Spencer

* Those with this mark do not appear to be charged to the Land agent in the Auditor's statement of his account.

SALES OF LANDS, &c.

445

Acres.	Price.	Amt.	Townships.	Purchasers.
31.780	.11.1	3.527.88	5, adjoining N. Hamp.	Cyrus Shaw
2.100	.39.1	821.10	Tract Z on Penobscot	John Barker
48.509		13.429.15	In Penobscot County	Benjamin Brown
22.000	.22.2	4.672.50	Tract N. Madawamkeag	Morrill and Pickering
105 817		23.394.63		

Lands sold by contract with actual settlers in 1827.

Acres.	Price.	Amt.	Townships.	Purchasers.
	cts.	\$		
300	30	90	2, N. Bingham purchase	M. Peasly, E. Peasly & S. Keeler.
200	40	80	10, near source St. Croix	L. Whison and J. Jones.
400	30	120	11, near the monument	J. Allen, H. Smith, J. Reed and D. Morse.
100	20	20	same	Ips. S. Dow.
100	30	30	River t'ship No 2, Penob.	F. Ballard.
1100		\$340		

ACCOUNT OF SALES OF TIMBER.

To whom.	Where and how cut. By permission.	Amount paid.	Am due.
A. Z. Littlefield	Near Moosehead Lake }	119.02	527.51
Jos. Southwick	On Dead and Moose rivers }		666.91
Steph. Weston	Near Moosehead Lake }	70.35	
Alvan Heald	do. do.	83.34	166.66
William Rice	No. 1, 8th range } W. of Penob. }		129.49
Towle & Parsons	No. 1 & 2 east of Penobscot }	202.76	
Joseph Carr	No. 1, do.	21.33	
Charles Jarvis	Ellsworth		264.44
Ayer & Cross	No. 1, old Ind. purch.	76.00	
Wm. Emerson	Near Seboois river	263.78	
E Whitney	Near Machias,		40.00
	By mistake		
Davis & Bartlett	Near Madawamk. R.		120.00
Sam'l. B. Morrill	do.	800.00	
Elijah Webster	do.		25.00
J. Hathaway	No. 1, E. of Penob.	8.00	
M. Richardson	No. 2, do.		260.00
J. Philbrook	Near St. Croix Lakes		48.00
		1.644.58	2.188.01
Value of grass sold this year			\$79.00

Abstract of expenditures—1827.

Paid for surveys of lands	\$872.94
" survey of Fish river road	462.39
" other services	3,539.24
	<hr/> 48,774.57

Account of sales of land in the year 1828.

Acres.	Price per Acre. cts.	Amount. \$ cts.	Townships.	Purchasers.
21.968	40	8,797.20	No. 2, 2d range west of Moosehead Lake.	John Dole and R. Williams
18.164	52	9,445.28	A—14th range, W. east. boundary.	Sam'l A Bradley.
22.040	20	4,408.00	A—13th do.	same.
25.736	29	7,463.44	B—11th do.	same.
22.040	21	4,628.40	1—11th do.	W. Emerson & als.
10.484	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,524.30	3—3d do. (w. 1-2)	same.
10.982	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,208.02	1—6th do. (n. 1-2)	Hill & M'Laughlin
22.040	26	5,730.40	6—7th do.	Edward Smith.
158.454	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,195.04	Appropriated to build the State House.	
22.040	19	*4,187.60	{ 5—2d ran. w. of Moosehead.	R. C. Vose & als.
			(*Appropriated to repair the Kennebeck road to Canada.)	
17.147	33	5,658.51	Tract A—2	T. W. Smith & als.
18.928	25	4,732.00	No. 3, 14th ran. west of the boundary.	P. Dillingham and others.
18.284	30	5,485.20	No. 1, 2d range, west of Moosehead.	John P. Boyd
229.853	22 $\frac{2}{3}$	64,258.35		

In each of these townships there are 1000 acres, and in each half township 500 acres, reserved for public uses for the future benefit of the town, and is not included in the number of acres above stated.

Settler's lots and other tracts sold or contracted.

Acres.	Amount of consideration.	Townships.	No. of the lots.	Purchasers.
.139	110.17	1, E. Pen. O. In. P.		Hill & M'Laughlin.
.377	227.77	same	No. 27, 28, 29, 30,	same.
.93	127.09	same	32	same.
.377	227.77	same	27, 28, 29, 30,	Thomas A. Hill.
.100	30.00	same	23	Lemuel Messer.
.100	7.32	same	31	same.
.100	7.32	same	43	Stephen H. Messer.
.100	7.32	same	33	Joseph Shorey.
.100	78.50	No. 1, riv. T. E. Pen.	17	Thomas J. Robbins.
.740	300.00	same	3	Curtis Sabins.

Settlers lots and other tracts sold or contracted—CONCLUDED.

Acres.	Amount of consideration.	Townships.	No. of the lots.	Purchasers.
.104	59.90	same	2	Nathl. Webster.
.100	100.00	2, O. Ind. P. E. Penob.	35	Benjamin Fuller.
.307	155.25	4, E. Pen. O. In. P.	9 & 10	Amos Hardy,
.683	277.20	same	18	Pinkham & Lovejoy
.655	218.32	same	14 & 25	Lewis Everett.
.100	60.00	No. 2, river t'nship	33	Jonathan Clay.
.100	24.00	same	37	William Doble.
.50	50.00	same	2	John Leighton.
.100	hab. on r'd.	same	4	William Lovejoy.
.100	do.	same	5	James Pinkham.
.128	128.71	same	15	James Saunders.
.89	89.00	No. 1, W. of Penob.	13	Jeremiah Hildreth.
.116	95.98	same	8	William Price.
.100	60.00	1, 1st ran. N. lot'y lands	1	James M'Kenney.
.100	7.32	same	5	Saunders & Burleigh
.100	7.32	same	1	Seth Webb.
.100	60.00	2, 1st range, do.	8, 2d range	Jefferson Davis.
.100	130.80	5, 2d do. do.	13, 15, 5th do	George Forbes.
.200	120.00	same	7 & 8	James Saunders.
.100	60.00	same	1, 1st range	Francis Doble.
.560	170.00	2, 2d range	2	Pinkham & Lovejoy
.775	288.00	2, 5th do.		Amos Patten.
10.904	3,816.40	1-2 t'ship A, 6th range		Ira Fish.
17.798	7,081.56			

Sales of timber, and commutations for trespass on do.

Wm. Emerson, under former contract, near Sebeois riv.	302.60
Baker & Crosby, do. near Madagascal pond	42.51
Wait & Haywood, trespass on Schoodic,	42.00
Robert Todd & John Heath, do.	47.60
Samuel Brooks & James Dyer, do.	138.00
William Thompson,	77.70
	<u>\$650.41</u>

Value of grass sold this year, 131.67

Incidental expenses for lands, 1828—exclusive of pay of agent.

For surveys and exploring,	\$1,470.66
Other expenses,	290.90
	<u>\$1,761.56</u>

Grants of land since the separation.

To Joel Wellington, township A—1st
range, on eastern boundary,—by } For \$3,500
resolve February 23d, 1827.

To Foxcroft Academy, North 1-2 No. 5—2d range, } North of lottery lands,	ACRES. 11.520
To North Yarmouth Academy, middle division, No. } 1—4th range, west of eastern boundary,	11.520
To Coney Female Academy. N. 1-2 A—8th ran. do.	11.520
To Wesleyan Seminary, S. 1-2 No. 1—6th do. do.	11.520
To China Academy, W. 1-2 No. 6—2d range, do.	11.520
To Mariner's Church, S. 1-2 No. 3—6th do. do.	11.520
And appropriations of land for making Calais road—the land not yet conveyed.	

In the multitude and variety of forms of the accounts of grants and sales of land, from which the preceding statements are derived, it is not surprising to find, as is the fact, that there are some obscurities, and some discrepancies; and it is therefore to be expected that inaccuracies will appear, upon an examination of these statements. It is believed however, that they will not be of any considerable importance. There have been also some appropriations of lands for specific purpose, such as making roads, &c., which do not appear in the accounts; and such are necessarily omitted, unless they are, as is the case with a part of them, included in the general accounts of sales, without discrimination. On the whole, when the difficulties of the undertaking are considered, it is trusted that this first attempt to exhibit a connected view of the various alienations of the public lands from the beginning, though doubtless imperfect in its results, yet will be found as nearly correct as could reasonably be expected, and will prove neither useless nor unacceptable.

APPENDIX.

A (PAGE 107)

Extract from Edinburgh Encyclopedia. Article Polar Regions, p. 15.

“ DR. BREWSTER concludes, and with the best reason imaginable, ‘ that the pole of the globe is not the coldest point of the arctic hemisphere :’ but ‘ that there are two points of greatest cold, not many degrees from the pole, and in meridians nearly at right angles with that which passes through the west of Europe.’ These points Dr. Brewster supposes to be situated about the 80th parallel, and in the meridians of 95° east, and 100° west longitude.

The near coincidence of the isothermal poles and of the magnetic poles of the earth, led Dr. Brewster to suppose that they might have some other connection besides their accidental locality. If so—if the centres of the greatest cold be also precisely the centres of magnetic attraction, and if from some unknown but necessary connection, they are always coincident, then *we derive from the known motion of the magnetic poles*, an explanation of some of the most remarkable revolutions that have taken place on the surface of the globe. ‘ There is no fact in the natural history of the earth better ascertained,’ observes Dr. Brewster, in his interesting paper that we have already quoted, ‘ than that the climate of the west of Europe was much colder in ancient than in modern times. When we learn that the Tyber was often frozen ;—that snow lay at Rome for forty days ;—that grapes would not ripen to the north of the Cevennes ;—that the Euxine sea was frozen over every winter, in the time of Ovid ;—and that the ice of the Rhine and the Rhone sustained loaded waggons :—we cannot ascribe the amelioration of such climates to the influence of agricultural operations.’*

* Neither can we, with our present knowledge, deny that the influence of agricultural operations has produced a part of this amelioration. Many facts support the opinion that it has ; but to what degree, or how far the hypothesis of Dr. Brewster may be assigned as the radical cause, and the influence of agricultural operations as an accidental adjunct to increase its effect, is not so easily determined. The hypothesis is certainly entitled to respect, but its learned author himself would not insist on its unqualified adoption, until supported by farther observation and more thorough investigation of facts ; nor would he probably deny that the clearing and exposure of the surface of the earth to the direct rays of the sun, must have a powerful effect on the climate, and co-operate with or counteract, as the case might be, the influence of any supposed revolution of the isothermal poles.

'The cold meridian which now passes through Canada and Siberia, may then have passed through Italy; and if we transfer the present mean temperature of these cold regions, to the corresponding parallels in Europe, we shall obtain a climate agreeing in a singular manner with that which is described in ancient authors.

'It is not however in the altered condition of our atmosphere merely, that we are to seek for proofs of a periodical rotation of climate. The impression of the plants of warm countries, and the fossil remains of land and sea-animals, which could exist only under the genial influence of the temperate zone, are found dispersed over the frozen regions of eastern Asia; and there is scarcely a spot on the solid covering of the globe, that does not contain indications of a revolution in its animal and vegetable productions.

'This interchange of the productions of opposite climates, has been ascribed to some sudden alteration in the obliquity of the ecliptic, and even to a violent displacement of the earth's axis; but astronomy rejects such explanations, as irreconcilable with the present condition of the system, and as incompatible with the stability of the laws by which it is governed."

"Dr. Haughton of Liverpool, in a recent investigation on the principles and phenomena of thermo-magnetism, submitted to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, maintains principles not only similar to those of Dr. Brewster, but applies them to the exposition of the change of position in the isothermal poles. Dr. Brewster inferred from the phenomena of temperature, that the present coincidence of the magnetic and isothermal poles is not an accidental circumstance, but a necessary consequence of some law or principle of nature. Recent discoveries are greatly in support of this idea; for it is clearly shewn that magnetic properties are developed in almost all bodies by unequally heating them. Hence Dr. Traill, with great propriety, argues that the earth itself is a great thermo-magnetic apparatus, the properties of which are developed by the disturbance of its equilibrium of temperature, by the perpetual action of solar heat on its equatorial regions, and the icy covering of its poles. From this principle it would reasonably be deduced, that any change taking place in the poles of cold ought to produce a corresponding change in the magnetic poles."*

* And *vice versa*, and of consequence a corresponding change in the climate of every part of the earth.

B.

Statement of the numbers of buildings and principal manufacturing establishments in each county, as rendered to the Legislature in 1820.

COUNTIES.	Dwelling-houses.	Barns.	Shops attached to dwelling houses.	Shops & Stores detached.	Warehouses.	Kopewalks.	Distilleries.	Tanneries.	Pot & Pearlash works.	Gristmills.	Pairs of stones.	Sawmills.	No. of Saws.	Carding mach'ns.	Fulling Mills.	Cotton & Wool- en Factories.	Spinning mach's.	Slitting Mills.	Iron Works and Furnaces.	All other Mills.	Bakehouses.	All other work- houses.
York	5,789	5,199	53	433	13	1	2	43	1	90	120	123	146	19	19	2	1	4	2	4		
Cumberland	5,306	4,920	99	645	73	5	6	53	6	59	88	79	85	25	20	2		1	5	13		
Lincoln	5,433	4,860	98	303	19	1		43	8	78	101	115	117	27	18	2			1	5		
Waldo	2,356	2,645	29	138	7			13	5	38	52	59	67	27	11		1			1		
Hancock	1,769	1,587	52	106	17			9	4	33	35	70	81	14	10	1						
Washington	1,300	903	24	132	12				7	22	22	65	84	5	2							
Kennebec	4,473	4,870	128	382	34	1	3	43	17	63	107	87	91	42	29	2	15		1	4		
Oxford	2,897	3,204	38	151			10	18	19	63	86	69	69	20	17		1		7			
Somerset	1,509	2,060	16	61				14	16	48	66	43	43	16	14				1	1		
Penobscot	1,315	1,212	28	74				5	9	30	36	36	43	15	9				1	1		
Total	32,137	31,460	565	2,225	175	8	21	248	85	524	713	746	826	210	149	9	17	1	2	28	23	

B.—CONCLUDED.

	Stock in trade,	Stock in public funds.	Money on hand,	Bank Stock,	Stock in bridges, tunnels, &c.	Balance money at interest	Own of state.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
York	186,598	42,827	12,522	134,942	2,730	90,496	825
Cumberland	668,120	127,500	40,130	299,973	2,560	57,345	6,904
Lincoln	121,945	36,836	12,685	21,010		74,941	1,217
Waldo	39,380		1,430	740		17,821	613
Hancock	70,342	3,800	6,625	30,250		38,645	748
Washington	159,157	8,000	20,930	28,400		66,280	886
Kennebec	136,081	850	6,954	54,360	3,050	87,690	3,832
Oxford	26,349		38			37,924	395
Somerset	*24,364		790	2,065	1,122	10,220	448
Penobscot	40,005		489	1,649	1,185	3,384	608
Total	1,472,341	219,813	102,593	573,389	10,647	484,746	15,248

* Nearly one half of this was returned from the town of Athens alone.

C

Account of Tonnage and Stock in trade, as returned in the inventory of 1820.

YORK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Tons.	Stock in trade,	TOWNS.	Tons.	Stock in trade
Alfred		6.750	Newfield		2.800
Arundel	3.388	56.053	Parsonsfeld		650
Berwick		900	Saco	2.220	34 575
Biddeford	823	7.050	Shapleigh		1,325
Buxton	60	1.755	Sanford		1.960
Cornish		1.100	South Berwick	150	12.530
Elliot	5	900	Waterborough		395
Hollis		1.530	Wells	588	1.050
Kittery	1.265	825	York	1.011	3.800
Lebanon		700	Kennebunk	3.220	45.185
Lyman					
Limerick		2.065		12.730	186.598
Limington		2.700			

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Baldwin		150	N. Gloucester		2.905
Bridgton		2.475	N. Yarmouth	3.291	7.600
Brunswick	840	9.440	Otisfield		500
Cape Elizabeth	150	1.500	Portland	15.583	619.700
Danville		115	Pownal	156	400
Durham		750	Raymond		350
Falmouth	1.657	1.400	Scarborough	334	670
Freeport	1.265	4.250	Standish		2.850
Gorham		2.500	Westbrook	21	4.415

C.—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Tons, Stock in trade.	TOWNS.	Tons, Stock in trade.
Gray		1.450 Windham	1.100
Harrison		200	
Harpwell	790	700	24.075 668.120
Minot		2.700	

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna	318	4.000 Nobleboro'	1.645	2.450
Bath	4.424	42.700 Phipsburgh	1.158	6.050
Boothbay	1.789	1.600 St. George	924	600
Bowdoin		200 Thomaston	2.095	10.500
Bowdoinham	885	5.311 Topsham	403	2.719
Bristol	2.487	3.800 Union	229	1.500
Cushing	658	600 Waldoboro'	1.919	5.200
Dresden	705	1.790 Wales		30
Edgecomb	1.419	850 Warren	1.070	2.150
Friendship	551	600 Whitefield		300
Georgetown	667	5.800 Wiscasset	3.426	14.705
Jefferson		150 Woolwich	378	965
Litchfield		200		
Lewiston		1.000	27.829	121.945
Lisbon		2.005		
New Castle	679	4.170		

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Augusta	105	10.825 New Sharon		200
Belgrade		100 Pittston	633	4.400
Chesterfield		290 Readfield		2.100
Clinton		625 Sidney		471
China		700 Vassalboro'	65	2.200
Fairfax		300 Waterville	765	30.690
Farmington		1.675 Wayne		500
Fayette		1.320 Wilton		1.125
Gardiner	9.532	21.750 Winthrop		3.105
Greene		600 Winslow	106	3.800
Hallowell	3.916	47.965		
Leeds		600	15.112	136.081
Moumouth		390		
Mt. Vernon		350		

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Belmont		410 Orland	208 1-2	1.200
Bluehill	615	750 Penobscot	324	
Brooksville	403	1.000 Sedgwick	357 1-2	415
Bucksport	791	10.250 Sullivan	1.082	1734
Castine	2.515	43.635 Swanville		50

C.—CONTINUED.

TOWNS,	Tons, Stock in trade,	TOWNS,	Tons, Stock in trade,
Deer Isle	1.409	2.800 Trenton	379 1-2 300
Eden	590	130 Vinalhaven	902 1-2 500
Ellsworth	842	6.100	
Gouldsboro'	197 1-2	650	11.988 70.342
Mt. Desert	1.375	878	

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Atkinson	150	Newport	500
Bangor	560 23.550	Orrington	338 350
Brewer	57 1.300	Sebec	200
Dixmont	350	Sangerville	100
Dexter	400	Sunkhaze	1.000
Eddington	45 1.500		
Foxcroft	500		1.631 40.005
Hampden	631 9.575		
Levant	500		

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison	291	Machias	713 10.050
Calais	3.500	Steuben	252 12.000
Columbia	578 1.300	Robbinston	60 6.000
Dennysville	600	No. 11	36 700
Eastport	623 92.700		
Harrington	202		3.635 169.957
Jonesboro'	231		
Lubec	639 43.107		

OXFORD COUNTY.

Andover	80	Rumford	950
Albany	50	Sumner	130
Brownfield	50	Turner	2.000
Buckfield	3.394	Waterford	3.700
Bethel	520	Hebron	580
Denmark	50	Hiram	500
Dixfield	1.500	Jay	225
Fryeburgh	2.000	Livermore	2.550
Peru	150		
Norway	2.080		26.349
Porter	500		
Paris	5.340		

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Solon	182	Athens	11.005
Strong	50	Bloomfield	1.000
Norridgeweck	6.250	Bingham	200

C.—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS,	Tons, Stock in trade,	TOWNS,	Tons, Stock in trade,
New Portland	100	Cornville	450
Palmyra	2,277	Canaan	1,100
Fairfield	200		
Mercer	100		24,364
Anson	1,450		

WALDO COUNTY.

Camden	720	4,100	Northport	311 1-2	200
Hope		550	Prospect	1,075	620
Montrville		500	Searsmont	63	
Belfast	1,331	25,650	Swanville		50
Belmont		410	Freedom		200
Brooks	35	1,300	Unity		700
Frankfort	1,125	3,925			
Isleboro'	459 1-2			5,480	39,380
Knox		175			
Lincolntonville.	360	1000			

D

Relative wealth of each County at different periods, averaged to each individual of the inhabitants. The average to each individual in the State being supposed 100.

Counties,	Years,				Aggregate valuation of estates in each County as determined by the Legislat, in 1820.
	1790	1800	1810	1820	
York	105	108	104	102	\$3,326,359.80
Cumberland	101	121	114	136	4,704,007.71
Lincoln	112	97	98	87	2,838,036.32
Hancock	97	89	97	100	1,260,053.42
Waldo				79	1,139,880.15
Washington	69	63	103	117	1,050,600.29
Kennebec	63	87	92	96	2,708,745.10
Oxford	94	84	02	91	1,752,970.80
Somerset	55	72	85	83	1,278,441.45
Penobscot	79	65	92	93	903,683.90
					20,962,778.74

Relative wealth or taxable property to the average of each individual in the several towns in the year 1820—the average to each individual in the State being supposed 100.

YORK COUNTY.

Alfred	109	Kittery	86	Lebanon	74
Sanford	80	Berwick	104	Hollis	77

D.—CONTINUED.

Limerick	88	Saco	160	South Berwick	127
Kennebunk pt.	186	Limington	66	Waterborough	80
Buxton	88	Kennebunk	134	Newfield	80
York	113	Biddeford	129	Wells	94
Shapleigh	67	Cornish	79	Elliot	94
Lyman	78	Parsonsfield	96		

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Baldwin	59	Falmouth	148	North-Yarmouth	130
Standish	120	Bridgton	94	Freeport	116
N. Gloucester	128	Scarborough	149	Brunswick	93
Gorham	123	Otisfield	100	Windnam	100
Cape Elizabeth	77	Gray	58	Portland	281
Westbrook	129	Harpswell	100	Pownal	100
Danville	64	Harrison	73	Thompson pd. pl.	97
Poland	84	Durham	91	Minot	76
Raymond	43				

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna	127	Edgecomb	74	New-Castle	102
Woolwich	114	Bath	130	Friendship	61
Nobleborough	91	Waldoborough	123	Bristol	81
Lisbon	63	St. George	39	Warren	98
Bowdoinham	83	Litchfield	70	Topsham	88
Whitefield	60	Bowdoin	61	Lewiston	76
Thomaston	87	Washington	70	Boothbay	61
Jefferson	71	Union	90	Phippsburgh	103
Cushing	87	Georgetown	96	Wiscasset	109
Dresden	88	Wales	86		

WALDO COUNTY.

Appleton	66	Freedom	56	Montville	84
Troy	61	Brooks	124	Hope	69
Monroe	79	Thorndike	131	Belmont	50
Isleborough	76	Northport	61	Unity	74
Burnham	64	Jackson	120	Prospect	79
Waldo	19	Belfast	103	Knox	106
Palermo	84	Camden	103	Liberty	37
Swanville	85	Frankfort	87	Lincolntonville	76
Searsmont	74				

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Brooksville	75	Deer Isle	79	Mount Desert	58
Sedgewick	76	Bluehill	102	Eden	72
Orland	105	Sullivan	96	Bucksport	101
Ellsworth	112	Penobscot	79	Trenton	79

D.—CONTINUED.

Castine	270	Gouldsbrough	101	Surry	84
Vinalhaven	59				

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison	89	Trescott	82	Calais	113
Whiting	155	Charlotte	60	Jonesborough	89
Lubec	109	Alexander	17	Cutler	63
Cooper	—	Houlton	41	Baring	59
Dennysville	121	Machias	105	Columbia	167
Cherryfield	147	Perry	103	Robbinston	114
Edmunds	121	Eastport	134	Harrington	64

KENNEBECK COUNTY.

Augusta	108	Greene	83	Pittston	101
Waterville	133	Albion	64	Farmington	104
Readfield	117	Wilton	64	Belgrade	67
Hallowell	154	Rome	33	Wayne	70
Clinton	78	Fayette	91	Sidney	98
Winthrop	111	China	64	Leeds	80
Temple	51	Windsor	40	Chesterville	97
Monmouth	81	Vassalborough	121	Harlem	50
Dearborn	44	Mount Vernon	81	Vienna	74
Gardiner	160	New Sharon	84	Winslow	133

OXFORD COUNTY.

Andover	121	Fryeburgh	80	Livermore	93
Sumner	82	Albany	80	Gilead	71
Lovell	84	Sweden	126	Brownfield	79
Greenwood	61	Mexico	134	Turner	115
Buckfield	83	Hebron	97	Norway	98
Rumford	111	Bethel	87	Hiram	66
Newry	148	Waterford	109	Carthage	16
Hartford	97	Paris	96	Weld	103
Denmark	76	Howard's Gore	77	Peru	104
Woodstock	71	Dixfield	93	Jay	79
Porter	81	Berlin	15		

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Anson	79	Corinna	49	Kingfield	39
Parkman	80	Athens	130	Concord	56
Mercer	63	Palmyra	121	Avon	63
Embden	69	Madison	95	Ripley	70
East pond pl.	36	Monson	134	Starks	65
Bingham	60	Fairfield	74	Moscow	74
Solon	91	Brighton	47	Freeman	56

D.—CONCLUDED.

Norridgwock	87	Strong	67	Bloomfield	98
Harmony	73	New Portland	71	Pittsfield	79
Canaan	46	Hartland	59	New Vineyard	69
St. Albans	81	Cornville	108	Industry	70
Phillips	49				

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Atkinson	120	Dutton	86	Hampden	104
Newport	77	Bangor	156	Dover	79
Hermon	100	Orrington	79	Brewer	97
Dexter	86	Howland & }		Orono	84
Blakesburgh	187	Maxfield }	60	Eddington	99
Jarvis's Gore	60	Sebec	79	Brownville	99
Exeter	67	Kirkland	180	Sangerville	96
Carmel	168	Etna	110	Kilmarnock	112
Stetson pl.	161	Corinth	123	Foxcroft	93
Levant	166	Williamsburgh	103	Charleston	122
Cuilford	43	Milo	144	Dixmont	82
Garland	124	Newburg	107		

E

Statement of the value affixed by the Legislature in 1820, to the wood and unimproved land in the several towns and townships in the State.

YORK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Value per acre.	TOWNS.	Value per acre.	TOWNS.	Value per acre.
Alfred	1.00	Hollis	1.00	Saco	1.50
Arundel, }		Kittery	1.50	Sanford	1.
Kenneb. Pt. }	1.50	Lebanon	1.	Shapleigh	1.
Berwick	1.50	Lyman	1.	South Berwick	1.50
Biddeford	1.50	Limerick	1.	Waterborough	1.
Buxton	1.25	Limington	1.	York	1.50
Cornish	1.25	Newfield	1.	Kennebunk	1.50
Elliot	1.50	Parsonsfield	1.	Wells	1.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Baldwin	.50	Gray	.75	Poland	.75
Bridgton	.75	Harrison	.50	Pownal	1.
Brunswick	1.	Harpwell	1.	Raymond	.50
Cape Elizabeth	1.	Minot	.75	Scarborough	1.
Danville	.75	N. Gloucester	1.	Standish	1.
Durham	1.	N. Yarmouth	1.10	Westbrook	1.20
Falmouth	1.20	Otisfield	.75	Windham	1.
Freeport	1.10	Portland	5.	Thomp. pd. pl.	.50
Gorham	1.10				

E.—CONTINUED.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	value pr. acre.	TOWNS.	value pr. acre.	TOWNS.	value pr. acre.
Alna	1.	Georgetown	1.	Thomaston	1.
Bath	1.	Jefferson	.90	Topsham	1.
Boothbay	.75	Litchfield	1.	Union	1.
Bowdoin	.75	Lewiston	.75	Waldoboro'	1.
Bowdoinham	1.	Lisbon	.75	Wales	.75
Bristol	1.	New Castle	1.	Warren	1.
Cushing	1.	Nobleboro'	1.	Whitefield	.75
Dresden	1.	Putnam	.75	Wiscasset	1.
Edgecomb	1.	Phippsburgh	1.	Woolwich	1.
Friendship	.75	St. George	.75	Patricktown pl.	.40

WALDO COUNTY.

Appleton	.75	Burnham	.40	Lincolntonville	1.
Camden	1.	Belfast	1.	Monroe	1.
Hope	.75	Belmont	.50	Northport	1.
Montville	.80	Brooks	1.	Prospect	1.
Liberty	.40	Frankfort	1.	Searsmont	1.
Palermo	.75	Isleboro'	.80	Swanville	.80
Freedom	.60	Jackson	1.	Thorndike	1.
Joy	.50	Knox	1.	Waldo	.50
Unity	.70				

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Bluehill	.60	Orland	1.	No. 26	.30
Brooksville	.75	Penobscot	1.	27	.30
Bucksport	1.	Sedgewick	.80	8 & 9	.30
Castine	1.	Sullivan	.60	15	.30
Deer Isle	1.	Surry	.80	8	.30
Eden	.60	Trenton	.80	10	.17
Ellsworth	.80	Vinalhaven	.90	Residue of }	
Gouldsboro'	.60	Mariaville	.50	Lott'ry lands }	.17
Mt. Desert	.50	No. 14	.30		

KENNEBECK COUNTY.

Augusta	1.50	Greene	.90	Rome	.40
Belgrade	.80	Hallowell	1.60	Sidney	1.
Chesterville	.80	Harlem	.60	Temple	.50
Clinton	.70	Leeds	.90	Vassalboro'	1.20
China	.90	Malta	.80	Vienna	.80
Dearborn	.60	Monmouth	1.	Waterville	1.10
Fairfax	.80	Mount Vernon	.90	Wayne	.90
Farmington	1.	New Sharon	.80	Wilton	.80
Fayette	.90	Pittston	1.10	Winthrop	1.20
Gardiner	1.50	Readfield	1.	Winslow	1.

E.—CONTINUED.

OXFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	value pr. acre.	TOWNS.	value pr. acre.	TOWNS.	value pr. acre.
Andover	.70	Jay	1.20	Weld	.80
Albany	.70	Lovell	.80	Woodstock	1.
Brownfield	.70	Livermore	1.20	Plant. No 1	1.
Buckfield	1.	Mexico	1.	Howard's Gore	1.
Bethel	.75	Norway	1.20	Bradley and	} .50
Denmark	.80	Newry	1.	Eastman's	
Dixfield	.90	Porter	.80	grant	} .15
Fryeburgh	.60	Paris	1.20	Bachelor	
Fryeburgh add.	.60	Rumford	1.	A No. 1	.20
Gilead	1.	Sumner	1.	W. surplus	} 4 to
Greenwood	.50	Sweden	.80	of Andover,	
Hartford	1.	Turner	1.20	No 4, 7 & 8	
Hebron	1.20	Waterford	1.	All oth. t'nships.	.15
Hiram	.80				

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Anson	.75	No. 9—9th ran.	.30	Abbot	.50
Avon	.60	Bingham's purc.	.17	No. 2—1st	} .50
Athens	.67	Industry	.67	range, west	
Bloomfield	1.	Kingfield	.50	Ripley	.50
Bingham	.50	Moscow	.50	St. Albans	.67
Cornville	.75	Madison	.75	Solon	.67
Canaan	.75	Mercer	.75	Strong	.60
Corinna	.50	Norridgwock	1.	Starks	.75
Embsden	.67	New Portland	.67	Warsaw	.50
Fairfield	1.	New Vineyard	.67	Parkman	.50
Freeman	.60	Northill	.46	Sebasticook	} .50
Hartland	.50	Phillips	.50	and No. 5	
Harmony	.67	Palmyra	.67	East pond pl.	.75
Monson	.30	Concord	.50		

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Atkinson	.75	Newburgh	.75	Bowerbank	.30
Bangor	1.50	Charleston		Brownville	.50
Brewer	1.	Newport	.80	Blakesburgh	.40
Carmel	.75	Orrington	1.	Milo	.40
Corinth	.75	Orono	.80	Jarvis' Gore	.30
Dixmont	.75	Sebec	.75	No. 1—6th ran.	.25
Dexter		Sangerville	.75	Kilmarnock	} .25
Exeter		Williamsburgh	.60	and adj.	
Eddington	.80	Dutton	.50	No 5—9th ran.	.20
Etna	.50	Kirkland	.50	3—8th do.	.20
Foxcroft	.60	Maxfield	.50	No. 3—2d	} .20
Guilford	.60	Stetson plant.	.50	ran. E. of riv.	

E.—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	value pr. acrs.	TOWNS.	value pr. acrs.	TOWNS.	value pr. acrs.
Garland	.60	Dover	.50	1-2 1—2d } ran. E. of riv. }	.20
Hampden	1.	No. 4—east } of Penobscot }	.50	Forbes' grant	.30
Hermion	.60	No. 6—9th ran.	.30	Hasting's grant	.30
Levant	.60				
WASHINGTON COUNTY.					
Addison	1.	Lubeck		Whiting	.30
Calais	1.	Machias	1.	Charlotte	.30
Columbia	1.	Perry	1.	Baring	
Cherryfield	1.	Stenben	.60	No. 10	.30
Dennysville	1.	Robbinstown	1.	Cooper	.30
Eastport	1.	Trescott	.80	Alexander	.30
Harrington	.75	Cutler	.25	No. 7	.30
Jonesborough	.60	No. 23	1.		

F

Statement of the Nett amount of Postage accruing at each Post Office in the State for the year ending 1st March 1826.

YORK COUNTY.

Towns and Post Offices.	Nett amount of Postage.	Towns and Post Offices.	Nett amount of Postage.
Alfred	68.21	Lebanon	14.11
Berwick	32.68	Limerick	62.05
South Berwick	283.44	Limington	37.55
Buxton	48.70	Lyman	13.28
Cornish	28.71	Newfield	1.63
Elliot	3.05	Dam's Mills	27.84
Hollis	22.59	Parsonsfield	58.25
Wells	114.68	Saco	725.64
Cape Neddick	92	Sanford	27.85
Kennebunk	204.44	Waterborough	24.86
Kennebunkport	278.11	York	106.52
Kittery	17.56		

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Baldwin	19.41	New Gloucester	54.26
Bridgton	40.80	North Yarmouth	238.52
North Bridgton	17.16	Otisfield	54
Brunswick	756.38	Poland	21.40
Cumberland East	56.78	Pownal	18.18
Danville	22.92	Portland	4.011.37
Goff's Corner	70	Raymond	24.03
Durham	26.55	Saccarappa	26.67
Freeport	98.87	Falmouth	
Gorham	104.13	Scarborough	43.19

APPENDIX.

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F.—CONTINUED.

Towns and Post Offices.	Nett amount of Postage.	Towns and Post Offices.	Nett amount of Postage.
Gray	32.83	Standish	29.35
Minot	74.01	Windham	27.23
Emery's Mills	40.99		
East Minot	8.69		
West Minot	4.38		

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna	33.98	New Castle	146.52
Bath	1.144.66	Sheepscot Bridge	21.82
Boothbay	56.28	Dameriscotta Mills	13.30
Bowdoin	23.81	Nobleborough	36.71
Bowdoinham	175.91	Phippsburgh	115.02
Richmond	33.64	Thomaston	504.59
Bristol	36.70	East Thomaston	31.57
Dresden	74.16	Topsham	153.67
Dresden Mills	30.67	Union	79.88
Edgecomb	20.77	Warren	108.26
Jefferson	20.71	Woldoborough	244.43
West Jefferson	4.67	Wales	5.75
Lewiston	21.52	Whitefield	31.18
Lisbon 4 Corners	53.79	Wiscasset	481.92
Little river village	6.13	Woolwich	48.18
Litchfield	42.53		
Litchfield Corner	7.50		

WALDO COUNTY.

Appleton	19.17	Monroe	14.39
Belfast	555.34	Montville	28.13
Belmont	25.65	Northport	21.70
Brooks	21.84	Palermo	13.89
Camden	197.21	Prospect	22.59
Frankfort	167.66	West Prospect	50.99
Freedom	10.85	Searsmont	38.48
Hope	20.08	North Searsmont	4.48
Jackson	12.99	Swanville	11.55
Joy (now Troy)	20.26	Unity	24.89
Lincolntonville	45.44	Waldo	9.35

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Bluehill	47.65	Ellsworth	153.76
Bucksport	209.09	Gouldsborough	38.07
Castine	575.92	Mount Desert	44.19
Deer Isle	51.65	Orland	27.85
Eden	86.47	Penobscot	18.76

F.—CONTINUED.

Towns and Post Offices.	Nett amount of Postage.	Towns and Post Offices.	Nett amount of Postage.
Sedgewick	45.62	Surry	45.23
Sullivan	55.53	Trenton	13.23

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Calais	371.17	Machias	} 125.23
Columbia	82.69	East Machias	
Dennysville	34.24	Narraguagus	40.00
Eastport	679.80	Perry	9.96
Harrington	19.86	Robbinstown	130.53
Jonesborough	22.21	Steuben	54.25
Lubec	265.77	Whiting	14.13

KENNEBECK COUNTY.

Augusta	455.37	Monmouth	50.29
Albion	29.98	Mount Vernon	29.35
Belgrade	15.38	New Sharon	36.06
Chester ville	25.43	Pittston	} 67.32
China	53.26	East Pittston	
Harlem	} 1.59	Readfield	43.64
Clinton		Sidney	23.49
North Clinton	} 1.56	Vassalborough	} 100.80
Dearborn		Brown's Corner	
Farmington	} 90.15	Vienna	10.54
Farmington Falls		Waterville	308.34
Fayette	20.37	Wayne	24.58
Gardiner	598.73	Wilton	58.89
Greene	37.17	Windsor	17.75
Hallowell	} 973.95	Winslow	44.96
Hallowell & roads		Winthrop	133.08
Leeds	} 28.65		
North Leeds			

OXFORD COUNTY.

Albany	5.79	Hartford	} 17.01
Andover		North Hartford	
Bethel	} 37.74	South Hartford	} 43
East Bethel		Hebron	
Brownfield	15.40	Craigie's Mills	27.92
Buckfield	40.58	Hiram	14.93
Canton	14.83	Jay	38.38
Denmark	9.11	Livermore	} 39.13
Dixfield	26.21	East Livermore	
Fryeburgh	105.72	North Livermore	11.73
Gilead	3.71	Lovell	11.95

F.—CONTINUED.

Towns and Post Offices.	Nett amount of Postage.	Towns and Post Offices.	Nett amount of Postage.
Mexico	5.67	Sweden	4.86
Norway	45.89	Sumner	12.81
North Norway	14.14	Turner	33.26
Porter Bridge	9.46	North Turner	2.08
Rumford	39.27	Turner Village	1.83
East Rumford	5.71	Waterford	52.34
Paris	74.28	Woodstock	61
South Paris	11.96		

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Abbot	2.08	Mercer	25.22
Anson	61.17	Milburn	46.59
Athens	35.50	Monson	6.77
Avon	3.94	New Portland	18.59
Bingham	3.26	Norridgwock	97.73
Bloomfield	38.87	Palmyra	28.78
Canaan	17.59	Parkman	5.47
Cornville	11.59	Phillips	29.25
Embden	7.34	Pittsfield	4.10
Fairfield.	29.11	Ripley	9.97
Fairfield 4 corners	6.56	St. Albans	22.17
Freeman	12.05	Solon	10.13
Harmony	12.17	South Solon	3.70
Hartland	4.74	Starks	12.65
Industry	20.95	Strong	17.52
Kingfield	7.40		
Madison	6.10		
Madison East	1.17		

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Atkinson	16.67	Guilford	13.37
Bangor	802.49	Howland	2.77
Birch Stream	35	Hampden	110.45
Blakesburgh	4.72	Kirkland	1.94
Brewer	60.69	Kilmarnock	3.37
Brownville	8.85	Maxfield	1.48
Carmel	6.08	Milo	15.79
Corinth	11.08	Newburgh	14.54
East Corinth	3.75	New Charleston	20.14
Dexter	31.90	Newport	23.03
Dixmont	43.81	Orono	53.48
Dover	26.49	Oldtown	10.80
Dutton	2.19	Orrington	37.05
Etna	5.09	Sangerville	31.32
Exeter	31.08	Sebec	33.39
Foxcroft	30.20	Williamsburgh	12.95
Garland	20.03		

F.—CONCLUDED.

Summary, and proportions of population and taxable property, to the net Post Office revenue accruing in each County.

COUNTIES.	Nett amount of postage.	Amount paid by each average person.	Am't paid to ea. \$1000 tax'ble prop.
	\$ cts.	c. m.	\$ cts.
York	2,202.66	04.7	0.66
Cumberland	5,799.37	11.7	1.23
Lincoln	3,810.23	08.1	1.29
Waldo	1,387.92	06.2	1.13
Hancock	1,363.02	07.7	1.16
Washington	1,998.21	15.7	1.91
Kennebeck	3,424.86	08.5	1.22
Oxford	769.11	02.8	0.44
Somerset	620.21	02.8	0.48
Penobscot	1,491.34	10.7	1.65
Total of the State	22,866.93	7.7	1.08

York	}	8,771.14	7.0	0.90
Cumberland				
Oxford				
Lincoln	}	7,855.70	7.1	1.15
Kennebeck				
Somerset				
Hancock	}	4,242.28	7.0	1.32
Waldo				
Penobscot				
Washington		1,998.21	15.7	1.91

Comparative view of the population, and Post Office revenue in the Northern States, with that of the United States.

	Amount of nett postage in 1802			Prop. to ea. person in 1800			Amount of nett postage in 1826			Prop. to ea. person in 1826		
	\$	cts.	s.	c.	m.		\$	cts.	s.	c.	m.	
Maine	4,704.15	0.03	1				22,866.93	0.07	7			
New-Hampshire	2,829.71	0.01	5				11,827.78	0.04	8			
Massachusetts	23,243.02	0.05	5				92,428.93	0.17	6			
Vermont	1,275.22	0.00	8				12,305.31	0.05	2			
Rhode Island	3,375.57	0.04	7				12,662.90	0.15	2			
Connecticut	6,941.88	0.02	7				27,640.71	0.10	0			
New York	41,229.26	0.08	5				212,536.15	0.15	5			
Total United States	226,892.16	0.04	3.9				12,893.08	0.09	4			

G

EDUCATION.

As it may be a matter of some interest to the citizens of the State, to compare the statistics of their schools with those of other States, an abstract is here given from the message of Gov. Van Buren, of New York, respecting the schools and funds, for their support in that State.

The amount of the literature fund is stated to be \$331,609.82

Revenue of the same, 21,074.48

Common school fund, 1,700,000

Revenue of the same, about 100,000

Number of common schools, 8,122

Average term of instruction, 8 months

Whole amount of public money paid these schools, \$232,772

Whole number of scholars, 467,947

Number between the ages of 5 and 15 years, } 439,947

From these statements the following results may be deduced :

Average number of scholars to each school, 57

Average amount of public money paid to the support of each school for the year, } \$28.59

Average of the same per month, 3 57

Average of the same to each scholar, per year, 49

Average to each scholar per month, 6

Whether the public monies defray all the expenses of the schools, or whether they are supported in part by other funds or contributions, does not appear.

The amount for Maine will be found in chapter 11, at page 362.

H

From a note of Mr. Gallatin, which has been published, respecting a supposed claim of the United States to some part of the interior territory of Maine, and from a subsequent remark of his in a letter to Mr. Monroe, it has been apprehended by some that the title of Massachusetts and Maine to the soil (though not to the jurisdiction) of a large part, if not the whole, of the territory lying more than 120 miles from the sea, might be called in question by the United States. To correct any mistakes in this respect, and to relieve any such apprehensions, the writer is authorized to state, that Mr. Gallatin's remarks concerning this territory were originally elicited by some observations of the late Governor Sullivan, respecting the Yazoo claim on the Mississippi; and that they referred only to so much of the territory of Maine as lay north of the ancient charter to Sir Ferdinando

H—CONCLUDED.

Gorges, and west of the Kennebeck, or the Androscoggin, and they must also refer to the west of the patent to the Duke of York.

This supposed claim therefore, at the utmost, embraces only a very small tract among the mountains at the north-west angle of the State, in the County of Oxford, and amounts only to a bare possibility.—The idea that it extended in any shape or degree to the eastward of the Kennebeck, was never in Mr. Gallatin's mind, but arose entirely from an inadvertence in a hasty private letter from him, while he was in Europe, to Mr. Monroe, in which the word *east* was *accidentally* used instead of *west*.

ERRATA.

In the revision of this work many typographical and other errors escaped notice—some of which have been since discovered and the reader is requested to correct them with his pen—others probably may exist but it is hoped not materially to affect the sense or intention.

Page 10, for 33 220 square miles, read 33,067—and for 21,283 000 acres read 21,163,000.

Page 97, Table 4. In the last column, against the year 1626, for 24.3, read 42.3.

Page 140, 5th line from the bottom, for this table, read *table 5*.

Page 151, 9th line from the top, for 4 read 5.

Page 163, 11th line from the bottom, dele *that*.

Page 167, Table 14, against New-York and under 1790 dele the 4.

Page 175, 2d line after And, read *on the west*.

Page 176, 18th line, for farther read *faster*.

Page 248, 13th line, for 1-1 read 1-10.

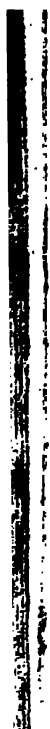
Page 251, 2nd line, for Eastport read *Passamaquoddy*—and 21st line, for “the trade of Eastport” read *its details*.

Page 384, 15th line, for 500,000 read 900,000.

Page 386, 4th line, for colonies read *colony*.

Page 423, 5th line, for exhibit some than at read *exhibits some account*.

Page 456, under 1790, and against Kennebeck, for 63 read 83.

















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